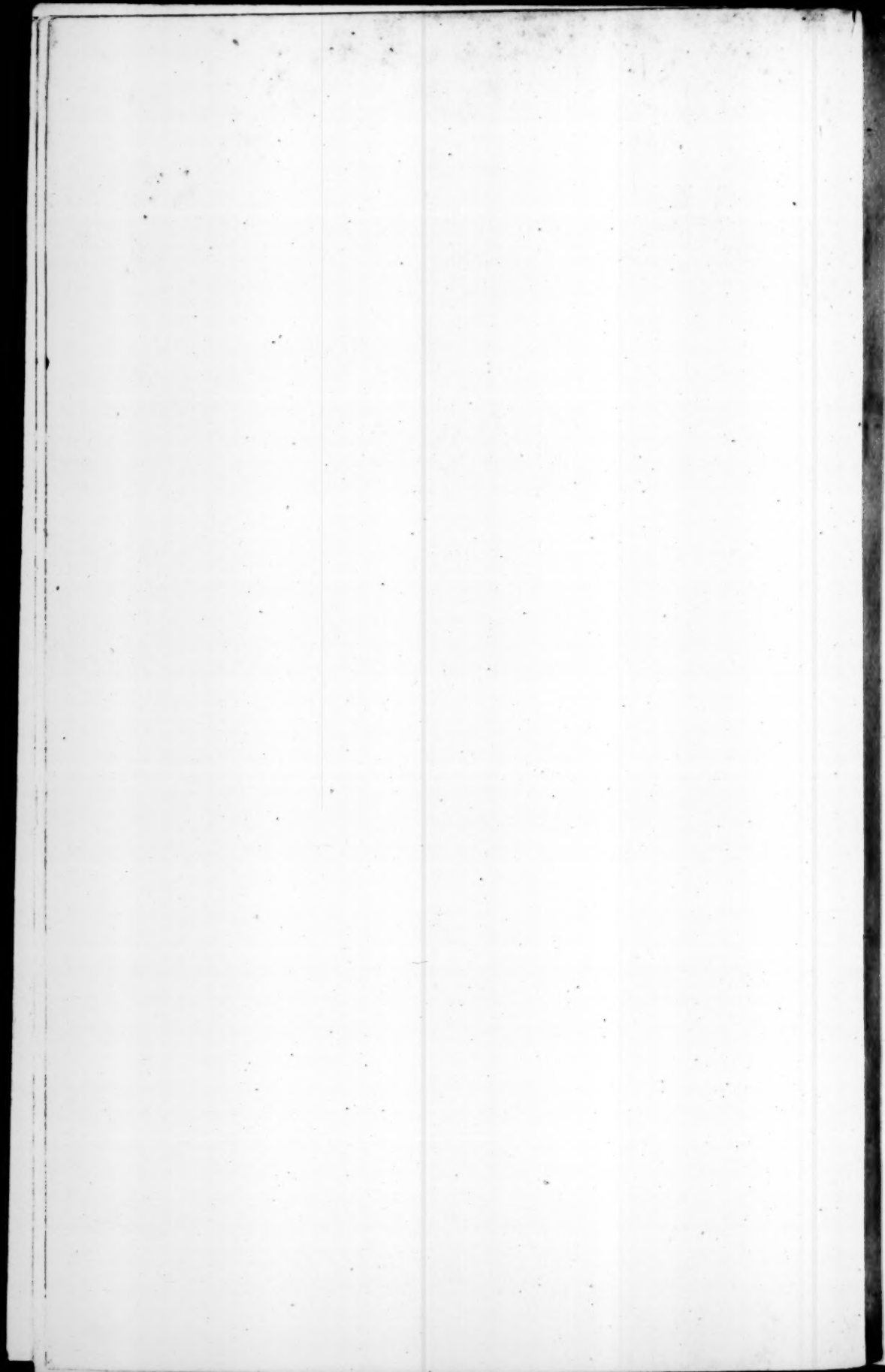


CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

O F

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

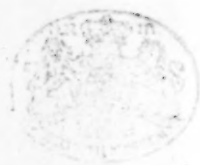
PART THE SECOND.



CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES
O F
UNIVERSAL HISTORY,
Sacred and Profane, Ecclesiastical and Civil;
FROM THE
CREATION OF THE WORLD,
TO THE
Year One thousand Seven hundred and Forty-three.
WITH A
PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE
O N
The short Method of STUDYING HISTORY;
AND
A CATALOGUE of BOOKS necessary for that PURPOSE;
With some REMARKS on them.
By Abbé LENGLET DUFRESNOY.
In T W O P A R T S.
Translated from the last French Edition, and continued down to the
Death of King George II.
PART THE SECOND.

L O N D O N :

Printed for A. MILLAR, J. NEWBERRY, R. BALDWIN, W. JOHNSTON,
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MDCCLXII.



T H E

AUTHOR'S ADVERTISEMENT,

CONCERNING

PART the SECOND.

I. **I**F the first part of these chronological tables is useful for the study of sacred history, and for reconciling the several profane histories, this second part is not only necessary for ecclesiastical history, which is that of religion, but also useful for uniting, in one point of view, all the modern histories of the several kingdoms. This work hath been attempted by several writers, but with much less exactness in the order and particulars of it, than hath been carefully observed in this. I have taken advantage of the lights they afford; but, by the means of modern discoveries, have brought this work to a greater perfection. I have avoided the faults they have been blamed for; nevertheless, I have not the vanity to think I am faultless; but those I have been informed of, I have taken care to correct.

II. The table of the articles, which follows this advertisement, exhibits the order I have followed; but it must be observed, in the reading of the chronological tables which include the general events, that, to assist the memory, I have divided this part into six principal Epochas,

The F I R S T E P O C H A.

The first Epocha, which commences with the birth of Jesus Christ, ends at the council of Nice, assembled anno Domini 325; so that this Epocha consists of 325 years; from page 1, to page 28. These are the most edifying times of church history; and those which we often talk of, but seldom imitate,

The

The SECOND EPOCH A.

The second Epocha contains 475 years, from the council of Nice to Charlemagne's being proclaimed emperor of the Romans, not crowned, which was done at Rome, at the end of the year 800. This interval, which is interesting on account of the origin of all the modern monarchies, begins page 29, and concludes page 94.

The THIRD EPOCH A.

The third Epocha, which begins anno Domini 801, and ends with the elevation of Hugo Capet to the throne of France, anno Domini 987, and contains 187 years. It shows the great revolutions, as well in the church, as in the several monarchies of Europe. This history extends from page 94 to page 110.

The FOURTH EPOCH A.

This fourth Epocha proved more favourable to religion, and to the several political states. It commences with the reign of Hugo Capet, and concludes with the great inter-règnum, which reduced the German empire to a languishing state till the 13th century, when Rodolphus of Hapsburgh, head of the house of Austria, ascended the Imperial throne, anno Domini 1273. This interval, which contains 286 years, extends from page 111 to page 141.

The FIFTH EPOCH A.

This Epocha, which includes 316 years, from 1273 to 1539, when the house of Bourbon was raised, in the person of Henry IV. to the throne of France. The revolutions, which agitated the church, were not less great than those which broke out in the different political states, as well in the east as in the west. It commences page 141, and ends page 163.

The SIXTH EPOCH A.

This Epocha begins at the end of the 16th century, when the church, agitated within, and attacked from without, recovered at length its tranquillity. This commences page 163, and ends page 193; of which period 172 years are already passed, from 1589 to 1761.

III. Such is the division in which I have thought proper to dispose this modern history; the ground of which is taken from the learned father Petau, of the society of Jesus. At page 193, commences the tables of ecclesiastical history; the most interesting parts of which are disposed into six parts. I say nothing of the trouble I have taken to put these in order, and the exactness I have observed in the course of my labours, as it may be seen at a single view; I shall be contented, if I find that my labours are not disapproved.

IV. I thought, at the commencement of the history of the Popes, the chronology of which varies extremely in different authors, that I might have fixed on that which the learned abbot Bianchini hath most carefully examined

examined in the fine edition of Anastasius, the librarian, four volumes of which have already appeared, But the illustrious Benedictines, who continued the *Gallia Christiana*, having assured me of the regard they have for them, and that they were made from the chronology of the sovereign Pontiffs, composed by father Pagi, a Franciscan; I thought, out of respect to the advice of such intelligent persons, I ought to add the computation of this father. By this means I have satisfied the learned persons, who esteem the chronology of father Pagi; and have satisfied myself in following that of Bianchini. I continue to observe that conduct, which I have always followed, which is, never to impose my own opinions, or sentiments, upon any person. I offer nothing but what I have read in the gravest historians, of greater reputation than myself; but the reader may choose what suits him best.

V. I have taken from the most exact writers what I have said of the religious rites and persons of great men, and of church histories*, mentioning their names, and the most principal events. These I have not invented; I have only arranged them, and fixed each to the year to which it belongs. If there is any fault, it is not of my making; it is that of father Bonnani, the Jesuit; or father Mabillon, the Benedictine; or father Hellot, the Ballondistes; M. Baillet, Mr. de Tillemont, abbot de Fleuri, and all the most exact and judicious writers we have.

VI. It is the same with the councils, which commence at page 254: I have mentioned such as are in the three great collections that we have; that of the Louvre, as well as those of the fathers Labbe and Hardein. But as the whole is not to be found in them, I have searched the particular collections of M. Baluze and father Martene, for what escaped the editors of those councils. I have made use of the collection by the cardinal d'Aguirre for Spain, and that of Wilkins for those of England. I have not even neglected the church-historians; all have afforded me hints, which have been useful to me, and, in support of what I have done, I have quoted their testimonies.

But the learned Benedictines, who had the care of the new edition of the *Gallia Christiana*, having informed me, that they had inserted in that work many councils unknown to the former editors, I have made an extract from their work, page 376; as also from the *Annales Ordinis S. Benedicti*, from the learned and virtuous father Mabillon: and, that I might omit nothing, I have added in their proper places†, in this part, such things as I was not acquainted with at the time of writing this work. It is nevertheless true, that we have not any acts of almost every council, but what are common opinions. Oftentimes it is only a change of the date; but there are always the councils known in history, therefore I thought they merited a place here.

VII. It is not to be expected that the catalogue of ecclesiastical writers, page 255, contains the whole of them. I hoped as much; but the bounds I am prescribed, did not permit me to include, in 54 pages, as many as would be sufficient to fill a large folio. I have therefore chose only the writers of most consequence, and of most authority in the church, and of such of whom we have the most considerable works. I have been careful gene-

* See the note, page 195.

† I have here and elsewhere, in this advertisement, varied from the words of my author: that the directions here given might suit with those variations which I have found it convenient to make, as to the placing of some articles different to the order observed in the original.

rally to mention the best editions of their works. This is difficult in the first beginning.

VIII. At page 405, you will find the particulars of civil history, though properly this part of history does not commence till the fall of the Roman empire, at the 5th century. However, I thought I might fix it at the Christian æra, because all the events of the church enter into the body of modern history.

The three first pages, which contain the state of the Roman empire, have no other history parallel to them, but that of the Parthians and Persians, who were their enemies. I have, in both, followed the best chronologers, and I have taken the pains to insert the usurpers and tyrants, though most of them were rather disturbers, than governors, of the empire; yet I thought they ought to be placed in the time they appeared, but distinguished by asterisks. As there have been medals struck in their names, it is easy to see the order they should occupy in the succession commonly ascribed to them. I have been chiefly regulated in this succession by the excellent notes that the baron de la Bastie hath added to the science of medals, by father Jobert, the Jesuit.

IX. At pages 408 and 409, the histories of the nations begin to be parallel: then the empire was divided, and all the people of the north usurped the part they liked best. As all the different kinds of histories could not be contained in two parallel pages, I have been obliged to divide the same centuries into six different following pages; but that the reader may be at no trouble in finding the conclusion of each history, I have taken care at the end of each column, or page, to set down at what page he may resume the thread of the history, and not be interrupted.


X. At the head of each different history, there commonly precedes a short instruction, mentioning what may be fixed on for the understanding of it; and I have sometimes set down the particular historians of the most extraordinary reigns, which merit to be more carefully studied. For foreign histories I have referred to abridgements. I have not neglected mentioning the particular books. I have very seldom marked the original sources, which are only necessary to those who want to inform themselves thoroughly; but the readers of this kind know much better than myself from whence to obtain such lights. What I have remarked, regards only beginners, and such as will not enter into so large an inquiry: by this, any person may follow his own inclination for the particular study of these histories*.

XI. At the end of the volume, follows the alphabetical indexes of names, ecclesiastical as well as civil, contained in this part, as may be seen in the following table of articles. To find the name of a pope, a council, an emperor, a writer, or a king, it would be necessary to look through every one of the columns to be informed of their times. I have removed this inconvenience by these alphabetical indexes, which may serve as a dictionary. This is, properly speaking, the repository of a repository; for as such my work ought to be considered. The indexes are ranged in the order observed in every succession, as I have placed them; but to find the page where each particular index begins, look at the end of the following table of articles for this part.

I flatter

* Here my author mentions the Roman calendar, as placed after the civil history; but as I have retained it in part I, page 284, I supposed I might, without any censure, omit the repetition of it in this second part.

I flatter myself, that the studious will make their observations on this work. I love truth; and I am content that they collect what hath escaped me; and I should be even glad they would publish them. I so often take the liberty to do the same myself with regard to others, that I should be unjust, was I to take it amiss that the same should be done with respect to me.

 To understand the abbreviations used in the tables, please to observe:

In the table of popes, y. m. d. signify, years, months, days.

In the catalogue of councils, the letters R. L. H. with different numbers after them in Roman letters, are used thus:

R. *Collectio Conciliorum Regia*, printed at the Louvre, 1664, in 37 volumes folio.

L. *Collectio Magna Conciliorum*, a Philippo Labbe, edita anno 1672, in 18 volumes folio.

H. The edition of the councils, by father Harduin, the Jesuit;

Angl. signifies the last collection of the councils of England, printed with this title:

Concilia M. Britannicæ & Hybernica, a Synodo Verolamensi, A. D. 446, ad 1717. a Davide Wilkins, in folio, Londini 1737, 4 voluminibus.

Arguirre, that is, the collection of the councils of Spain, by Cardinal D'Aguirre.

Martene Thesaur. or Martene Collectio Noviss. are the two collections of ancient ecclesiastical monuments, published by father Martene, a Benedictine monk of the congregation of St. Maur, in which he hath printed the councils wanting in the large collections.

Baluz, signifies three things: the first volume of his *Nouvelle Collection des Conciles*, the only one that hath appeared; or the collection of *Conciles de la Gaule Narbonnoise*; or lastly, his *Miscellanea*.

Care hath been taken to distinguish them when quoted.

Bessin, that is, *Concilia Normannica*, which a learned Benedictine had printed in folio.

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
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END of the ARTICLES in PART the SECOND.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

O F

MODERN HISTORY.

PART II.

ACCORDING to the chronological computation of Josephus, and of Dion Cassius, St. John the baptist was born the 24th of June; the birth of Jesus Christ must therefore be referred to the close of this year, December the 25th; 750 years from the foundation of Rome.

Quirinus numbered the inhabitants of Judea. Quintillius Varrus was appointed governor of Judea.

January 1st. The circumcision of Jesus Christ. The adoration of the eastern Magi. The blessed Virgin and St. Joseph fly with Jesus Christ into Egypt.

Josephus assures us that Herod died this year about the time of the Passover. Archelaus went to Rome to solicit Augustus for the kingdom of his father. Augustus divided the kingdom of Herod.

Caius departed to settle the provinces of the empire.

Augustus caused a canal to be dug in Rome, in which a naval engagement was represented.

The blessed Virgin, and St. Joseph, return to Nazareth.

Augustus demanded the consulship, in order to inspect the affairs of Julius Cæsar.

He banished his daughter Julia, who was convicted of adultery.

Caius Cæsar returned to Rome, to assist at the publick shows. He afterwards went into the east with Marcus Lollius, who had been his governor.

It was thought heretofore, that our Lord Jesus Christ was born in this year.

PART II.

A

THE

THE
FIRST EPOCH A
OF
MODERN HISTORY;
OR,

Common Æra of JESUS CHRIST.

This Epoch, which extends to the council of Nice, contains 325 years. These were the times when christianity shone with an unsullied lustre; the faithful distinguishing themselves chiefly by the liveliness of their faith, and by the purity of their lives. These are the ages which we admire, and which we glory in admiring; though we are not very solicitous to imitate their examples.

Since
Christ

THE vulgar, or christian æra, commenced from the first of January; 754 years after the foundation of Rome.

- 1 Caius Cæsar made peace with the Parthians.
- 2 Tiberius returned to Rome, after an absence of seven years in the
- 3 isle of Rhodes.
- 4 Cn. Cornelius Cinna, grandson of Pompey the great, with several others, conspired against Augustus, who pardoned all the conspirators: He even appointed Cinna to the consulship the following year.
Caius Cæsar died in Lydia, 18 months after the death of his brother Lucius.
Augustus adopted Tiberius, and honoured him a second time with the tribune authority.
- 5 Agrippa, grandson of Augustus, received the toga virilis, but was not admitted to equal honours with his brothers.
Augustus appointed rewards for the prætorian soldiers who had served sixteen years.
- 6 Augustus established a military chest, to the support of which he ordained that a twentieth part of all estates and legacies should be left; those only were excepted, who bequeathed their fortunes to the poor, or to their relations.
Tiberius made an expedition into Germany, passed into Illyria, where the Dalmatians had revolted.

The brethren of Archelaus, king of Judea, having accused him of male administration, he went to Rome to justify his conduct. The senate banished him, and reduced his kingdom into the form of a province. Quirinus, attended by Coponius, went into Syria to take an inventory, and to confiscate the effects of Archelaus to the imperial treasury. He deposed Joazar from the high priesthood, and substituted in his

- Since
Christ
- his room Ananus, the son of Seth, surnamed Annas, the father-in-law of Caiphas.
- 7 Augustus sent Germanicus to put an end to the war in Pannonia.
- 8 Dalmatia is again brought under subjection to the Romans.
Jesus Christ, when he was but 12 years of age, disputed in the temple with the Jewish doctors.
- 9 Augustus, to encourage matrimony, and to discourage celibacy, ordained rewards for the former, and penalties to the other.
Tiberius finished the war in Dalmatia, which he subdued.
Three Roman legions were defeated by Arminius, the German general; Quintilius Varrus their commander slew himself.
- 10 Tiberius dedicated a temple to concord.
- 11 Tiberius and Germanicus being pro-consuls, ravaged Germany.
- 12 Tiberius returned to Rome, and received the honours of a triumph for having conquered Pannonia and Dalmatia.
Laws were enacted against luxury.
The birth of Caius Caligula, the son of Germanicus Augustus, the last day of August. Augustus sent Silanus into Syria.
- 13 Augustus, for the fifth time, accepted the government for six years; and continued to Tiberius the authority of a tribune.
Augustus imposed the twentieth penny on the Roman people, at which they were disgusted.
- 14 Augustus died at Nola in Campania, on the 19th of August, aged 76 years.
The Roman legions which were in Pannonia, and in Germany, revolted.
The beginning of the reign of Tiberius, which lasted 22 years, 8 months, and 26 days.
- 15 Annius Rufus was appointed governor of Judea.
- 16 Tiberius sent Valerius Gratus to govern Judea. He deprived Ananus of the pontificate, and bestowed that dignity on Ishmael, the son of Fabius.
Tiberius forbade the wearing of silk garments, and the use of vessels of gold; and banished all the mathematicians from Rome.
Germanicus gives the Germans a defeat.
The Parthians exciting fresh troubles in the east, Germanicus was appointed to march against them.
- 17 Germanicus received the honours of a triumph, after having subdued sundry nations of Germany; such as the Catti, the Cherusci, and the Angravari.
Archelaus king of Cappadocia died at Rome, aged 50 years; his kingdom was reduced to the form of a province.
Germanicus passed into the east.
Cn. Piso was constituted governor of Syria.
Drusus departed to Illyria.
A sedition in Africa being excited by Tacfarinas, was quelled by Camillus.
An earthquake in Asia, which overturned 12 cities.
Valerius Gratus, the governor of Judea, appointed Eleazer the son of Ananus, to succeed Ishmael in the high priesthood.
The poet Ovid died in exile, and was buried near Tomos, a city of Pontus.

Since
Christ

- Germanicus was appointed consul while he was in Achaia. He visited several cities in Greece.
- 18 Cn. Piso arrived in Syria, where he conspired against Germanicus.
- 19 Germanicus visited Egypt, and from thence returned to Syria, where he died. Piso was suspected of having poisoned him.
- Arminius, after having commanded 12 years in Germany, was put to death at the age of 37 years by the Germans.
- Josephus informs us that Caiphas was nominated high-priest by Valerius Gratus, and that he held that dignity 17 or 18 years.
- 20 The corps of Germanicus being brought to Rome, was received with great marks of grief. Piso being accused of poisoning him, slew himself.
- 21 The Gauls revolted, but were subdued.
- The death of Quirinus, who numbered the inhabitants in Syria.
- 22 Livia, the mother of Tiberius, fell sick. Tiberius returned to Rome.
- 23 Ælius Sejanus, a favourite of Tiberius, aspiring to the empire, caused Drusus the son of Tiberius to be poisoned.
- 24 The Romans finished the war in Africa, through the death of Tacfarinas the chief of the rebels.
- 25 Cremutius Cordus the historian, was banished the senate for having styled Cassius the last support of the liberties of Rome, and for having been too lavish in his encomiums on Brutus. He starved himself to death.
- 26 Sabinus being consul, defeated the Thracians.
- Tiberius, persecuting Agrippina the wife of Germanicus, she went to Campania, and from thence she never returned to Rome.
- 27 Atilius, the son of a freed-man, built an amphitheatre in the city of Fidenæ. This theatre being but slightly constructed fell, and in its fall crushed 50,000 persons to death.
- A fire at Rome: Tiberius contributed largely towards rebuilding what the fire had consumed, and afterwards he retired to Caprea.
- Pilate was made governor of Judea.
- 28 The Frisians revolted, and defeated the Romans.
- Agrippina the daughter of Germanicus, who was afterwards the mother of Nero, married C. Domitius.
- John the baptist, the son of Zacharias, retires into the desert: he comes from thence, and baptizes, preaching repentance, in the 15th year of the reign of Tiberius.
- 30 The first year of the ministry of Jesus Christ Jesus Christ was baptized by John Baptist in the wilderness. He called two disciples to the apostleship, and celebrated the first passover. John Baptist was put into prison.
- Livia, the mother of Tiberius, died, aged 86 years.
- 31 The second year of the ministry of Jesus Christ, when he celebrated his second Passover.
- Sejanus having aspired to the empire, and committed several crimes, Tiberius advertised the senate thereof, who condemned him to death.
- 32 The third year of the ministry of Jesus Christ, who abode in Galilee, and refused to go up to Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover.

Since Christ 33 The fourth year of the ministry of Jesus Christ. The death of Lazarus. Jesus Christ celebrated his last passover, and instituted the sacrament of the eucharist.

The next day being Friday, the fifteenth of that moon, he suffered death on the cross, rose again on the first day of the following week, ascended into heaven, from whence he sent the Holy Ghost upon his disciples; after which they preached the gospel to all nations. Soon after the Jews put St. Stephen to death.

The senate bestowed several flattering titles on Tiberius. Junius Gallio was banished for having carried his flattery to too great a length.

Tiberius married the two daughters of Germanicus, his grand-daughters, namely, Drusilla to Lucius Cassius, and Julia to M. Vinicius. He put several persons of quality to death.

Drusus, the son of Germanicus, and Agrippina his mother, starved themselves to death.

Saul, who was afterwards called Paul, was converted.

34 Tiberius growing negligent in his government, involved the empire in troubles, by means of the Dacians, the Sarmatians, and the Germans.

35 The Parthians came to Rome, exhibited complaints against Artabanus their king: they petitioned the senate that Phraates might be appointed to succeed him; this last died in his way thither. Tiberius substituted Tiridates in his stead, and appointed Vitellius to be governor of Syria.

Philip the son of Herod died, after a reign of 38 years.

36 Vitellius, governor of Syria, ordered Pilate go to Rome, to justify his conduct before Tiberius. He deposed Caiphas the high-priest, and substituted Jonathan the son of Ananus in his place.

St. Paul, three years after his conversion, went to Rome to visit St. Peter. He parted from thence eleven days after, to go to Cæsarea, and from thence he went to Tarsus.

Tiridates was deprived of the kingdom of Parthia by Artabanus.

CAIUS CALIGULA, emperor.

37 Tiberius falling sick, Thrasyllus the mathematician predicted to him that he should live six years longer: but he died on the 16th of March.

Caius succeeded him, and reigned 3 years, 10 months, and 8 days. He set Agrippa the grandson of Herod at liberty, and conferred great honours on him: he caused him to change his chains of iron, with which he was loaded, for chains of gold, and bestowed on him the tetrarchies of Philip and of Lysanius, with the title of king. Caius fell sick: after his recovery he caused Tiberius, the son of Drusus, and grandson of the late emperor, to be put to death.

The birth of Josephus the historian.

Saint Peter made several journies, cured Eneas of a paralitick disorder in the city of Joppa; baptized Cornelius the centurion; travelled to Antioch, and there established an episcopal chair.

38 The emperor Caius Cæsar exercised sundry cruelties, and among others he caused Macro, by whose aid he had obtained the empire, to be put to death.

39 The emperor Caius having wasted his treasures, proscribed and caused several persons to be put to death. He joined Baixæ to Puteoli, by a mole of 600 paces. He accused Domitius Afer, a celebrated ora-

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40

tor, who feigning that he had no power to resist the eloquence of the emperor, not only obtained his pardon, but also the consulship.

Caius enterprised a foolish expedition against Gaul; where being arrived, he did nothing more than command his soldiers to gather up the sea-shells.

P. Petronius was appointed governor of Syria, in the room of Vitellius, with an order to erect the statue of the emperor in the temple of Jerusalem, which Petronius finding it very difficult to effect, deferred the execution of that order.

Herod Antipater, being solicited by his wife Herodias, went to Rome to demand the kingdom of his father; but Caius banished him, and gave his tetrarchies to Agrippa, who had incensed the emperor against Antipater.

Flaccus Avilius having persecuted the Jews of Alexandria, they deputed Philo the Jew to carry their remonstrances to Rome to Caius, who gave him but an ill reception.

Pontius Pilate, heretofore governor of Judea, slew himself.

The apostles sent St. Barnabas to Antioch: he departed to Tarsus to seek St. Paul, and returning with him to Antioch, they stayed there a year. The name of christians began at Antioch to be given to the disciples of Jesus Christ.

41

CLAUDIUS emperor.

St. Peter established the see of Rome.

Chæreas, with several other conspirators, assassinated Caligula on the 24th of January. Claudius Nero succeeded him.

Claudius added Judea and Samaria to the kingdoms of Agrippa.

Herod Agrippa went to Jerusalem to gain the friendship of the Jews: with this view he persecuted the christians, put St. James to death, and imprisoned St. Peter, whom an angel miraculously delivered.

The emperor permitted Herod to wear the ornaments of a prætor.

The christians which were at Antioch, sent St. Paul and Barnabas to Jerusalem, where the apostles took a second journey, and carried with them the alms which they had collected from the faithful, for the use of them which were in Judea.

The birth of Titus the son of Vespasian, who was born on the 30th of December.

42

A great famine predicted by the prophet Agabus, chap. xi. of the acts of the apostles.

St. Paul and Barnabas returning from Jerusalem to Antioch, departed to Selucia and Cyprus: where St. Paul converted Sergius Paulus the prætor to the faith; it has been said that upon this account his name was changed from Saul to that of Paul.

The emperor Claudius, at the instance of Messalina his wife, and his freed-men, put sundry persons to death. He caused a port to be constructed at the mouth of the Tiber.

43

Claudius passed into Britain, which he subdued in six days.

St. Paul preached the gospel in many provinces.

44

Claudius, after an absence of six months, returned to Rome in triumph.

Agrippa king of Judea died, after having reigned seven years. After his death, Culpus Fadus was appointed to govern his kingdoms.

The

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The Parthians drive their king Artabanus from the throne a second time.

45 Vespasian made war in Britain, and gained several battles.

47 This year, in the month of January, there appeared a new island in the Ægean sea.

Cumanus was appointed to succeed Alexander as intendant of Judea.

The empress Messalina caused Valerius Asiaticus, who had been twice consul, to be put to death. She publicly contracted a new marriage with Silius a Roman knight.

The emperor celebrated the secular games at Rome.

48 The princes of Gaul who were called Comata, particularly those of Autun*, obtained the privileges of Roman citizens.

Claudius being informed that Messalina, his wife, had married C. Silius, ordered her to be put to death with her adulterer.

A census being taken of all the people of Rome, there appeared to be 1,544,000 citizens.

49 Claudius commanding all Jews to depart from Rome, St. Peter was obliged to return to Judea. Aquila and Priscilla retired to Corinth.

Claudius espoused Agrippina, the daughter of his brother Germanicus, who was the mother of Nero, by Domitius Ænobarbus.

The Parthians remonstrated against Gotarzes their king, and desired the emperor to appoint Meherdates in his stead.

The controversy about legal ceremonies exercising the church at Antioch, the faithful of that city deputed Paul and Barnabas to go to Jerusalem. The apostles held a council thereon; after which, St. Paul and St. Barnabas returned to Antioch; these two apostles separated; St. Paul and Silas departed to Syria and Cilicia. St. Paul circumcised Timothy, and then passed into Macedonia.

50 The emperor Claudius adopted Domitius Nero.

A colony was settled in Cologne, a city of the Ubii. The Catti in Germany, and the inhabitants of Great-Britain, were subdued.

St. Paul being driven from Philippi and Thessalonica, arrived at Athens. He disputed in the Areopagite, and converted St. Dionysius, who was one of his judges, to the faith; from thence he went to Corinth, where he stayed some months.

51 Nero received the toga virilis, and was made prince of the young persons.

Burrhus Afranius was raised to the prætorship, at the recommendation of Agrippina.

The Parthians seized Armenia, but abandoned it in the beginning of the winter.

The senate expelled the astrologers from Italy.

52 They bestowed on Pallas, who was one of Claudius's freedmen, such honours as were due to the prætors, with a present of 150,000 sesterces.

Claudius exhibited a naval engagement between the lake of Fucinus and the river of Liris.

Ventidius Cumanus, intendant of Judea, and of Gallilee, was accused of oppression. He went to Rome, from whence he was ba-

* Autun, capital of the Autonois, a city of Burgundy, in France.

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nished. Felix, although an accomplice with him, was constituted intendant of Judea.

St. Paul being accused, appeared before Gallio the proconsul of Achaia. He departed to Corinth, and from thence to Ephesus, and afterwards to Casarea, and Antioch. From thence he went to Jerusalem for the fourth time; after that he travelled into Gallicia and Phrygia.

Apollos preached the gospel; he was more perfectly instructed by Aquila and Priscilla.

St. Paul returned to Ephesus, and abode there three years.

Nero having attained to 16 years, was married to Octavia. Claudius augmented the authority of the governors of the provinces.

53 DOMITIUS NERO, the fifth emperor.

Claudius died after a reign of 13 years, 8 months, and 20 days, aged 63 years. Domitius Nero succeeded him. Agrippina, the mother of Nero, poisoned Junius Silanus, proconsul of Asia, and obliged Narcissus to kill himself.

The Parthians seized on Armenia, but abandoned it shortly after.

Domitius Corbulo passed into that province.

St. Paul sent Timothy and Erastus into Macedonia.

Demetrius the goldsmith raised an uproar at Ephesus against St. Paul, who passed into Macedonia, and from thence went into Greece, where he stayed three months.

55 Vologesus king of Parthia made peace with the Romans, and gave hostages to Corbulo.

Nero became amorous of an actress, who was a freed-woman.

Agrippina caused Nero to poison Britannicus.

Nero deprived his mother of all her guards, and reduced her to the condition of a private person, and afterwards he murdered her.

St. Paul went into Macedonia, and from thence to Jerusalem, to the feast of Pentecost. He was seized by the Jews, and delivered up to the Roman governors.

56 Nero abandoned himself to all kinds of debaucheries.

St. Paul was put into bonds, and conducted to Rome.

57 St. Paul, after having appeared before Nero for the second time, wrote his second epistle to Timothy: also his epistle to the Ephesians.

58 The Parthians made war on the Romans, to oppose them in their conquest of Armenia.

Corbulo revived military discipline. He penetrated into Armenia, took all their castles, and burnt the city of Artaxaca.

Nero fell in love with Poppæa, the wife of Otho: he bestowed the government of Lusitania on her husband.

59 Agrippina being deprived of all authority, sought to reconcile herself to Nero.

Nero caused her to be put to death; for this crime he received the applause of the senate.

60 Corbulo took the city of Tigranocerta, and subdued all Armenia, the government of which was given to Tigranes, grandson of Archelaus king of Cappadocia.

Corbulo succeeded to the government of Syria, by the death of Vinidius.

Albinus was established governor of Judea, in the room of Festus.

The

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The Romans were defeated in Great-Britain; but Paulinus Suetonius, governor of that isle, defeated 80,000 Britons.

61 Nero built an academy for publick sports.

62 St. James, first bishop of Jerusalem, was stoned by the Jews. Simon was elected in his room.

Nero imprisoned Burrhus the præfect of the prætorian guard, and appointed two persons in his stead; namely, Fenius Rufus, and Tigellinus, who accused Seneca the preceptor of Nero.

That emperor divorced his wife Octavia, and married Poppa; afterwards he exiled the former, and caused her to be put to death.

Perfius the satyrift died when he was but 22 years old.

Vologesus king of Parthia used his utmost efforts to reinstate his brother Tiridates in the kingdom of Armenia, from which he had been lately deposed.

Corbulo sent succours to Tigranes; but Vologesus defeated Cefennius Petus, whom the Romans had sent to command in Armenia, who was forced to accept of peace on very dishonourable conditions.

63 Nero bestowed the government of Syria on Cintius, and the command of the army on Corbulo, who declared war against the Parthians. Tiridates was defeated, and being conducted to the Roman camp, he took his crown and laid it at the feet of Nero's statue.

The maritime inhabitants of the Alps obtained the rights and privileges of the Latins.

64 Nero went to Naples with a design to go into Greece; he returned to Rome, which he set on fire: he then accused the christians as the incendiaries, and under that pretence became their persecutor. This was the FIRST PERSECUTION.

Cestius Gallus was made governor of Syria, and Cestus Florus of Judea.

65 Nero discovering the conspiracy of Piso, caused him, with several of his accomplices, to be put to death, and among the rest were Lucan the poet, and Seneca the philosopher.

Divers prodigies appeared at Jerusalem.

Cestius Gallus, the governor of Syria, who besieged Jerusalem, was put to flight by the Jews.

66 Nero put Bareas Soranus, and Thraseus Petus to death.

Tiridates arriving at Rome, made an unworthy submission to Nero, and received the diadem from his hand. Nero travelled into Greece, appeared on the stage as an actor, commenced charioteer in the circus, deprived Corbulo of all his dignities, banished him into the island of Cenchrea, and gave orders to put him to death; to prevent which Corbulo slew himself.

The Jews, after they had beat the Romans, returned to Jerusalem, where they elected Joseph the son of Gorion to be their general, who re-established their affairs in Gallilee, and in Judea.

Nero being informed of the revolt of the Jews while he was Achaia, appointed Vespasian to make war upon them. Vespasian sent his son Titus to Alexandria, to assemble the troops during the winter.

St. Peter suffered martyrdom on the 29th of June.

67 Vespasian defeated Josephus, and the other Jewish captains. He seized on the cities of Joppa and Jotapata, and took Josephus prisoner. Titus rendered himself master of all Galilee.

Great

Since
Christ

Great commotions were excited in Jerusalem by the zealots, who called in the Idumeans, and slew a part of the inhabitants, and among others Ananus the sovereign pontiff.

68

GALBA, the sixth emperor.

C. Julius Vindex, pro-prætor in Gaul, revolted from Nero. Galba, governor of Spain followed his example. Vindex was defeated by Rufus in Germany.

Nero, observing that he was forsaken by all the world, fled away and slew himself, after a reign of 13 years, 7 months, and 28 days.

Galba succeeded him, who, governed by his favourites, reigned near seven months. Vespasian drew nigh to besiege Jerusalem, and took the city of Gadara.

69

Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian were elected emperors successively.

The German legions quitted the party of Galba, who had adopted Piso, in prejudice of Otho.

Otho seizing the empire, put Galba and Piso to death on the 16th of January, after a short reign of three months.

Titus being apprised of the death of Galba, went into Achaia to seek his father Vespasian.

Vitellius, governor of lower Germany, was proclaimed emperor. He made war upon Otho, who was defeated near Bebricum.

Otho, on the 20th of April, slew himself. Vitellius was emperor 8 months and 5 days, from the death of Otho.

Vespasian was elected and proclaimed emperor.

A fire seized on the capitol.

Vitellius died, after he had been run through the body several times.

70

Vespasian appointed his son Titus to command his armies against the Jews, and restored the capitol.

The Gauls revolted from the Romans, but having deliberated afresh, they returned to their duty. Titus began the siege of Jerusalem the first day of unleavened bread, and afterwards took the city.

The temple was burned on the fifth of August, and the city destroyed on the 31st of the same month: thus an end was put to the war in Judea.

71

Titus, after he had subdued the Jews, entered Rome in triumph with his father Vespasian. John and Simon two of their generals, with 700 of the most considerable persons of that nation, marched at the head of this triumph. The temple of Janus was shut; and Vespasian began to build one to peace.

The lands of Judea were sold. They gave the name of Nicopolis to Emmaus. Cesarea, a maritime city, became the metropolis of all Judea.

Lupus the governor of Egypt, demolished by the order of Vespasian that temple which Onias the high-priest of the Alexandrian Jews had built.

72

About this time appeared the heretick Ebion.

73

Vespasian commanded all the philosophers, Musonius excepted, to depart from Rome. He reformed the abuses which had crept into the government of the empire.

74

On taking a census of the inhabitants of Rome, several persons were found to be 100, 120, 130, 131, 132, 138 and 140 years old, and among others two were even advanced to 150 years each.

Since
Christ

The states of Achaia, Lycia, Byzantium, Rhodes, Samos, Thrace, Cilicia, and Comagena, who were formerly free, and were governed by their own kings, allies to the Roman people, were now formed into distinct provinces.

75 Vespasian dedicated his temple to peace, and deposited there the spoils which had been taken from the temple of Jerusalem.

A colossus of 100 feet in height was erected to the sun, in the sacred way.

Q. Asconius Pedianus flourished in these times.

76 The birth of Adrian, who was afterwards emperor.

77 The Parthians revolted from Vespasian.

78 A great plague in Rome, of which there died 10,000 persons in a day.

79 TITUS, the eleventh emperor.

The emperor Vespasian died, aged 69 years, after he had reigned 10 years, 1 month, and 7 days.

Titus the eleventh emperor succeeded him, and his reign was mild and happy.

Cn. Junius Agricola, governor of the British isles, defeated the inhabitants thereof, and rendered himself master of the whole.

Mount Vesuvius cast forth such quantities of flames and smoke as to obscure the day.

The cities of Pompeium and Herculaneum were reduced to ashes.

80 The emperor Titus went to Campania. A great fire at Rome, which consumed the Pantheon, the temples of Serapis, Isis, and of Neptune.

Titus built the hot baths, and an amphitheatre.

The elder Pliny, in order to be better acquainted with the cause of the extraordinary eruption of Vesuvius, ventured so near, that this great naturalist perished in his inquiry.

81 DOMITIAN, the twelfth emperor.

Titus after a reign of 2 years, 2 months, and 20 days died, but not without suspicion of poison from Domitian, who succeeded him.

83 Domitian banished all the philosophers from Rome and Italy: he caused three vestals to be buried alive, for having violated their chastity.

Attilius, the second bishop of Alexandria, governed that church 13 years.

84 DOMITIAN, established the capitol games five years.

86 The birth of the emperor Antonius Pius.

87 Domitian caused himself to be stiled Lord and God.

88 The Romans declared war against the Dacians. Domitian marched against their king Decebalus, with whom he soon after concluded a peace.

89 Domitian entered Rome in triumph: he put to death several citizens, and drove away the mathematicians and philosophers.

Cocceius Nerva, who was afterwards emperor, was recalled from banishment.

Apollonius of Tyana arrived at Rome, to defend his cause before the emperor.

92 Domitian caused Cornelia Maximilla the vestal to be buried alive.

The

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The SECOND PERSECUTION.

- 93 Domitian excited the second persecution.
St. John the evangelist being sent bound to Rome, was put into a chaldron of boiling oil before the Latin gate, but coming out of it unhurt, was by the emperor's orders banished to the isle of Patmos.
- 95 Domitian put to death Flavius Clemens, his colleague in the consulship, because he was a christian: he banished Flavia Domitilla, the spouse of that martyr, who was his relation, into the island of Pandataria. Glabrio, a man of consular dignity, with several others, were martyred for the christian religion.
St. John wrote his Apocalypse.
Domitian caused an inquiry to be made after all those who were of the family of David, in order to put them to death.
- 96 NERVA, the thirteenth emperor.
Domitian being 45 years of age, was, after a reign of 15 years, and 6 days, put to death. Nerva the thirteenth emperor succeeded him.
St. John returned into Asia from his banishment.
- 97 St. John wrote his gospel.
Justus of Tiberias, a Jewish historian, flourished.
Appollonius of Tyana died.
Calpurnius Crassus conspired against Nerva, who adopted Ulpius Trajanus, governor of Germany.
- 98 TRAJANUS, the fourteenth emperor.
Nerva died, aged 65 years, 10 months, and 10 days, having reigned 1 year, 4 months, and 11 days.
Trajan succeeded him when he was 42 years old.
Trajan forbid the christian assemblies.
Cerdon governed the church of Alexandria 13 years.
St. Ignatius was constituted bishop of Antioch, and St. Simeon bishop of Jerusalem.
- 99 Trajan arrived at Rome.
St. John the evangelist died at the age of 92, 68 years after the death of Jesus Christ.
- 101 C. Plinius, and Cornutus Tertullus, exercised the consular dignity two months.
- 102 Decebalus king of the Dacians, who had quitted his alliance with the Romans, was subdued by Trajan, who caused a bridge to be built over the Danube. Decebalus killed himself.
C. Plinius, pro-consul of Bithynia, wrote to Trajan an account of the christians behaviour. That emperor in his answer enjoined him to make no false inquiry, but to punish those who declared themselves openly, and who obstinately persisted in their sentiments.
- 103 Trajan, after having subdued the Dacians, reduced their country to the form of a province.
Elxai, a false prophet of the Jewish nation, joined himself to the Essenes, who extolled him as one of their pillars, as did also the Nazarenes, and Ebionites.

Trajan

Since
Christ Trajan returned to Rome, after having composed the disputes which subsisted among sundry barbarous Indian nations. He built several public libraries, and caused a column to be erected.

Trajan enterprised an expedition against the Armenians and the Parthians. He went to Athens, then passed into Syria, and from thence he travelled into the east.

106 Trajan subduing the Armenians compelled all the neighbouring kings to acknowledge him as their sovereign; as did the Iberians, the Sarmatians, the Osrohenians, the Arabians, the inhabitants of Bosphorus, and of the isle of Colchos: he seized also on Seleucia, Ctesiphon, and Babylon.

The THIRD PERSECUTION.

107 While Trajan was in the east, he raised the third persecution against the christians; Simon the son of Cleophas, bishop of Jerusalem, was fastened to a cross, aged 120 years. Justus succeeded him in his bishoprick.

St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, was conducted to Rome.

108 St. Ignatius was devoured by wild beasts in the amphitheatre at Rome.

110 The Pantheon was consumed by fire from heaven.

115 During the winter, a great earthquake which was at Antioch destroyed several persons, and among the rest the consul Pedro. Trajan himself was with difficulty saved, being drawn out of a window. In the beginning of the spring Trajan attacked the Parthians. He seized on Arbella, Gaugamela, Babylon, Ctesiphon, and several other places; from hence that emperor was surnamed Parthicus. These people revolted again, and Trajan subdued them a second time.

The Jews about Cyrene, headed by one Andræ, murdered near 200,000 Greeks and Romans: they eat their entrails, and covered themselves with the skins of those they had assassinated: they committed likewise several other cruelties.

116 The Jews of Cyrene made an incursion into Egypt, and put the inhabitants to flight, who retired to Alexandria, where they massacred all the Jews in that city. Mean time the other Jews over-ran Egypt, and put all to the fire and sword: they penetrated even to Cyprus, overturned the city of Salaminis, and put to death above 250,000 persons.

Trajan having sent Martius Turbo against the Jews, that general destroyed a very great number of them. Lucius and Maximus the Roman generals, went likewise to subdue the revoltors.

Maximus was defeated, and killed in battle.

Lucius recovered Nisibis, burned the city of Edeffa, and seized on Selucia.

Trajan bestowed the kingdom of Parthia on Parthamasphates: he passed into Arabia, attacked the city of the Agareni, before which he was wounded. The hail, lightening, and sundry accidents obliged him to retire from before that city.

117 ADRIAN, the fifteenth emperor.

The Parthians recovered their liberty, by driving away their king Parthamasphates.

Trajan

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Trajan leaving Adrian in Syria, passed with an army into Mesopotamia: he fell sick, and died at Selinus in Cilicia. Since that time the name of Trajanopolis was given to that city. Trajan when he died was 63 years, 1 month, and 15 days old; he reigned 19 years, 6 months.

Ælius Adrianus succeeded him by the interest of Plotina, the wife of Trajan, who caused him to become emperor. He made peace with the Parthians, and restored Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia, together with their liberty, and every thing Trajan had deprived them of.

He gave Parthamasphates another kingdom, and re-established at the public expence the city of Alexandria, which the Romans had ruined.

- 118 Adrian returned to Rome, and endeavoured to gain the esteem of both people and senate. He burnt the registers of all publick confiscations for 16 years past, and utterly abolished all claims which were due from that time.

Adrian went into Mœsia to appease some tumults excited by the Sarmatians, and the Roxolans: he made peace with those nations.

Euphrates, a stoic philosopher, because he laboured under a painful disease, grew weary of his life, and killed himself with drinking a glass of the juice of hemlock.

Adrian renewed the persecutions against the christians, which were begun by Trajan.

To these times must be referred the birth of the Basilidian, Saturnian, and Carpocratian heresies.

- 119 Tinius Rufus, intendant of Judea, appeased the troubles which the Jews had excited there.

The philosophers, Plutarch of Cheronea, Sextus, Agathobulus, and Cenomaus flourished in these times.

- 120 A great earthquake, when Nicomedia, and several neighbouring cities were swallowed up. Adrian contributed to their re-establishment. All things being in a happy situation at Rome, Adrian went and visited the provinces of the Roman people. He began with the Gauls and the Germans, and then passed into Britain, where he made a strict inquiry into the administration of the governors.

- 121 Adrian caused a wall to be built in the north part of Great-Britain, 30 leagues in length, to separate the Romans from those who were not reduced to the subjection of the empire.

- 122 Adrian returned to Gaul, and built at Nîmes a stately palace in honour of Plotina, the widow of Trajan; he departed thence into Spain, and spent his winter at Terragona.

- 123 It appeared that Adrian went into the east, and that he appeased the troubles which the Parthians had excited. He repassed afterwards into Achaia, and from thence to Athens, where he assisted at the Eleusinian mysteries.

- 124 Adrian, after having passed the winter at Athens, returned to Rome. Quadratus, a disciple of the apostles, and Aristidus the philosopher, wrote an apology for the christians, which was presented to the emperor by Serenus Granus. Adrian wrote to Minucius Fundanus, pro-consul of Asia, not to condemn the christians, unless they were convicted of other crimes.

- 125 Adrian travelling into Africa, bestowed privileges on sundry provinces.

Adrian

Since Christ 126 Adrian passing through Athens to go into the east, among other works which were begun, he finished and dedicated a temple to Jupiter Olympus: he caused altars to be erected to his honour, and celebrated the feasts of Bacchus, and permitted the Greeks to build him a temple.

127 Adrian arrived in Asia, where he gained the friendship of the grantees, and of the kings, of which number was Cosroes king of Persia. In over-running these provinces, he severely punished the governors who had not uprightly discharged their trust.

128 Aquila, a christian proselite, translated the old testament into Greek.

129 Adrian came into Syria, and then went to Jerusalem.

130 Adrian, after he had rebuilt Jerusalem, gave it the name of Elia Capitolina, and sent thither a colony.

The Jews, who were impatient at seeing their city inhabited by Pagans, raised seditions.

The emperor went to Pelusium, and there built a magnificent tomb in honour of Pompey.

131 Antoninus the favourite of Adrian was drowned in the Nile. Adrian lamented his death, and ranked him among the number of the gods. He caused a city to be built, and called it Antinoæ. He built a temple in Rome in honour of Venus.

Adrian re-visited Egypt and Syria, where the Jews had revolted; he returned to Rome. The Jews revolted a second time: Adrian sent Julius Severus to subdue them.

133 The orators Phavorinus and Polemus flourished in these times.

134 About this time Marcion began to spread his heresy.

135 The Romans destroyed 580,000 Jews, and all their chiefs, insomuch that almost all Judea was reduced to a desert.

The Jews were forbid to come near Jerusalem.

136 Pharasmenes, king of the Iberians, excited the Alans to revolt from the Romans. Flavius Arrianus, governor of Cappadocia, forced them to return to their duty.

137 Adrian adopted Cejonius Commodus Verus, and gave the title of Cæsar to Ælius Verus.

138 ANTONINUS PIUS, the sixteenth emperor.

Ælius Verus died in the month of January.

Adrian finding himself very infirm, and almost always sick, adopted Arrius Antoninus, to whom was given the epithet Pius, on condition that this latter should adopt Annus Verus, and Marcus Aurelius. The emperor put to death Servianus, his sister's husband, when he was 90 years of age. Adrian died on the sixth of the ides of July, aged 62 years, five months, and 19 days; after having governed the empire 21 years and 10 months. Antoninus the Pius succeeded him.

139 St. Justin wrote his first apology for the christians, which is commonly called the second, at the commencement of the reign of Antoninus.

Galen the physician, and Salvius Julianus an eminent civilian, with Justin the historian, flourished in these times.

140 Though Antoninus did not publish any edicts against the christians, yet the persecution of them continued.

141 At this time must be fixed the rise of the heresies of the Ophites, Cainites, Sethians, and others.

145 Nicomedes of Crete, the lyric poet, flourished at this time.

Marcion

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Christ

- 146 Marcion continued to propagate his errors : Appelles became his disciple. Taurus Beritius, a platonick philosopher, flourished in this age.
- 147 Several private persons rendered themselves illustrious by their philosophy, of which number were Arrianus of Nicomedia, Maximus of Tyre, Appollonius, Basilides, and Sextus of Cheronea ; Volusianus Mæcianus the civilian, App. Pollio, Eutychus, Proculus Siccenfis, and Cornelius Fronto, who all flourished in these times.
- 153 The heresiarchs Valentine and Cerdon came to Rome.
- 161 The death of the emperor Antoninus. Marcus Aurelius, Antoninus, and L. Ælius Verus reigned together.
- 162 Vologesus, king of Persia, made war upon the Romans. M. Aurelius sent Verus to command against Vologesus, the Romans possessed themselves of several cities, and penetrated into Armenia, and from thence into the country of the Medes.
- The emperor excited a fresh persecution against the christians, which Severus Sulpicus pretends was the fifth.
- St. Justin suffered martyrdom.
- 163 The Romans rendered themselves masters of the city of Seleucia in Syria.
- 165 The philosopher Perigrinus threw himself into a fire, which he had kindled himself.
- Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, went to Rome to settle the contest about the celebration of Easter.
- 166 The two emperors triumphed at Rome for the victory which they had obtained over the Parthians.
- 167 Polycarp and Pionius suffered martyrdom in Asia.
- 169 At this year must be fixed the commencement of a war with the Marcomanni. The two emperors went to command the army in their own persons. The emperor Verus died of an apoplexy : Marcus Aurelius, who was now become sole emperor, returned to Rome to take care of the obsequies of his colleague.
- 170 Melito bishop of Sardis published an apology for the christians. Miltiades, Apollinaris of Hierapolis, Philip bishop of Gortyna, and Dionysius of Corinth, composed several writings in favour of christianity.
- 171 Tatianus, the disciple of St. Justin, declared himself the head of the Encratitian heresy.
- 172 Bardefan the heresiarch, Ptolemy a disciple of the heretick Valentine, and Oppianus the poet, lived in these times.
- 173 St. Felicitas was martyred at Rome on the 23d of November : his seven sons underwent that stroke before on the 10th of July.
- 174 The christians by their prayers obtained a miraculous shower of rain, which refreshed the army of Marc Aurelius, who was at war with the Quadi in Germany, and whose troops suffered greatly from the drought of the country where they were encamped.
- 175 Avidius Crassus, on a false report of the emperor's death, seized on the government ; but in three months after he was put to death.
- 176 The emperor travelled into the east with his wife Faustina, and his son Commodus. The empress fell sick, and died at the foot of mount Taurus. The emperor returning to Italy passed by Athens : he made his son Commodus to be acknowledged for his successor.

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177

The persecution against the christians augmented. Several illustrious persons at Lyons were put to death; of which number were St. Photinus bishop of that city, Attalus, Alexander the physician, and St. Blandine.

The emperor undertook a war which lasted three years against the Marcomanni, Hermundurians, the Sarmatians, and the Quadi.

The christians deputed Athenagoras, a philosopher of Athens, to go to the emperor: he died by the way.

St. Irenæus was appointed bishop of Lyons.

178

The heresiarch Montanus, with Priscilla and Maximilla, women of bad manners, gave birth to the heresy of the Montanists.

179

180

The emperor M. Aurelius died in Pannonia, after a reign of 19 years, and 9 days, 9 years of which he governed with L. Verus. Commodus succeeded his father Aurelius. Martia, a courtesan of that prince, protected the christians. Some believe that through her sollicitation the emperor was restrained from persecuting the faithful.

Agrippa bishop of Alexandria died, after he had governed that church 12 years: Julian succeeded him. Pantenus, an able catechist, and preceptor of St. Clement of Alexandria, flourished in these times. It is said of him that he passed into the Indies to preach the gospel.

181

The emperor, after having pacified the troubles in Germany, returned, and entered Rome in triumph.

Theodosius, a native of Pontus, and a Jew by origin, who translated the old testament into Greek, flourished in this age.

182

The temple of Serapis in Alexandria was burned. Julius Pollux flourished in these times.

183

Ulpian Marcellus finished the war which had ravaged Britain.

185

Lucilla, the wife of Pompeianus, and sister to the emperor, entered into a conspiracy with several other persons against Commodus: the conspiracy and the authors were discovered. Perennis the prætorian præfect, was appointed to carry on the process against the conspirators, who put them all to death. Origen was born.

187

Perennis the prætorian præfect conspired against the emperor, and was punished with death; and from that time two prætorian præfects were appointed.

188

The capitol and the libraries were consumed by lightening. Maternus fomented a revolt and a sedition in Spain and in Gaul, which the emperor appeased by the death of the author. A great plague ravaging in Italy, occasioned a sedition.

189

Demetrius, who was elected bishop of Alexandria, governed that church 43 years.

191

A great fire at Rome consumed the palace, the temple of Vesta, and the greatest part of the city.

The emperor exhibited great spectacles at Rome.

192

Lætus and Electus, chamberlains to the emperor, in conjunction with Martia the courtesan of that prince, conspired against him. This woman poisoned him: he died on the calends of January.

193

In the beginning of this year Pertinax was proclaimed emperor by the care of Lætus and Electus; but after a reign of 2 months, and 28 days, the soldiers put him to death. Didius Julianus, bribing the

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soldiers

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foldiers with money, obtained the empire, which he held but 2 months, and 5 days, when he was killed. During these times, L. Septimius Severus, who commanded in Pannonia, Pescennius Niger, in Syria, and Clodius Albinus, in Britain, usurped the government of the republic. Severus licensed all the foldiers, who had a hand in the death of Pertinax, to conciliate the friendship of Albinus, whom he caused to be acknowledged in quality of Cæsar, and marched against Niger.

St. Clement of Alexandria flourished in these times.

194

Severus, making war upon Niger forced him to fly to Antioch, which Severus at length seized. Niger, retiring from thence was killed near Euphrates.

Theodotus, a tanner of Byzantium, was excommunicated by pope Victor, for propagating his heresies.

195

Severus besieged Byzantium three years. The city of Byzantium surrendered by composition. Severus deprived the inhabitants of their liberties, and rased all their buildings: he subdued, and served the city of Perinthus in like manner. Afterwards, on his return to Italy, he projected the ruin of Albinus, whom he endeavoured to destroy secretly; but soon after declared against him openly.

Severus caused his eldest son Bassianus to be proclaimed Cæsar, on whom he bestowed the surname of Antoninus.

Narcissus, bishop of Jerusalem, Polycrates and Bacchilides, bishops of Asia, flourished. To this time we must refer the famous question, on what day Easter ought to be celebrated, namely, whether on the 14th from the moon in March, or on the Sunday following. To determine this controversy, pope Victor held a council at Rome, and engaged Theophilus to assemble another at Cæsarea. These councils, and some others in Palestine, ordained this festival to be celebrated on the Sunday. The Asiatic bishops refused to abide by this decision. Pope Victor, irritated with this refusal, would have excommunicated them, had not St. Irenæus prevented him.

To this year Eusebius refers the war between the Jews and the Samaritans.

198

The emperor sent Numerianus, a Roman grammarian and senator, into Gaul: he assembled a small body of troops, with which he gave battle to Albinus, routed him entirely, and took from him a very rich booty. Returning to Rome, he desired no other recompence of the emperor, than a moderate pension to live on in the country.

Severus returned into Gaul, and engaged Albinus himself; the dispute was bloody on each side; Albinus was killed in the city of Lyons, where he fled for refuge: that place was taken and reduced to ashes. The head of Albinus was brought to Rome, and almost all his friends put to death.

199

Severus, by a decree of the senate, caused his son to be proclaimed emperor; and to conciliate to himself the affections of the people, he entertained them with magnificent games; giving crowns at the same time to his foldiers. On this occasion, Tertullian wrote his treatise on the Military Crown.

200

Severus passed into the east, to make war with the Parthians. To the conquest of this people he added that of the Adiabeni, and the Arabians; he likewise took and rased the city of Ctesiphon.

201

Scapula, proconsul of Africa, persecuted the christians in those parts, although Severus published no edicts against them.

Severus

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Severus expended 2000 sesterces in presents to the soldiers, and the people.

202

Antoninus, the son of the emperor Severus, espoused Plautilla, the daughter of Plautianus: her dowry was so considerable, as to be equal to those of 50 queens.

The FIFTH PERSECUTION.

This persecution was kindled against the christians of Alexandria and Egypt: at that time Læto was præfect. Leonides, the father of Origin, suffered martyrdom, when his son was but 17 years of age. St. Irenæus was martyred at Lyons.

204

The secular games were celebrated at Rome.

Plautianus, the prætorian prefect, and several of his partisans were put to death, for having conspired against the emperors.

205

Tertullian flourished in Africa, and Clement of Alexandria in Egypt.

206

Origen castrated himself.

207

Tertullian wrote a treatise against Marcion, and Minucius Felix a dialogue for christians, intituled Octavius.

The emperor, with his two sons, travelled into England.

208

In these times Tertullian composed in verse his treatise *de Pallio*.

209

Severus happily terminated the war in England, and to defend the Roman possessions in that isle, he built a wall from east to west.

210

The emperor Antoninus formed a design to kill his father, which when Severus heard of, he died with grief.

Severus died in England, after having governed the empire 17 years, 8 months, and 3 days. His corps was transported to Rome.

As soon as the emperor died, his son Antoninus succeeded him: he put to death his father's physician, and several persons of distinction, because they had refused to join with him in his attempts on the life of Severus.

212

The emperor Antoninus killed his brother Geta, when he was but 22 years and 9 months old, in the arms of his mother. More than 20 persons, who were attached to this prince, were put to death by his order. The civilian Papinianus was also condemned to die, because he would not write an apology for the murder which that emperor had committed on the person of his own brother.

The emperor went to visit the northern parts of the empire.

213

Tertullian became a Montanist.

214

Tertullian composed his book of monogamy. Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage, assembled a council in his province, in which it was decreed, that those who had been baptised by hereticks, should be re-baptised.

215

The emperor left Antioch, and went to Alexandria, where he was received with great honour: the soldiers speaking disrespectfully of him, he put them to death, and returned to Antioch.

216

The emperor surprised Artabanus, king of Persia, and having seized on his country, he went into Mesopotamia.

217

Through the persuasion of Opatius Macrinus, Martial the centurion massacred the emperor between Edessa and Caras, on the 6th of the

Since Christ lived 29 years, 3 months, and 7 days, of which he reigned 13 years and 3 days: Maximilianus, the son of Gothus, and of Alana, succeeded him.

The SIXTH PERSECUTION.

236 The Gordiani, father and son, usurped the government of Carthage. The Romans, at the instigation of the senate, quitted the party of Maximinus, and embraced that of the Gordiani. The senate appointed 20 persons to govern the republick. Vitalianus, præfect of the prætorian guard, and Sabinus præfect of the city, were killed.

237 CÆLIUS BALBINUS, and PUPIENUS MAXIMUS, the twenty-seventh emperors.

The two Gordiani, after having passed a year at Carthage, and reigning some days, were put to death by Capelianus, general of the troops of Maximinus.

The senate choosing Maximinus Pupienus and Balbinus to be emperors, Maximinus and his son were put to death, while the city of Aquilæa was besieged.

238 GORDIANUS, the twenty-eighth emperor.

Although the emperors Balbinus and Pupienus were very agreeable to the people, they were hated and slain by the soldiers. Gordianus, at about 13 years of his age, with the consent of the republick, governed the empire.

Babylas succeeded to Zebennus, in the church of Antioch.

239 Sabinianus, in Africa, revolted from the emperor. The governor of Mauritania compelled him to return to his duty.

240 The emperor Gordianus, before he made his expedition into Persia, married the daughter of Misithæus.

241 Gordianus, in his way to Persia, passed through Misia, Thrace, and arrived at Antioch. He took Carra, Nesibis, and several other cities from the Persians.

242 Through the treason of Philip, Misithæus, the father-in-law of the emperor, was put to death. Philip was elected præfect of the prætorian band in his stead.

Beryllus, bishop of Arabia, was condemned by several other bishops, for holding certain erroneous sentiments touching the divinity of the word. Origen recanted his errors.

243 Philip, præfect of the prætorian guard, murdered the emperor Gordianus, and caused himself to be acknowledged emperor.

244 Philip made peace with Sapor king of Persia: he went to Rome, and appointed Priscus general of the Syrian army, and also bestowed the government of Mysia and Macedonia on his son-in-law Severianus.

245 The secular games were celebrated at Rome. The theatre of Pompey was reduced to ashes.

St. Cyprian was elected bishop of Carthage; and St. Dionysius bishop of Alexandria.

249 DECIVS, the thirtieth emperor.

The two Philips, father and son, being murdered by their soldiers at Verona, Decius succeeded them.

The SEVENTH PERSECUTION.

250

Decius stirred up the seventh persecution against the christians; during which pope Fabianus was martyred on the 20th of January.

In this persecution Origen was accused of having offered incense to idols. Paul, to avoid persecution, retired to Thebais, and there laid the foundations of a monastick life, for which he was esteemed in quality as the first hermit.

251

The birth of St. Anthony in Egypt.

Felicissimus, a priest, caused a schism, in pretending that the church ought to relax her discipline in favour of those who had renounced the faith through persecution.

Novatianus, a bishop, took the part of the Novatians. Several christians received the crown of martyrdom.

Valerianus was made censor. The emperor and his brother Decius were slain at the close of this year. Gallus Hostilius, general of the Roman armies, was elected in their stead, who associated with him, in the empire, his son Volusianus.

252

These emperors continued the persecution which Decius had begun against the christians.

The plague, which ravaged several provinces of the empire, entered among others that of Alexandria in Egypt.

254

VALERIANUS and GALLIENUS, the thirty-second emperors.

Gallus and Volusianus went into Mysia against Æmilianus, and were put to death at Interamna, after having reigned 3 years and some months; Valerianus was proclaimed emperor in Pannonia, and the senate acknowledged Gallienus for emperor.

Origen died at the age of 69 years.

256

Basilides and Martial, two Spanish bishops, were deposed for their crimes. Martianus, bishop of Arles in Gaul, embraced the heresy of Novatianus.

257

The EIGHTH PERSECUTION.

The emperor Valerianus begun a new persecution against the christians. St. Stephen, pope, suffered martyrdom on the 4th of the nones of August.

Sabellius, a native of Ptolemais in Lybia, renewed the errors of Noetus, touching the mystery of the trinity: he taught that the three persons in the trinity were not to be really distinguished.

258

The Barbarians ravaged the Roman empire.

Valerianus travelled into the east.

Cyriades, the first of the 30 tyrants, was made emperor.

Cyprian finished his life at Carthage by a glorious martyrdom.

259

The tyrant Cyriades was slain. Persecution rekindled in Africa, and in Numidia. Pope Sixtus received the crown of martyrdom; St. Laurentius and Hypolitus were likewise martyred.

260

GALLIENUS, sole emperor.

The Scythians, in over-running the empire, possessed themselves of the city of Trebisonda, and took likewise that of Chalcedon, and set fire to the city of Nice.

Valerianus

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Valerianus went into Bithynia, to confer with Sapor king of Persia, from whom he received but very ill treatment.

The temple of Diana at Ephesus was burnt.

- 261 The plague making great havock in fundry provinces of the empire, the christians rendered several good offices to the dead.

Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria, being suspected of heresy, he exculpated himself in a letter which he wrote to pope Dionysius.

- 262 Regillianus, who was crowned emperor in Pannonia, and Saturninus, who took upon himself the same title in Egypt, were both of them slain.

- 263 Gallienus made war with the tyrant Posthumus, and defeated him: he afterwards celebrated the Saturnalia, with all kinds of luxury.

- 264 Porphyrius went to Rome at the age of 30 years, and Plotinus at 59. Odonatus, king of the Palmyrenians, seized on the eastern part of the empire. He waged war with the Persians, and took the cities of Carris and Nisibis, and taking their principal lords and great men, he sent them to Rome, to Gallienus, loaded with chains, who entered the city in triumph on account of that victory.

- 265 A council was assembled at Antioch, against Paulus Samosatenus, St. Gregory Taumaturgus died.

- 266 Hymeneus was constituted bishop of Jerusalem.

- 267 Posthumus the tyrant died, after he had governed the Gauls 7 years: Victorinus, who was his associate, governed alone: his debaucheries were the cause of his death.

Odonatus, king of the Palmyrenians, being dead, his wife seized on the government. Gallienus sent Heraclienus against the Persians: he was vanquished by the Palmyrenians.

The two generals, Cleodamus and Atheneus, put the Scythians to flight, who had passed the Danube.

The Goths ravaged Cyzicus, and afterwards Asia and Achaia: being overcome by Atheneus, they entered Epirus in Achaia and Bœotia.

- 268 CLAUDIUS, the thirty-third emperor.

Gallienus, the emperor, with his brother, were put to death at Milan; he reigned 7 years with his father, and 8 years alone. Claudius succeeded him, and defeated the tyrant Aureolus, persecuted the christians, and undertook an expedition against the Goths.

- 269 The emperor defeated the Goths, with the slaughter of 320,000 of their troops upon the spot, and the loss of more than 2000 of their ships, which were sunk or destroyed.

- 270 AURELIANUS, the thirty-fourth emperor.

The emperor Claudius dying of the plague, after a reign of 10 months, and some days; his brother, Quintilius, seized on the government. The soldiers killed him 16 days after. Aurelianus, a person whose birth was ignoble, but his qualities amiable, was declared emperor.

Plotinus, the philosopher, died,

The first council of Antioch having condemned Paulus Samosatenus, he still persisted in propagating his heresy. He was then deposed, and condemned by a second council held in the same city. In spite of this judgment he retained his bishoprick, by the credit of queen Zenobia;

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bia; but the bishops having addressed Aurelianus, he gave orders that the bishoprick should be assigned to him whom the bishops of Rome should appoint.

Pope Dionysius assembled a synod at Rome, in which he gave judgment against Paulus Samosatenus.

- 271 The Alemans, and the Marcomanni, ravaged the empire. The emperor ordered the Sybilline oracles to be consulted on the event of that war. He returned to Rome, and put several persons of quality to death.

272 The NINTH PERSECUTION.

The emperor Aurelianus persecuted the christians, and waged war with Zenobia, who had seized on the eastern part of the empire.

- 273 The emperor obtained a victory over Zenobia: he put to death Longinus, a philosopher and orator.

- 274 The emperor compelled the tyrant Tetricus to surrender himself, and led him, with queen Zenobia, in triumph: he built a temple to the sun. During the reign of this emperor, a rebellion was carried on by the officers who had the coining of the publick monies, which they falsified; and murdered also Felicissimus their director, but Aurelianus stopt their proceedings, and punished them severely. He abandoned the province of Decia, on that side of the Danube, which Trajan had established, for he despaired of keeping it.

- 275 TACITUS, the thirty-fifth emperor.

Aurelianus was assassinated in the month of January, after having reigned a little more than five years: then followed an interregnum of near 8 months, occasioned by a dispute between the senate and the soldiers, about the right of electing an emperor: the senate at last elected Tacitus, on the 7th of the calends of October.

The persecution of the christians ended in the month of June, with the martyrdom of pope Felix.

- 276 PROBUS, the thirty-sixth emperor.

The emperor Tacitus died in the month of March, after a reign of 6 months: his brother Florianus succeeded him, and governed the empire only 2 months: after his death, M. Aurelius Probus, who was originally of Pannonia, was elected emperor: he began his reign with punishing those who had put the emperor Aurelianus to death.

- 277 The emperor Probus passed into Gaul, where he seized on near 600 cities, and slaughtered about 700,000 of the inhabitants.

- 279 A period being put to the troubles in Gaul, the emperor passed into Illyricum, and subdued the Getæ.

- 280 The emperor went into the east, made war upon the Persians, subjected the Blemmyes, and subdued the cities of Coptus and Ptolemais.

- 281 The emperor returned into Thrace, and subdued the inhabitants.

- 282 CARUS, the thirty-seventh emperor.

The emperor Probus, exercising too much rigour on his troops, they revolted; and put him to death, in the month of November, after he had reigned 6 years and 4 months: in his stead was substituted M. Aurelius Carus, a native of Narbonne in Gaul, who bestowed the title of Cæsar on his sons Carinus and Numerianus. He marched afterwards against the

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the Persians, with his son Numerianus, and sent his son Carinus to subdue the Gauls.

283

CARINUS and NUMERIANUS, the thirty-eighth emperors.

The emperor Carus, having possessed himself of Mesopotamia, went against Ctesiphon, where he was killed by a thunder-bolt, having reigned one year.

DIOCLESIAN, the thirty-ninth emperor.

The two emperors Carinus and Numerianus celebrated the secular games at Rome. Numerianus was destroyed through the wiles of Arius Aper, his brother-in-law. Afterwards Dioclesian of Dalmatia, a man of base extraction, and a freed-man of Anullinus the senator, was elected emperor. Soon after his election, to avenge the death of his predecessor, he slew Aper, towards the close of that year, with his own hand.

From this year commences the æra of Dioclesian.

285

Carinus was assassinated, and Maximianus declared Cæsar.

286

St. Sebastian, a captain of the prætorian band, suffered martyrdom. Carausius, a man of mean extraction, raising himself by degrees, and being appointed, when he resided at Bologne, to scour the seas between Gaul and Britain, of the Saxon and French pyrates, was accused and condemned to death by Maximianus, for having embezzled the publick treasure; but, to avoid punishment, he took the purple, and seized on the island of Britain. At the same time Achilles declared himself the tyrant of Egypt.

NarSES, the Persian, declared war against the empire in the east; and on the other side, the barbarous nations ravaged Africa. These revolutions engaged Dioclesian to declare Maximian Hercules, Augustus, who before was no other than Cæsar.

291

This year Constantine and Maximian were made Cæsars. Some authors write, that about this time there was a darkness at noon-day.

Maximianus Armentarius espoused Valeria, the daughter of Dioclesian, and Constantius Chlorus was married to Theodora, the daughter-in-law of Hercules, after he had repudiated Helena, to whom he was formerly betrothed: some time after Maximianus Hercules went into Egypt, Constantius to the British isles, and Armentarius into the east.

292

The two Cæsars, Armentarius and Constantius, obtained the charge of tribunes.

Constantius, not being able to subdue Carausius in Great-Britain, concluded a peace with that tyrant.

Dioclesian claiming the honours of a god, proudly arrayed himself in extraordinary magnificent robes.

293

Carausius, after having been master of Great-Britain seven years, was put to death by Aleetus his associate, in the government of that island. Aleetus succeeded him, and governed three years.

294

The Romans enterprised an expedition against the Sarmatians, and defeated them.

295

The whole nation of the Carpi submitted themselves to the Romans. Dioclesian took the city of Alexandria, after a siege of eight months: he also demolished the cities of Coptos and Busiris.

296

Constantius Cæsar defeated, near Langres, 60,000 Alemans. Maximian defeated the Barbarians in Africa.

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The TENTH PERSECUTION.

302

This persecution, which was very severe, began on Passion-Sunday. The two emperors commanded that all churches should be demolished, that the sacred writings should be burned, that the christians, throughout the empire, should be stript of all publick employments and dignities which they held, and that such of the faithful who were not invested with any, should be put to death; any one who, in time of persecution, gave up his bible, was called traditor, or traitor.

303

Some authors have recorded, that this year produced the council of Sinuessia, which was composed of 300 bishops, wherein it is pretended that pope Marcellinus acknowledged his apostasy: but all this carries the air of a fiction.

304

CONSTANTIUS, CHLORUS, and MAXIMIANUS ARMENTARIUS, the fortieth emperors.

The emperors Dioclesian and Maximian Herculinus renounced the empire for the sake of a private life. Constantius Chlorus, and Maximianus Armentarius were proclaimed emperors. Severus and Galerius Maximinus were declared Cæsars.

306

CONSTANTINUS, the forty-first emperor.

The emperor Constantius died at York in England. Constantinus was elected by the unanimous consent of the soldiers, on the 8th of the calends of August: he contented himself with the title of Cæsar, and did not take upon him that of Augustus till the year following. The pictures of the new emperor were shewn at Rome. Maxentius, the son of Maximian, was declared emperor by the prætorian troops.

Felix, bishop of Aptu, ordained Cæcilian bishop of Carthage, in the room of Mensuris, who filled that see before his death: this occasioned the schism of the Donatists. Lucilla, a very rich and powerful Spanish lady, contributed much towards fomenting this division, and persuaded the schismatics to depose Cæcilian, whom she hated, under pretence that he had been ordained by bishops, whom they accused of having given up the holy scriptures. The schismatic bishops, of whom Donatus bishop of Casæ Nigræ was the chief, ordained Majorinus bishop of Carthage in the room of Cæcilian. At the same time another schism broke out in Egypt, the author of which was Meleucus bishop of Lycopolus. Peter, bishop of Alexandria, having deposed Meleucus for his wicked life, Meleucus made that a pretence to separate from the church.

307

Galerius Maximianus being informed that Maxentius had usurped the empire, he sent Severus Cæsar with an army to make war upon him: all the troops deserted from Severus, who was obliged to fly to Ravenna. Gallorius going to Rome with a numerous army, his soldiers quitted his party likewise. This obliged him to retire into Illyricum, where he bestowed the title of Cæsar on Licinius, whom he left in Pannonia, and returned to Sardicus.

Maximian Herculus, who retired into Lucania, went to Rome, where he compelled them to acknowledge him emperor: he exhorted Dioclesian to imitate his example, and to resume the government, but this latter rejected his proposal. Severus, confiding on the good faith of Maximian, quitted Ravenna, and came to Rome: Maximian broke his

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Christ his word with him, and obliged him to enter Rome in the habit of a slave, and then caused his throat to be cut. Sometime after a conspiracy was discovered, which Maximian had plotted against his son Maxentius, which drove him from Rome: he then retired to be near Constantine, who was in Gaul.

308 LICINIUS was declared emperor.

309 A persecution was re-kindled in the east.

310 Maximian sought to ensnare his son-in-law Constantine; Fausta, the wife of that emperor, and daughter of Maximian, discovered his designs, and obliged her father to retire to Marseilles, where he was put to death.

Peter, bishop of Alexandria, excommunicated Arius, who was tainted with the schism of Melecius. Peter finished his life by a glorious martyrdom. Achillas succeeded him, who restored Arius to all his functions, on his giving him an assurance that he had renounced all his errors.

311 Gallerius Maximianus died of a loathsome disease. Maxentius ranked him among the gods. Achillas, bishop of Alexandria, being dead, Alexander was elected bishop in his stead.

Maximinus began to persecute the christians. The plague ravaged the east. It is recorded that in this year a cross was seen in the clouds, which occasioned the conversion of Constantine. The persecution was diminished. Constantine made war on Maxentius, passed the Alps, and returning to Rome, he defeated Maxentius, who perished in the Tiber, from whence his corps was drawn: his head was afterwards exposed at Rome.

313 Constantine, after the troubles were pacified at Rome, returned into Germany, and gave his sister Constantia in marriage to Licinius.

The Donatists appealed to Constantine, who referred them to the judgment of sundry bishops, at the head of whom was pope Melchisedes. Other bishops went to Rome to condemn the Donatists. The pope however excused Marjorinus, and imputed his defection to the schism of Donatus. The Donatists rejected all terms of accommodation.

314 The Donatists renewed their accusations against Cæcilian, bishop of Carthage. Constantine charged Ælianus, pro-consul of Africa, to inform him of those facts: the pro-consul justified Cæcilian. The Donatists appealed from his judgment to the emperor. That prince assembled a council at Arles, which condemned the Donatists: they appealed again to the emperor.

The councils of Ancyra, and of Neocæsarea. The emperor commanded Ablavius, præfect of the prætorian band, to execute exactly whatever the bishops should decree.

315 Valens Cæsar died.

316 Dioclesian died at Salona, on the 3d of the nones of December.

Arius teaching his errors to the people in his sermons, was discovered. At that time Colluthus, another priest of Alexandria, diffused the venom of his doctrine.

318 St. Martin was born now, according to Gregory of Tours.

Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, excommunicated Arius. Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, sided with that heretick.

Licinius

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Christ

319

Licinius expelled the christians from his palace, forbade them to assemble councils, and made divers regulations against them, purely to oppose Constantine. This last emperor sent Osius bishop of Corduba to Alexandria, to compose the troubles Arius had excited. The emperor wrote and exhorted both Arius and the bishop of Alexandria to maintain peace: he discovered the heresy and obstinacy of Arius, and published the letters which he had wrote to him.

Constantine published several rescripts against the soothsayers, and in favour of the christians.

320

Constantine abolished the penalties his predecessors had enacted against unmarried persons, and against those who chose to remain in a state of celibacy.

321

Constantine remitted to the Donatists the punishment of being exiled, and countenanced at the same time the physicians, grammarians, and other professors of letters.

323

A war began between Constantine and Licinius.

324

Constantine, by a rescript, annulled on the 17th of the calends of June, all laws which Licinius had established.

Constantine gave battle to Licinius, whose army consisted of 150,000 foot, and 15,000 horsemen, of whom he left upon the place 34,000 men. Licinius fled afterwards to Chalcedon, where he conveyed his treasures. Constantine seized on the city of Byzantium, and gave him battle a second time, in which Licinius was vanquished, and more than 100,000 of his troops were slain there, on the 14th of the calends of October. Constantia, the emperor's sister, and the wife of Lucinius, obtained her husband's life of her brother; he was divested of all publick employment, but yet was admitted to the emperor's table; after this he was banished to Thessalonica.

The history of St. Nicholas, bishop of Mira, is referred to these times, although it is in some degree doubtful. After the death of Paul, bishop of Antioch, there were great disputes in that church about the right of electing a new bishop: the Arians would have constituted Eusebius, bishop of Casarea: the catholicks, who prevailed over the Arians, chose Eustathius a catholick bishop.

The heresies of Arias continuing to spread themselves, and the question about Easter inflaming the church, it was resolved that a general council should be convoked, which was accordingly convened the year following.

The SECOND EPOCH A:

The first general council that was held at Nice, in Bithynia. This epocha extends itself to the year 800, at which time Charlemagne obtained the imperial throne. It contains 475 years. These were times of controversy, because philosophy being blended with religious subjects, inclined the minds of men to speculate too deeply into the mysteries of religion. The manners of the ecclesiastics degenerated, through the great revenues which were annexed to the church.

Since
Christ

325

THE first general council held at Nice.

Licinius, endeavouring to foment fresh disturbances in Thessalonica, was put to death by the order of Constantine.

Three hundred and 18 bishops assembled at Nice, to judge the person and doctrine of Arius: this council began on the 13th of the calends of July, and ended on the 8th of the calends of September. Here was composed that famous creed which we attribute to them. At this council also, Easter was ordained to be celebrated by all christians on one day, which was to be on Sunday, after the 14th of the new moon, in March. Such of the Arian bishops who abjured their errors, were restored to the communion of the church: the like was offered to Arius himself, provided he never more would return to Alexandria.

Constantine abolished the combats of gladiators.

326

Crispus Cæsar, being suspected of holding a criminal commerce with his mother-in-law, was put to death at Pola, a city of Ithria.

Constantine forbid the hereticks to hold assemblies: he overthrew their temples, or gave them to the catholicks, and built a most stately church at Jerusalem. Helena likewise constructed two others, one on the mount of Olives, and one at Bethlehem.

Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, died about 5 months after the council of Nice was held: St. Athanasius succeeded him.

Arnobius, a learned orator, flourished in Africa; being converted to the faith, he wrote several excellent tracts in favour of christianity. Lactantius, a disciple of Arnobius, and preceptor to Crispus Cæsar, became also illustrious in these times.

Sapor, king of Persia, excited a fresh persecution against the christians.

Arius endeavoured to return to Alexandria, but neither Eusebius of Nicomedia, nor the emperor, could prevail with St. Athanasius to receive him.

Frumentius publishing the gospel among the Indians, St. Athanasius ordained him bishop of those people.

Constantine punished his wife Fausta with death, because she had preferred a false accusation against Crispus.

Helena, the mother of Constantine, died at Rome on the 18th of August, aged 80 years: her son celebrated her funeral with great magnificence, and caused her to be interred in the church of St. Peter and St. Marcellinus, martyrs.

St.

Since
Christ

328

St. Athanasius visited his diocese, and suspended Ischiras from the episcopal function in Mareotis; and then visited St. Anthony, and St. Pacomus.

329

Constantine embellished the city of Byzantium, and transferred to that place the seat of the empire.

330

The Meletians and the Eusebians falsely accused Athanasius.

This year was famous for the dedication of the city of Constantinople, when Constantine ornamented it with the spoils of all the Roman empire, and would have had it regarded as a second Rome.

331

The Meletians, at the instigation of Eusebius of Nicomedia, accused Athanasius with the murder of Arsenus, and the breaking a chalice.

332

Constantine published an edict for destroying the Pagan temples.

Constantine succoured the Sarmatians against the Goths. Constantine Cæsar slew near 100,000 men.

333

The emperor ordered St. Martin, when he was 17 years old, to be enrolled in the militia.

St. Athanasius, to exculpate himself of the false accusations with which he had been basely charged, sent Macairus a priest to Constantinople: that emperor returned a most honourable reply to St. Athanasius.

334

Constantine ordered the bishops to assemble at Cæsarea, a city of Palestine, to examine the cause of St. Athanasius, and to dedicate the new church he had built at Jerusalem: he transferred that council from Cæsarea to Tyre.

The slaves of the Sarmatians revolted from their masters; being put to flight, they took refuge in the estates of Constantine, who received and dispersed 300,000 of every age and sex, among divers provinces of the Roman empire.

335

Constantine held a feast in the 30th year of his reign: Dalmatius, the nephew of Constantine, was created Cæsar: he espoused Constantia, the emperor's daughter, who gave him a superiority over the kings of Pontus.

To this year the council which was held at Tyre must be referred, where St. Athanasius appeared in person, to justify himself from all the calumnies with which his enemies endeavoured to blacken his conduct. Several bishops assisted at the dedication of the new church which Constantine had built at Tyre, and also at the church which was built, at his expence, at Jerusalem.

336

St. Athanasius, who had recourse to Constantine, in order to obtain justice, engaged that emperor to convoke a council at Constantinople. Several bishops assembling, they preferred fresh accusations against that saint: Constantine, being over-born with their calumnies, banished Athanasius, and all the bishops who supported his cause. Constantine suffered himself to be deceived by an equivocal confession of faith, which Arius had presented him: that heretick, a little after, ended his days in a fatal and most extraordinary manner.

Constantine built a church at Constantinople, in honour of the apostles, and to serve him as a sepulchre.

337

CONSTANTINUS, CONSTANTIUS, and CONSTANS, the forty-first emperors.

Constantine

Since
Christ

Constantine died on the 22d of May, being the day of pentecost, at a country seat called Achyrona, near Nicomedia: he reigned 31 or 32 years. Eusebius, and other antient writers record, that he was baptised a few days before his death, by Eusebius of Nicomedia.

In this same year, on the 27th of September, Constantinus, Constantius, and Constans, sons of Constantine, were declared emperors: they divided the empire betwixt them; Constantinus had Gaul, and all that was on that side the Alps, for his share: Constantius possessed Rome, Italy, Africa, Sicily, several islands, Illyricum, Macedonia and Greece: Constans obtained Thrace, Asia, Egypt, and the eastern parts. Dalmatius Cæsar and Constantine, brothers to the emperor, had a part of the empire, as well as Annaballianus, to whom Constantine had given imperial habits, with the title of Nobilissimus. All these favourites were slain in a sedition which the troops had excited.

338 St. Athanasius, at the solicitation of young Constantinus, was recalled to Alexandria, by Constance; he was received with great demonstrations of joy. Constantinus enterprised an expedition against the Persians.

Sapor, king of Persia, besieged the city of Nisibis two months: St. James, who was bishop of that city, obtained from heaven an army of flies, which constrained the Persians to raise the siege, and betake themselves to flight.

339 Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, and his partisans, sent deputies to the pope, and the emperors, in order to revive the accusations against St. Athanasius.

340 Pope Julius convoked a council at Rome, to judge the cause of St. Athanasius: that father went to Rome, and stayed there 18 months. Eusebius of Cæsarea died.

The catholicks elected Paul in his stead.

The Arians engaged the emperor to expel him, and he was accordingly exiled to Pontus, and Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, succeeded him. Eustathius, bishop of Antioch, was deposed on a false accusation: such catholicks as were attached to the interests of this bishop, were stiled Eustathians.

Constantinus the younger, made war against his brother Constans, and having entered his estates, with a view of plundering them; a party of the army of Constans engaged him near the city of Aquilia, where he was slain, and his body thrown into the river Alta.

341 Constans carried war among the inhabitants of Gaul. An earthquake, which was felt in the east a whole year.

About 90 bishops, 36 of whom were Arians, assembled at Antioch, and deposed St. Athanasius; Gregory, bishop of Cappadocia, was elected in his stead. They published a confession of their faith, not very orthodox, and decreed 25 canons, which were inserted into the body of the canons of the universal church.

The Arians at first detained, but afterwards released, the legates whom pope Julius had sent to them. The pope convoked a council at Rome. The Eusebians were soon convinced that they were far from finding favour, for they were condemned, and Athanasius was absolved. This council absolved and received into the communion of the church Marcellus of Ancira. St. Athanasius returned to Alexandria.

Constans

Since
Christ

342

Constans appeased the troubles in Gaul. Constance appointed Philagrius, the præfect, to conduct Gregory of Cappadocia to Alexandria: this action was attended with a great slaughter. St. Athanasius fled, and retired to Rome.

Eusebius, who had been translated from the bishoprick of Nicomedia, to that of Constantinople, died: great were the tumults about electing a successor. The catholicks were for electing Paul, who had been deposed; and the Arians supported the election of Macedonius. Constance sent Hermogenus to appease these troubles. Paul was deposed, and fled to Rome. Asclepas bishop of Gaza, Marcellus bishop of Ancrya, and Lucius bishop of Adrianople, were likewise forced to abandon their churches, and take refuge at Rome. Photinus, a native of Ancrya, and a disciple of Marcellus, bishop of that city, appeared at the head of a new heresy.

343

St. Paul, the first hermit, died, aged 113 years.

A cruel persecution was stirred up against the christians in Persia, in which St. Simeon, bishop of Seleucia, and of Ctesiphon; and Ustazanis, the prince of the eunuchs, suffered martyrdom.

344

The Arians assembled a new council at Antioch, where they drew up a fresh confession of their faith.

345

Constance continued the war against the Persians, but the event was far from being advantageous to him. Titianus was honoured with the dignity of a prætorian præfect in Gaul. Gallus and Julian, the two sons of the emperor Constance, were made ecclesiasticks, and built a church in honour of several martyrs.

346

St. Athanasius, after he had lived three years at Rome, was recalled by the emperor Constans: he went to Milan, of which city Protasius was bishop. The emperors Constans and Constance convoked a council at Sardica: another council was held at Cologne, to enquire whether the acts of a former synod were true, in which Euphratus, who was then bishop, was condemned, because he had blackened the divinity of Christ.

347

The council assembled at Sardica, a city of Illyricum: there was found 370 bishops, the greater part of whom were catholicks, and the rest Arians. Here St. Athanasius was absolved, and the Arians condemned. Sundry canons were at the same time instituted.

The Arians perceiving that the council of Sardica was disposed to discuss the cause of St. Athanasius with equity, separated, and convoked another council at Philippolis, a city in Thrace, and called it by the name of the council of Sardis: there they utterly renounced the term *consubstantial*.

348

Vincent and Euphrates, deputies at the council of Sardis, were slandered by a woman of an ill life, whom Stephen, bishop of Antioch, had suborned for that purpose. The treachery of that bishop was discovered: he was deposed, and shortly after expelled his church. Leontius, whose manners were greatly depraved, was elected in his place.

Paul, bishop of Constantinople, and St. Athanasius, obtained letters from Constans, directed to Constance, who reinstated them in their respective sees.

The emperor Constans, being desirous to reclaim the Donatists, and to succour those who were in want, sent Paul and Macairus into Africa, with that view: the Circumcilians and other bishops opposed the progress

Since
Christ

gress of their mission. Several of these revolters were slain by the troops of the emperor, and honoured as real martyrs by the Donatists.

349 The emperor Constans, intimidated by his brother's letters, restored St. Athanasius, and caused all publick acts against him to be burnt, and reinstated him at Alexandria with honour.

350 CONSTANTIUS, sole emperor.

Constans was slain by the tyrant Magnentius. A council was held at Jerusalem in favour of St. Athanasius: all the inhabitants of Alexandria received him with great demonstrations of friendship.

Urfacus and Valens wrote to St. Athanasius, and went to Rome to excuse themselves to pope Julius.

Constantius declared war against Magnentius, and gave the title of Cæsar, and the name of Constantius to his uncle Gallus, appointing him at the same time governor of the east: he caused him to espouse his sister Constantina, the widow of Anniballianus. Magnentius bestowed the government of Gaul on his brother Decentius Cæsar. The emperor at first was defeated in a battle with Magnentius, in Pannonia, but obtained the victory in a second engagement, where a vast number of Roman troops were left on the field of battle.

Philip, governor of Constantinople, by virtue of an order from the emperor Constantius, expelled Paul bishop of that city. Macedonius being elected in his stead, raised a cruel persecution against the christians. Paul was exiled, and afterwards strangled at Cucufum.

352 Constantius Gallus exercised several cruelties on the Jews; some of whom he put to death, and set fire to their cities, among which were Diocæsarea, Tiberias, and Diospolis.

353 Magnentius, perceiving his affairs to be in a ruinous situation, slew himself at Lyons: his brother strangled himself in the city of Sens.

Constantius passed the winter at Arles, where he caused the games of the circus to be magnificently represented.

Gallus caused a great number of persons of quality to be put to death, at the instigation of his wife Constantina.

Gennadius rendered himself eminent at Rome by his pleadings. Minervius, an orator of Bourdeaux, taught rhetoric at the same place with applause.

354 The emperor Constantius was at first disposed to wage war with Gundomadus and Vadomarus, kings of Germany, but he soon after contracted an alliance with those princes.

Constantina, the wife of Gallus, died in Bithynia of a violent fever. Gallus was put to death in Illyria by the emperor's order.

St. Augustine was born in the month of November.

355 Constantius convoked a council at Milan, and would have obliged all the bishops to ratify the condemnation of St. Athanasius; but as several of them refused to acquiesce with the emperor's decree, they were banished, among whom were Eusebius bishop of Versailles, Dionysius bishop of Milan. Pope Liberius was also sent to Berea; during his exile Felix was elected pope. St. Hilary bishop of Poitiers, and several more were likewise sent into banishment.

Constantius declared Julian, the brother of Gallus, Cæsar, and præfect of the Transalpins. Donatus, the chief of a sect of that name, was driven from Carthage.

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Christ

Victor the orator became so famous at Rome, that they erected a statue to his honour in the place of Trajan.

356

Constantius entered Rome in triumph: the Roman ladies petitioned, and obtained of him the restitution of pope Liberius. Syrianus, a general of the troops, went to Alexandria, and entered the church in a tumult, from whence St. Athanasius hardly escaped with his life. Gregory was established bishop in his stead. Sundry bishops suffered severe persecutions on account of St. Athanasius.

The emperor, going into Illyricum, summoned before him Osius bishop of Cordova, whom he would have obliged to condemn St. Athanasius, but that bishop refused to comply with the solicitations of the emperor.

Eusebius gave Helena, the wife of Julian, poison, to the end that when she should be with child, her labours might prove abortive.

Julian made peace with the Franks, and passed the winter at Sens.

357

Julian prepared for war with the Germans, who had penetrated to Lyons; they were repulsed, and overcome with the loss of Chonodomarus their king, who was sent prisoner to Rome. Julian went to Paris, and there passed the winter.

While Constantius was at Sirmich, several bishops, at the head of whom were Ursatius and Valens, presented him with a new confession of faith, to which Osius had the weakness to subscribe, though they could not engage him to condemn St. Athanasius.

Pope Liberius, weary of banishment, and intimidated by the menaces of the Arians, subscribed to the condemnation of St. Athanasius, and in one formule of their faith, the term consubstantial was rejected.

Constantius went to Rome. The obelisk in the great circus was decorated.

The Persian monarch sent ambassadors to the emperor Constantius.

There happened a violent earthquake, which was so dreadful in Macedonia, Asia and in Pontus, that more than 150 cities were swallowed up, among which was that of Nicomedia.

Julian engaged with success the Salii, who had taken the part of the Franks, and who inhabited a part of their country called Toxandria, and obliged them to surrender to Constantius: he subdued the Quadi, the Sarmatians and the Limigantes. The soldiers on account of this victory saluted Constantius with the title of Sarmaticus.

Basil bishop of Ancrya assembled a council there, in which they condemned the formule of Sirmich, and in general every thing that the Arians had hatched. Here it was again decided, that the son of God was co-essential with the father. The bishops of this council wrote letters to the churches of Phœnicia and Syria. The emperor, at the solicitation of St. Basil, convoked a general council at Nicomedia; but upon that city's being overturned, it was transferred to Nice. The emperor did not persist in this resolution, but caused two councils to be assembled at once, one at Seleucia a city of Isauria, where the oriental bishops attended, and the other at Rimini, where the western bishops were enjoined to repair.

St. Antony died in a desert on the 14th of February, aged 105 years.

359

Julian continuing the wars against the Alemans, compelled them to sue for peace. The Persians marched against the Romans, and besieged

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sieged the city of Amida. Constantius destroyed the Limigantes. To this year must be referred the birth of Gratian the son of Valentinian, and the holding of the councils of Seleucia and of Rimini. Here a new confession of faith was exhibited, supposed to be the work of Mark bishop of Arethusia, in which the term consubstantial was not only abolished, but also utterly inhibited for ever after.

On Monday the 27th of September, the bishops assembled in council at Seleucia: Lauricus governor of Isauria, and the count Leonas assisted thereat in the name of the emperor. Several contests arose among the bishops about what should be first established. One party insisted that they ought to begin with the discussion of their dogmas; the rest were for examining the cause of such bishops as were accused of crimes. At length they conformed to the sentiments of Leonas, who advised them to begin with deciding such things as concerned the faith. Acacius wanted them to frame a new confession of faith, in opposition to that of the Nicene council: but this was opposed by the Semi-Arians, who were for preferring that which had been exhibited at Antioch in the year 341. The Acacians, provoked at this proceeding, retired from the council, and carried their complaints to the emperor.

Above 400 bishops assembled at Rimini, out of which number there were no more than 80 Arians. At first they endeavoured to settle whatever related to the faith. Ursatius and Valens strove to introduce that creed which Mark bishop of Arethusa had dressed up at Sirmich. The bishops, on the other hand, proposed to Ursatius, Valens, and their adherents to abjure the Arian heresy: they refused; on that the council condemned and declared them to be hereticks, and sent their deputies to the emperor. Ursatius and Valens, being before-hand, prevented those deputies, and incensed the emperor against the catholic bishops of that council, who refused to admit them to an audience. That prince ordered Taurus not to suffer the bishops to depart from Rimini till they had subscribed to a new confession of faith. These bishops being terrified by the menaces of the emperor, and harrassed out with their sufferings in that city, consented at length to subscribe to a captious heretical creed, in which it was asserted that the son of God was but a mere creature. The emperor having charged Valens to compel all the bishops at Rimini to subscribe, he executed this order, and expelled from their churches such as refused. Pope Liberius refused to subscribe, and was therefore deposed.

360 Constantius growing jealous of Julian's glory, endeavoured to draw the soldiers who were in his service to go with him into the east.

The soldiers proclaimed Julian, Augustus. During those times Sapor king of Persia entered Mesopotamia, took two cities, and attempted a third in vain. Constantius passed the winter at Constantinople. Julian defeated the Franks, who were surnamed Athuarii: he sent deputies to Constantius, who gave them but an ill reception. That emperor's expedition against the Persians proved but unfortunate.

St. Hilary bishop of Poitiers, being at Constantinople, presented a book to the emperor which contained a defence of the faith, and which he wrote since his return into Gaul: St. Martin also presented himself before him.

Macedonius was deposed and expelled Constantinople, for publicly opposing the divinity of the Holy Ghost. Eudoxius bishop of Antioch,

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and a partisan of *Ætius* and *Eunomius*, was elected in his room. *Melecus* was made bishop of *Antioch* by the *Eudoxians*: while he governed that see he professed the catholic faith. *Constantius* deposed him, and caused *Euzoios* to succeed him. At this time there were three factions at *Antioch*; that of *Eustathius*, that of *Melecus* who opposed the first of these, although both parties were catholicks; the third party were the *Arians*.

Julian represented games at *Vienna*. *Helena* his wife died in that city, and her corps was conveyed to *Rome*.

361 *Constance*, having lost his wife *Eusebia*, espoused *Faustina*, by whom he had a posthumous daughter called *Constantia*, and who was afterwards married to *Gratian*.

Julian, that he might effectually carry on a war against *Constantius*, seemed to care for the christians sincerely; and though he had abandoned them for some time, he solemnly assisted at the office of the day of epiphany. *Constantius*, after having terminated the war against the *Perfians*, marched against *Julian*, but died on the road near the city of *Tarsus*, on the 3d of *November*, in the 40th year of his age, and the 38th of his reign.

Julian entered *Constantinople* on the 11th of *December*, constituted *Sallust* a praetorian praefect, made a strict inquiry after the friends of *Constance*, put some of them to death, and imposed heavy fines on others. He summoned to his palace the prelates of the different sects of christians, and commanded them to live in peace with each other, and indulged each parties with liberty of conscience. He permitted also the *Pagans* to open the temples of their gods, and publicly abjured all the mysteries of christianity. He caused himself to be elected the sovereign pontiff of the heathens, and recalled the bishops from banishment.

362 All nations and cities sent deputies to *Julian*. He departed to the *Persian* war. During his journey he visited *Nicomedia* and *Pessinuntis*, and the temple of *Cybella*, and passed the winter at *Antioch*.

George bishop of *Alexandria* was slain by the inhabitants of that city: *Julian* contented himself with mildly reprimanding them: he had presented that bishop with a library.

A sharp persecution began against the christians, several of whom sacrificed to idols, without being constrained, while others sealed their testimony with their blood.

The temple of *Apollo* at *Daphne*, which *Antiochus Epiphanus* had built, was consumed by fire on the 21st of *November*: *Julian* charged the christians with being the incendiaries.

The city of *Nicomedia*, and part of that of *Nice* was overturned by an earthquake.

The inhabitants of *Antioch* having thrown out divers severe satyrs against *Julian*, that emperor, to be avenged of this insult, composed an ironical invective against the city of *Antioch*, under the title of *Misopogon*.

Hermogenus bishop of *Casarea* in *Cappadocia* being dead, *Eusebius* was elected in his room, although he was no more than a catechumen; all the monks of *St. Basil* separated from his communion. This new bishop conspired against *St. Basil*, whom he suspected had induced the monks to separate from his communion, although he knew that
saint

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Christ

saint was then absent. St. Basil concealed himself in solitude near the river Iris. St. Gregory of Nazianzum followed his example.

After the death of George bishop of Alexandria, St. Athanasius returned to that city: there he assembled a council, and restored such bishops as had fallen from the communion of the church.

Lucifer of Cagliari ordained Paulinus a priest to be bishop of Antioch: this ordination produced three bishops in that church, namely, Paulinus, Melecus, catholic bishops, and Euzoius an Arian. Lucifer could not endure such as had fallen: he abstained from communicating with them, and thereby gave place to a schism.

Julian, at the solicitation of the Arians, drove St. Athanasius from his church. The prudence of that saint eluded all the snares his enemies had laid to take away his life.

Julian enacted laws against the christians. The Donatists obtained of that prince a repeal of their banishment, and a restitution of their churches. The emperor compelled Titus bishop of Bosra to be deposed; he endeavoured to stir up the people against that prelate.

Julian associated himself with several able philosophers.

JOVIAN, the forty-third emperor.

363 Julian, not being permitted to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, he marched against the Persians, and after he had rendered himself master of several cities, he undertook the siege of Ctesiphon, which he was obliged to raise. He decamped with his army on account of the unwholesomeness of the climate, and the scarcity of provisions; pursuing the Persians, he attacked them without his armour, and was pierced by an arrow in his liver. As soon as he found himself wounded, he took handfuls of his blood, and throwing it into the air, uttered these words; *Thou hast overcome me, O Galilean.* He died on the 26th of June, aged 32 years.

The soldiers elected Jovian emperor: that prince declared, that being a christian, he could not command those soldiers who adored false gods: all the troops in his army declared instantly in favour of the christian religion. Jovian concluded a peace with the Persian king, to whom he abandoned Nisibis, and the greater part of Mesopotamia: leaving Persia, he re-entered the territories of the Roman empire.

The Macedonian hereticks petitioned the emperor to expel the Anomeans. Jovian declared in favour of the catholics. The Acacians joined themselves to Melecus, and assembled a council at Antioch, in which they professed the Nicene creed. Jovian shut up the idol temples, and abolished sacrifices to false gods. That emperor protected St. Athanasius. That saint gave Jovian all the instruction and light in religion which he wanted.

VALENTINIAN and VALENS, the forty-fourth emperors.

364 Jovian made laws in favour of the christians, arrived at Dadaftana, a city on the confines of Dalmatia and Bythinia; where he died on the 19th of February. 'Tis not agreed of what disorder he died; some say it was an indigestion; others that he was suffocated by the fumes of coals which were left unextinguished in his chambers where he slept; whilst some writers say this prince was poisoned. Jovian was 33 years old when he died.

Since
Christ

The army chose for his successor Valentinian. Valens was declared Augustus. Valentinian resigned the east to him, retiring himself into the west.

The Macedonians obtained leave of the emperor to assemble a council. This prince went to Antioch, drove out Melecus, and obliged the catholics to receive Euzoius.

The emperors made laws against the magicians.

The Macedonians and Semi-Arians held a council at Lampsacus. The bishops there condemned all that was decreed by the authority of Eudoxius and Acacius at Constantinople. They anathematized the formulae of Rimini, and approved of the confession of faith which was delivered at Antioch. They declared for those who did not acknowledge the divinity of the Holy Ghost. This council sent sundry deputies to pope Liberius to desire him to use his interest with the emperor that the bishops, who had been expelled or deposed from their sees, might be restored to their respective churches.

366 Valentinian the emperor's son was born. Valens overcame and slew Procopius who raised an insurrection against that prince. Valens was baptised by Eudoxius bishop of Constantinople, who obliged the emperor to swear that he would always abide by the sentiments of the Arians, and never shew any favour to such as opposed their opinions. Valens passed and repassed the Danube without any obstacle.

Valentinian defeated the Germans.

Valens being provoked with the council of Lampsacus, because they had condemned his sentiments, assembled the Arian bishops at Nicomedia, to which repaired Eleusus bishop of Cyzicus, one of the principal Macedonians, whom he commanded to embrace the Arian heresy. This bishop, after a slight resistance, obeyed the emperor's orders, returned to Cyzicus, confessed his crime, and to make reparation would have stripped himself of his pastoral functions. His flock opposed that resolution; nevertheless the Arians compelled him to quit the city. Eudoxius bishop of Constantinople ordained Eunomius in his room, who was deposed soon after for his blasphemies. Valens shut up the Novatian churches. Marcian, a priest of that sect, who had the care of instructing Anastasia and Carolina, the emperor's daughters, obtained a revocation of that order.

St. Basil and St. Gregory of Nazianzum quitted their solitude to oppose the growth of Arianism.

GRATIAN, the forty-fifth emperor.

367 The emperor Valentinian fell sick.

Valentinian honoured Gratian his son with the title of Augustus.

368 Valens renewed hostilities against the Goths.

Almost the whole city of Nice was destroyed by thunder.

Valentinian defeated the Alemans.

The Persian king, having subdued Armenia, entered into a war with the Romans.

Parmenian was elected on the decease of Donatus, to his bishoprick. This new bishop wrote against the catholics, but was refuted by Optatus.

Valens put Athanaric king of the Gauls to flight. That prince demanded and obtained peace of Valens.

St.

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St. Hilary went to find Valentinian, in order to refute Auxencus bishop of Milan. Auxencus, having prepossessed the emperor against Hilary, that saint was forthwith ordered to depart the city.

370 The Saxons and Germans were defeated by Valentinian.

Eudoxius bishop of Constantinople died, after he had filled that chair 19 years. Eustathius bishop of Antioch, appointed Evagrius for his successor. The Arians likewise appointed Demophilus.

The emperor banished both Eustathius and Evagrius. Twenty-four catholic ecclesiasticks went to Nicomedia to soften the emperor: that prince caused those deputies to be arrested, and ordered Modestus, the praefect, to put them to death. Modestus embarked them in a vessel, and when they were out at sea, he set the ship on the fire.

This cruelty was punished with a severe famine. Several catholic bishops were banished, and St. Athanasius was persecuted. Eusebius of Samosatenus being banished to Thrace, concealing himself under a military habit, travelled to all the churches of Syria, Phoenicia, and Palestine.

Valens went to Caesarea in Cappadocia, and there endeavoured, but in vain, to corrupt St. Basil. His son Valentinian Galatus died at Caesarea.

Gregory of Nazianzum was sent into exile.

371 Severus, who was the general of Valentinian's troops, overthrew the Germans. Theodosius, who was master of the Roman horsemen, happily put an end to the war in Mauritania.

Basil archbishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia, in conjunction with other eastern bishops, wrote to implore succours from the prelates in the west. Gregory of Nazianzum was elected bishop of Sasima. St. Athanasius died: the catholicks elected Peter in his stead: these latter were again persecuted.

Valentinian caused an altar to be built in the capitol, which was dedicated to victory, and permitted the senators to sacrifice thereon.

372 Valentinian unfortunately waged war with the Quadi. Young Theodosius, governor of Mysia, subdued the Sarmatians.

Melania, an illustrious Roman lady, took a journey to Jerusalem, where she distinguished herself by her piety: but suffered herself to be ensnared by the errors of Origen.

Maurica queen of the Saracens, having embraced christianity, and being at war with the Romans, granted them peace on condition that one Moses an Anchorite might be promoted to a bishop's see. That solitary went to Alexander, but refusing ordination from Lucius an Arian bishop, he was consecrated by a catholic bishop.

St. Hilary died in the 80th year of his age.

374 Valentinian concluded an alliance with Macrianus king of the Germans. After the death of Auxentius bishop of Milan, St. Ambrose was elected his successor.

VALENS GRATIANUS and the young VALENTINIAN, emperors.

St. Martin was consecrated bishop of Tours.

The emperor Valens persecuted the christians, and commanded the monks to bear arms. Themistius appeased him.

The death of Plotinus the heretick.

Valentinian, making preparations of war against the Sarmatians, suffered himself to be diverted from his design by the deputies of that

people :

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people: he died of an apoplexy on the 15th of December, aged 51 years, after a reign of 12 or 13 months. Young Valentinian, his son, was saluted emperor by the army.

- 376 Valens commanded the subjects of the Roman empire to receive the Goths, who had been driven out of their country by the Huns: Thrace was assigned them for their abode. Some time after these people made war with the Romans.

The corps of the emperor Valentinian was brought to Constantinople. The elder Theodosius, the father of him who was afterwards emperor, after having been baptized, was put to death by the order of Valens.

Gratian published an edict at Treves on the 10th of the calends of May, in which hereticks were forbid to assemble, and their estates were confiscated to the government.

- 377 The Goths revolted: the Romans sent an army against them. Valens departed for Antioch, and intermitted the persecution against the orthodox.

- 378 The emperor Valens made his publick entry into Constantinople on the 3d of the calends of June. He attacked the Goths on the 5th of the ides of August, 12 miles from Adrianople. Those people established themselves in Thrace, in Scythia, and in Mysia: they even penetrated to the gates of Constantinople.

Gratian subdued the Germans. Valens, being emulous of the glory which Gratian had acquired, gave battle to the Goths. He died at the age of 50, after having reigned 14 years.

GRATIAN, VALENTINIAN, and THEODOSIUS, forty-sixth emperors.

- 379 On the 14th of the calends of February, Gratian declared Theodosius emperor: and gave him the eastern parts to govern; after which he retired into the west. Theodosius fought successfully against the Goths, whom he drove out of Thrace.

The Lombards defeated the Vandals.

St. Basil died, and Appollinarius was condemned. St. Gregory of Nyssa was sent into Arabia. St. Gregory of Nazianzum departed for Constantinople.

St. Jerom received the order of priesthood from Paulinus bishop of Antioch: he went to Constantinople. St. Gregory of Nazianzum exercised the episcopal function in that city.

- 380 Theodosius fell dangerously sick at Thessalonica, was baptized, and enacted several laws in favour of the christians.

Gratian made peace with the Goths.

Justina, the mother of Valentinian the emperor, protected the Arians. St. Ambrose defended the truth courageously.

Maximus went to Thessalonica to solicit Theodosius for the bishoprick of Constantinople, but that emperor refused to comply with his request.

Theodosius made his entry into Constantinople on the 18th of the calends of December. He deprived the Arians of the churches which they had usurped 40 years. Demophilus, bishop of that city, retired from his see, and St. Gregory was put in possession thereof, on the 6th of the calends of December.

- 381 Athanaric being deposed by his subjects, went to seek Theodosius at Constantinople. There he died, and his obsequies were honourably celebrated.

The

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The second general council which was held at Constantinople, and consisted of 150 bishops. They condemned the errors of Macedonius against the Holy Ghost: they recognised, and made some additions to the Nicene creed. Among other regulations they appointed bounds to each exarchate, decreed the bishop of Constantinople primate of all others, after the bishop of Rome: declared the ordinations of Maximus to be void, and of no force in the church. This council began in the month of May, and ended in July.

Theodosius bestowed on the catholic bishops the churches which had been possessed by the Arians. He caused the relicks of several bishops, whom the Arians had martyred, to be transported to Constantinople; and among the rest the body of St. Paul, who had possessed that see, was deposited in a church in that city, which bore his name.

382 The Goths, with their king, entered the Roman territories.
Paul bishop of Antioch, Epiphanius bishop of Cyprus, St. Jerom, and St. Ambrose came to Rome; St. Jerome was appointed secretary to pope Damasus.

Maximus became tyrant of Britain, and associated in the government Victor his son.

383 Arcadius was proclaimed Augustus in Constantinople. The tyrant Maximus, abandoned by his subjects, was slain by Andragathius, Gratian's general, on the 8th of the calends of September.

Pope Damasus sent Arsenius to Constantinople to take upon him the care of the education of the emperor's children.

St. Augustin, at the age of 29, went to Rome, unknown to his mother, to teach rhetoric.

The remains of Constantia Augusta, the daughter of Constantine, was brought to Constantinople.

384 Thé Persians, by their ambassadors, demanded a peace of Theodosius. This year Honorius, the son of Theodosius, is supposed to have been born.

Symmachus the governor of Rome, assisted Valentinian to restore the worship of false gods. St. Ambrose refuted the memorials which he had presented to the emperor on that subject.

Symmachus sent St. Augustin to Milan to teach rhetoric. St. Augustin had frequent conferences with St. Ambrose. St. Monica came from Africa to Rome.

Ælia Flacilla, who espoused Theodosius, died within this year.

St. Jerome went into Syria, and arrived in the middle of winter at Jerusalem. St. Augustin was converted to the christian faith.

386 The Gruthongi were overcome, and led away captives. Theodosius and Arcadius entered Constantinople in triumph on the 25th of October.

The emperor Theodosius espoused Galla Placidia, the daughter of Valentinian the elder, and sister to the young emperor of that name; she came to Constantinople.

Valentinian, at the instance of his mother Justina, published a rescript in favour of the Arians, and the council of Rimini, and persecuted St. Ambrose.

Auxencus, whom the Arians had made bishop of Milan, challenged St. Ambrose to dispute with him before the emperor. St. Ambrose required and obtained that this controversy should be held in the church in the presence of all the people.

St.

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St. Jerome went to Alexandria to hear Dydimus. He visited afterwards the monasteries in Egypt. St. Paulina, an illustrious widow, went likewise into Egypt.

Flavius, bishop of Antioch, ordained St. John Chrysostom a priest. St. Cyril died at Jerusalem. John, to whom that see was promised, provided he renounced the hereticks, succeeded him.

387 Arcadius celebrated the Quinquennales, or certain games celebrated every five years in honour of the deified emperors. Justina would fain have sent St. Ambrose into exile, but the people opposed her design.

Maximus made an irruption into Italy. Valentinian had recourse to Theodosius, who came into Italy, and fought with Maximus, who re-established the worship of the false gods, and erected an altar to victory.

Theodosius, in order to carry on the war afresh, imposed new taxes on the inhabitants of Antioch: this occasioned a revolt among the citizens, who threw down the statues of Flacilla, and shamefully dragged them through the streets. Theodosius sent to take vengeance for this outrage. Flavian, bishop of that city, appeased both the deputies and the people.

Theodosius, in marching against Maximus, recommended himself to the prayers of several pious personages, and among others to those of St. John the anchorite.

Maximus was overcome and slain near Aquileia, on the first of August: his son Victor was killed in Gaul by Arbogastes. Andragathius, who had killed Gratian, threw himself into the sea.

388 Theodosius gave to Valentinian all that he took from Maximus.

St. Augustine, at the age of 34, was baptized by St. Ambrose at Milan, about the time of Easter, with his friend Alipius, and his son Adeodatus.

389 Theodosius entered Rome, with his son Honorius, in the month of June. He bestowed the accustomed largesses on the people, and left the city in September. Theodosius rebuilt the temple of Serapis at Alexandria. At Rome the statues of the false gods were overthrown, and their worship abolished.

St. Gregory of Nazianzum died, and Monica the mother of St. Austin: that father returned to Africa.

The Lombards, after the death of their general, chose Agelmundus the son of Aion for their sovereign: he reigned 33 years.

390 A pillar of fire was seen in the air during 30 days.

Galla, the wife of Theodosius, was banished by Arcadius.

The inhabitants of Thessalonica slew Boterius præfect of Illyria. Theodosius was so enraged at this action, that he ordered the citizens to be massacred. St. Ambrose hindered the emperor from entering the church till he had given the signs of penitence at the door.

Pope Sirycius condemned Jovian the heretick.

To these times might be referred what Socrates and Sozomenus have wrote concerning a woman in Constantinople, who having, in her confession, accused a deacon of criminal commerce with her, was the reason which induced Nestarius, patriarch of that city, to abolish the penitentiary office; but this is all doubtful.

Theodosius arrived, with his son, at Constantinople.

Eugenius, relying on the protection of Arbogastes, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor. St.

Since
Christ

St. Augustin was ordained a priest by Valerus bishop of Hippo.

Young Valentinian, who had been mortally wounded by Arbogastes, died at Vienne in Dauphiny, aged 26 years and 4 months, after a reign of 16 years and some months.

Arbogastes levied a great number of troops in Gaul.

Eugenius, favouring the Pagans, permitted the Romans to build an altar to victory.

To these times must be referred the differences between St. Epiphanius, and John bishop of Jerusalem.

St. Augustin disputed publicly against Fortunatus a Manichean priest.

Honorius was proclaimed Augustus on the 20th of November. Now commenced the dispute between Jerom, and John bishop of Jerusalem.

Theodosius marched, with his son Honorius, against Arbogastes and against Eugenius. The emperor was vanquished on the 5th of September, but on the next day he obtained a compleat victory over his enemies.

The tyrant Eugenius was taken and put to death. Arbogastes slew himself.

A great earthquake from the month of September to that of November, during which several cities in Europe were swallowed up.

Paulinus and his wife Theresia forsook the world, and retired to Nola.

ARCADIUS and HONORIUS, the forty-seventh emperors.

The emperor Theodosius died January the 17th, after he had lived 60 years, and reigned 16.

Arcadius married. Rufinus was slain by the order of that emperor. Eutropius, the friend of Stilicho, seized on his effects. The wife and daughter of Rufinus were permitted to retire to Jerusalem. St. Augustin, at the age of 41 years, was consecrated bishop of Hippo, although Valerius was yet alive.

Frigitel, queen of the Marcomans, being converted to christianity, wrote to St. Ambrose to be instructed in the faith. She induced her husband to submit to the Romans, and went the following year to Milan to visit St. Ambrose, who died before her arrival.

Eutropius moved the emperor and the senate to declare Stilicho an enemy to the republick. He contracted a friendship with Gildo, to whom Theodosius had entrusted the government of Africa, the people of which quitted the party of Honorius. Arcadius seized on that country.

St. Ambrose died the 4th of April, aged 74 years, after he had governed the church of Milan 22 years and near 4 months.

Nectacrus, a patriarch of Constantinople, died on the 27th of September: St. Chrysostom was unanimously chosen to succeed him.

Flaccilla, the daughter of Arcadius, was born on the 17th of June.

Gildo, the son of king Maurice, prevented the transportation of corn from Africa to Rome. The Romans declared war against him: Mascezel his brother, fearing the effects of his resentment, fled into Italy. Gildo put his brother's children to death, whom he had left behind in Africa: Stilicho sent Mascezel with a numerous army against him, of which the greater part perished. Gildo strangled himself; and upon Mascezel's return to Italy, Stilicho threw himself from the top of a bridge into the Tiber.

St.

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St. Chrysostom took possession of the see of Constantinople the 26th of February.

The emperor Honorius espoused Maria the daughter of Stilicho and Serena.

The Pagans propagated a report that christianity would expire at the end of the year.

- 399 Gainas revolted from the republick. Tribigild ravaged Asia. Arcadius commissioned Eutropius to oppose his enterprises. Eutropius sent Gainas to command in Asia. Tribigild, fearing the Roman forces, retired to Pysidia, after having ravaged Phrygia: he fled with 300 men, his army being defeated by one Valentin. Gainas favouring Tribigild, engaged him to foment fresh disturbances in Asia.

Pulcheria was born on January 10th.

Gaudentius and Jovius demolished the temples of the false gods, and broke their images by the order of Honorius.

- 400 Gainas obtained an interview with the emperor, who bestowed on him several marks of favour. He afterwards approached Rome with a numerous army of foreigners: Acacius declared him an enemy to the republick, and put to death in Rome all the strangers who were attached to the party of Gainas. Gainas returned into Thrace, where he slew himself.

Eudoxia was created Augusta. Acadia was born.

Certain monks of Origen being condemned by Theophilus bishop of Alexandria, had recourse to St. Chrysostom, who upon hearing them, wrote to Theophilus in their favour; but the latter would not communicate with them.

St. Chrysostom went into Asia to examine the cause of sundry bishops, who were accused of having obtained ordination by simony.

Alaric, king of the Goths, entered Italy, and penetrated within three leagues of Ravenna.

Honorius ceded Spain and Gaul to the Goths.

Stilicho was vanquished.

Pope Anastatius condemned the errors of Origen.

- 401 The head of Gainas was brought to Constantinople.

Theodosius, the son of Arcadius, was born the 9th of April.

St. Chrysostom obliged the empress Eudoxia to depart out of the church, because she had seized on the goods of a widow.

- 402 Young Theodosius was declared Augustus by his father Arcadius. Theophilus went to Constantinople to justify himself from the accusations which the monks had preferred against him. St. Epiphanius went also to Constantinople.

- 403 Theophilus bishop of Alexandria, came to Constantinople, at the solicitation of the empress Eudoxia, several ladies of quality, and sundry ecclesiasticks, whom St. Chrysostom boldly reproved for their faults.

Theophilus, with some other bishops, cited St. Chrysostom: he excepted against the authority of Theophilus, Acacius, and other bishops who pretended to be his judges: these bishops, without regarding his exceptions, proceed to a sentence of deposition against that father, and petitioned the emperor to put it in execution. At first the emperor complied, but the murmurs of the people, and an earthquake which then happened, engaged him soon after to revoke his order. All this was transacted in the month of July.

Marina, the daughter of Arcadius, was born on the 27th of February. Alaric,

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Christ
404 Alaric, king of the Goths, carried his numerous army into Italy: but in his march to Rome he was defeated by Stilicho.

St. Chrysofom was sent into exile about Easter: when he departed from Constantinople, the church and the palace was consumed by fire, by an unknown hand. On the third of July, they conducted him to a city in Cilicia, which was then besieged by the Isaurians, to the end that he might perish in the siege. Arfacus, during the absence of this saint, was established in his stead.

On the 30th of September there fell in Constantinople hailstones of a prodigious size.

On the fourth of October, the empress Eudoxia ended her days in childbed.

The pope wrote to Honorius, and warmly solicited him to assemble a council at Thessalonica on St. Chrysofom's affair.

St. Augustin disputed publicly two days with the Manicheans. Several of that sect returned into the bosom of the church.

405 St. Paul died the 26th of January, aged 36 years, 8 months and 11 days.

St. Chrysofom was greatly incommoded with the rigour of the cold, and the incursions of the Isaurians. After having sojourned there near a year, he was removed to a city in Arabia. Foreseeing the misfortunes the Pelagian heresy would occasion, and which began now to spread abroad, he was sorely afflicted.

Arfacus, the false bishop of Constantinople, died on the 11th of November, having usurped that see 14 months.

Honorius enacted sundry laws to compel the Donatists to return to the church, and several of them were restored to the church.

406 The Vandals, the Alans, and the Swedes, at the solicitation of Stilicho, passing the Rhine, penetrated on the first of January into Gaul.

Atticus of Sebastia, an Athenian monk, seized on the see of Constantinople.

Young Theodosius celebrated the Quinquellian games.

Radagaisus entered Italy with 200,000 Scythians: Haldin and Sarus kings of the Huns and Goths, defeated his army, slew Radagaisus, and sold the prisoners they had taken.

407 St. Chrysofom died on the 14th of November at Comana, near Pontius Euxinus, aged 52 years and 8 months, after having been bishop of Constantinople 9 years, 6 months and 20 days. Pope Innocent and other western bishops refused to communicate with the oriental bishops, till they not only inserted the name of St. Chrysofom in their calendar, but also erased that of Arfacus.

408 THEODOSIUS II. the forty-eighth emperor.

The emperor Arcadius died on the first of May, aged 31 years, having reigned 13 years, 3 months and 15 days, from the death of his father. He committed the education of his son Theodosius, upon his deathbed, to the care of Isdegerdes king of Persia.

Stilicho, whose two daughters, Maria and Thermantia, the emperor Honorius had successively espoused, engaged the Suevi, Alans, and the Vandals, with his presents, to seize on the estates of Honorius. An officer of the emperor, whose name was Olympus, discovered this treason. Stilicho, on the 23d of August, was put to death.

Constantine, a man of mean extraction, seized on the empire, and fixed his seat at Arles. After

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After the death of Stilicho, the Pagans and the Donatists refused to conform to such laws as were in force against them, under a pretence that they were procured at the solicitation of Stilicho: nevertheless that emperor confirmed all that had been enacted before against the Donatists and Pagans.

Alexander a monk succeeded Porphyry in the see of Antioch. The pope communicated with him, on condition that he received likewise into communion all those whom Evagrius had ordained, and that he inserted the name of Chrysostom in the calendar of saints.

409

Stilicho being dead, Alaric would have concluded a peace with Honorius, but that emperor rejected his terms; whereupon Alaric taking to his aid the Huns and Goths, which Ataulphus his brother brought to his assistance, besieged Rome. Eucherius, the son of Stilicho, was put to death by the eunuchs Arfacus and Terence. Sometime after the senate decreed the death of Serena, the mother-in-law of Honorius.

The tyrant Constantine sent deputies to Honorius, who was honoured with the royal purple.

The siege of Rome continued. The inhabitants being greatly distressed with pestilence and famine, capitulated with the enemy, and offered them all their silver and gold, with the ornaments and even the vessels of their churches. The people, the senate, and Alaric sent deputies to Honorius to ratify the peace. That emperor, not being willing to pay the army of Alaric, this latter pursued the siege of Rome.

The Vandals, the Alans, and the Suevi seized on Spain; the Vandals chose Bœtica; the Alans and others Lusitania and Carthagera. Gonderic commenced the first king of the Vandals.

Melanius went to Jerusalem, where he died 40 days after his arrival. The great church at Constantinople was dedicated.

410

Alaric took Rome on the 24th of August. Some authors assert that the senate, at the instance of Alaric, elected emperor Attalus the governor of Rome, and that Attalus had bestowed on Alaric the title of general of his army. Alaric would have pushed his conquests into Africa; but Attalus opposed this step, and ordered his troops to march against Honorius, who had associated Attalus with himself in the empire.

Alaric declared against Attalus, and revoked the peace he had concluded with Honorius.

Alaric died a few days after he had made himself master of Rome: Ataulphus, his relation, succeeded him, and married Placidia.

Rufinus, who had retired into Italy, died.

411

Theodosius celebrated the decennial games, and Honorius the vicennial. The head of Constantine the tyrant was brought to Rome. Gerontius, the general of Honorius, elected emperor a person whose name was Maximus: Honorius sent Constantius with troops to engage them; they were defeated, Gerontius was slain, and Maximus despoiled of his purple, and being abandoned by his troops, retired into Spain where he died.

The catholicks held a publick conference with the Donatists at Carthage on the first of June, in the presence of Marcellinus the tribune.

Antiochus, a Persian, whom Isdegerdes the king of Persia had sent to educate young Theodosius the emperor, was deprived of his office of preceptor

Since Christ preceptor to that prince. The empress Pulcheria took upon herself the sole government of the empire.

412 Jovinus, and his brother St. Sebastian, suffered martyrdom at Narbonne a city in Gaul. Heraclianus the tyrant seized on Africa. The Goths, under the conduct of Ataulphus their king, penetrated into Gaul.

Honorius persecuted such of the Donatists who refused to be reconciled to the church: he imposed heavy fines on their laity, banished their ecclesiasticks, and bestowed their churches and their estates on the catholicks.

Paul the deacon, having convicted Celestius a pelagian of heresy, he was condemned by the council of Carthage: he appealed from their sentence to pope Innocent.

The heretick Jovian was banished to the isle of Boa.

413 Heraclianus approached Rome with a fleet consisting of 700 sail and 30,000 men: Marinus destroyed his navy, and compelled him to fly to Carthage with only one ship: he was slain by some of the officers of Honorius. That emperor sent Marinus to visit the provinces of the empire. Marcellinus, who had so courageously interested himself in the cause of the church, was killed at the instigation of the Donatists.

The Burgundi, a people of Germany, possessed themselves of that part of Gaul which is in the neighbourhood of the Rhine.

Pelagius, who had hitherto dogmatized in the dark, began openly to propagate his errors: Celestius and Julian were his disciples.

414 Pulcheria, the sister of Theodosius, obtained the title of Augusta.

The consul Constantine defeated the Goths near Arles: they were driven out of Narbonne, and were compelled to retire into Spain; where, being deprived of all naval power, they were unable to carry on any commerce with foreigners.

415 Attalus, partly by persuasion, and partly through the succours which the Goths afforded him, became the tyrant of Gaul.

Attalus, who had been created emperor through the artifice of Alaric, being forsaken by the Goths, and deprived of all succours, was taken and carried to Constantius, who sent him to the emperor. Ataulphus king of the Goths was slain, with his children, at Barcelona a city of Spain: Wallia seized on his kingdoms.

The great church at Constantinople, which was formerly consumed by fire, being completely rebuilt, was dedicated.

The Jews of Alexandria, under false pretences, murdered several christians in the night: St. Cyril expelled them from that city.

Isdegerdes, the king of Persia, being charmed with the piety of Marutha bishop of Mesopotamia, entertained some thoughts of becoming a christian: but the indiscreet zeal of Abbates bishop of Persia, who burnt a temple in that country, not only stifled the resolution of this monarch, but also gave rise to a persecution of the christians in his country, which lasted five years.

416 Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius the elder, whom the Goths made a prisoner when they took Rome, engaged Honorius to give peace to Wallia king of the Goths: she espoused herself to Constantius.

Constantius, by an artifice, took Fredibal king of the Vandals, and sent him prisoner to Honorius.

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The secular games were celebrated at Rome, on account of the victory obtained over Attalus. Theodosius went from Heracleum to Constantinople: the senate, and Ursus the governor of Rome presented him, on the last day of September, with a crown of gold.

The African bishops, after having been apprised of the errors of Pelagius, of which several bishops in Gaul had sent an account in their letters, by the hands of Orosius, they condemned that heretick and his opinions in a council of 67 bishops, and wrote at the same time a synodical letter to pope Innocent, praying him to do the same.

417 The celebration of Easter, which ought this year to have been held on the 25th of March, was postponed to the 22d of April. A dreadful earthquake happened in the city of Cybyra, and several villages were swallowed up.

Celestius, a disciple of Pelagius, went to Rome: he disguised his sentiments with such art, that the pope not only thought him innocent, but also sharply reprimanded some bishops who had condemned him. Pelagius likewise presented his memorial to that pope, who declared him innocent, and acquainted the African bishops that all further complaints against Pelagius should be adjudged at Rome.

Wallia exterminated all the Silingi-Vandals who were in Bœtica or Andalusia. The Alans, who were subdued by the Vandals and the Suevi, were harrassed so much by the Goths, that after the death of Ata their king, they were brought under subjection to the Vandals, who possessed Galicia.

418 Pope Zozimus sent deputies into Africa to discuss sundry controverted points with the bishops of that country. First, on the right of appeals, which he said was settled by the council of Nice: second, on the excommunication of Urban bishop of Sicca: third, of the appeal of Apianus. These bishops, after an exact discussion on the forecited heads, declared in full council, that the canon which authorised appeals to the pope, did not appear to them to be derived from the council of Nice.

419 There was an earthquake which swallowed sundry cities in Palestine.

There arose an obstinate schism touching the election of a pope: the bishops were divided; one party were for Boniface, and the other for Eulalius. Honorius forbid the two competitors for the papacy to come to Rome: Eulalius coming thither by stealth, the emperor was so enraged against him that he banished him, and declared for Boniface.

St. Eustachius, the son of St. Paul, died the 28th of September, in the 35th year of his age.

Constantius made peace with Wallia king of the Goths, and gave him Aquitain and several cities in the neighbouring provinces.

Apiarus the priest was re-established at Rome, and sent back absolved.

Pinian, and young Melania his spouse, visited the Egyptian monasteries, and went to Jerusalem: Pinian embraced a monastick life, and Melania retired to a cell upon the mount of Olives.

420 Theodosius associated Constantius with him in the empire.

St. Jerom died on the 30th of September, aged 91 years: he was interred at Bethlehem.

The Romans made war against the Persians, and besieged Nisibis. Varanes king of Persia, assisted by Alamundarus king of the Saracens, was overthrown, and both their armies defeated.

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The beginning of the French monarchy.

420

To this year is ordinarily referred the beginning of the reign of Pharamond, the first king of the Franks; notwithstanding, the name of this prince is only found in the history of Gregory of Tours.

The Vandals quitted Galicia, and returned into Boetia.

421

Constantius, who had been declared emperor by Theodosius, died. Theodosius espoused Eudoxia, and caused a statue to be publicly erected for her father Arcadius.

The Romans defeated the Persians.

422

The Huns ravaged Thrace. The Persians concluded a peace with the Romans. Castinus commanded the army which the Romans sent into Spain against the Vandals. Boniface's colleague, not being able to endure his haughtiness, retired into Africa. Castinus was overthrown, and obliged to fly to Tarragona.

423

Placidia, being driven out of Rome by her brother Honorius, passed into the east with her son Valentinian and Honoria.

Lamissus II. king of the Lombards, reigned three years.

The emperor Honorius died at Rome the 15th of August. John, secretary to the late Honorius, supported by Castinus, seized on the empire.

Theodosius declared Valentinian Cæsar, and sent him to dispute the empire with John, who had seized it. Valentinian espoused Eudoxia, the daughter of Theodosius.

424

The Persian army, fearing they should be cut off by the Romans, threw themselves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 100,000 of them perished.

425

Valentinian, and his mother Placidia, conducted themselves with such prudence, that they possessed themselves of the empire, having first driven away John, who was slain near Ravenna. Theodosius bestowed the title of Augustus on Valentinian.

Theodosius re-established publick schools at Constantinople, and gave sundry privileges to the professors.

426

St. Austin, at the age of 72, appointed Eradius his coadjutor.

Gunderic king of the Vandals, died; Giseric, or Genferic, his brother, succeeded him.

427

The Romans recovered Pannonia, which had been in the possession of the Huns upwards of 50 years: count Bonifacius their general obliged the Vandals and the Alans to retire into Africa, where he assigned them sundry provinces.

Genferic passed into Mauritania, and over-ran Lusitania: Emeric king of the Suevi, routed his army, and put him to flight: Genferic, finding himself so closely pressed, threw himself into the river.

428

Nestorius, a native of Antioch, was consecrated bishop of Constantinople, in spite of the people's opposition.

Ætius seized on that part of Gaul which was in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, and which till then, the Franks had occupied.

Bonifacius was restored to the favour of Placidia: he could not engage the Vandals to return into Spain.

Pharamond, it is said, died in the ninth year of his reign, and was succeeded by Clodius or Clodion, the second king of the Franks.

The Suevi ravaged Galicia: Emeric, king of that country, put them to flight, and forced them to accept of a peace.

PART II.

D

Agricola.

Since
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Agricola, a bishop, infected the churches of Ireland with Pelagianism. Pope Celestine sent Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, to confirm the inhabitants in those parts in the doctrines of the church. St. Germanus, passing through Paris in his way to England, gave the veil of virginity to St. Genevieve.

429

Nestorius wrote several books that his heresy might be better understood: he sent several copies into Ægypt, to the end, that his errors might be diffused and credited by the monks. St. Cyril refuted them, and wrote to Nestorius to retract them.

430

Theodosius celebrated the games of 30 years.

St. Augustin died the 28th of August, after he had sat bishop 36 years, and lived 78.

431

The third general council of Ephesus against the heretick Nestorius. Pope Celestine sent his legates. Upward of 200 bishops assisted at this council, which began the 22d of June. Nestorius, who was cited three times, refused to appear: he was deposed, and his opinion condemned. Pelagianism was also proscribed. Nestorius was driven from his see, and Maximian was elected in his room.

432

Theodosius reconciled St. Cyril to John bishop of Antioch.

Count Bonifacius returned from Antioch to Rome: he was appointed general of the cavalry, but died soon after his promotion.

433

The north part of Constantinople was reduced to ashes, by a fire on the 5th of August, which continued three days.

Bassus, ex-consul, accused pope Sextus of heinous crimes: the pope was absolved, and Bassus was condemned.

Emeric, king of the Suevi, concluded a peace with the Spaniards.

434

Honorina, the sister of Valentinian, whom that emperor had driven from his palace on account of her debaucheries, engaged Attila, a general of the Huns, to ravage the western parts of the empire.

435

Peace was concluded on the second of February with Genseric, king of the Vandals, to whom was assigned a portion in Africa for three years.

Guadacarius, king of the Burgundi, made peace with Ætius: he was molested by the Huns, who obtained a compleat victory over the Burgundi.

436

The Goths made war with the Franks, under the conduct of their king Theodoric: they possessed themselves of all the strong holds which were in the neighbourhood of that country, and sat down before Narbonne. Count Littorius, the emperor's general, caused corn to be conveyed into the city, which obliged the enemy to raise the siege.

Nestorius was exiled to Oasis in Egypt, and from thence he was transferred to Pentapolis: he died of a mortification; his tongue was eaten by worms.

437

Valentinian went to Constantinople, where he espoused Eudoxia, the daughter of the emperor Theodosius: he afterwards departed to Thessalonica.

Genseric, king of the Vandals, being attached to Arian sentiments, drove several catholick bishops from their sees, and put others to death.

The Goths ravaged several isles, and pillaged Sicily; Ætius defeated them, and killed 8000 of them.

Emeric, king of the Suevi, fell dangerously sick, and declared his son Rechila his successor.

Valen-

Since
Christ

Valentinian went with Eudoxia his wife to Ravenna.

The empress Eudoxia went to Jerusalem, and caused the walls of that city to be rebuilt, and likewise a church in honour of St. Stephen.

439 Eudoxia returned from Jerusalem to Constantinople: she caused a church to be built at Rome, wherein she deposited the chain her mother had sent her: and from thence the church took the name of St. Peter in chains.

Genferic seized on several cities in Africa, and on the 22d of October made himself master of Carthage.

440 Littorius, having hitherto carried on a successful war against the Goths, was at length defeated, and took prisoner by Theodoric their king.

Genferic, on the news of the arrival of count Sebastian in Africa, went to Carthage.

441 Theodosius made war against the Vandals. The Persians, the Saracens, the Zannians, the Isaurians, and the Huns, ravaged the Roman territories: Anatolius and Asper, generals of the horse, marched against them, and brought them to accept of peace. The Huns bent their course to Illyricum.

Emeric, king of the Suevi, died, after a sickness of seven years: his son Rechila succeeded him, and seized on Bætica, Seville, and upon Carthagena.

442 Valentinian concluded a peace with Genferic, to whom he gave several places in Africa for a barrier.

Attila, king of the Huns, with Bleda his brother, ravaged Thrace and Illyricum.

Theodosius, not having a sufficient force to oppose them, gave them 600 pounds weight of gold, and promised them 1000 weight every year to engage them to draw off their armies:

443 The private cabals of the Manicheans being discovered at Rome, their books were burnt.

Theodosius returned from Asia to Constantinople, and commanded Theodoret, who usually spent his time at Antioch, to go and reside at his bishoprick at Cyr.

444 Attila, after having put his brother Bleda to death, seized on his effects. Theodosius celebrated the Quinquennial games.

Arcadia, that emperor's sister, died.

St. Cyril died the 9th of April, in the 32d year of his episcopal dignity.

445 Vitus went into Spain, declared war against the people of Bætica, and of Carthagena. The Suevi and the Goths came to their assistance, and obliged Vitus to retire, and ravaged all the neighbouring provinces.

446 The city of Constantinople suffered greatly by fire, pestilence, famine, and a terrible earthquake, which overturned the walls of it, and 17 towers, on the 27th of September.

In these times the Trisagium began to be sung.

The Picts and the Scots over-running the British islands, the inhabitants thereof had recourse to the Romans, who afforded them no assistance.

Since
Christ

447

448

449

450

451

452

Attila ravaged all Europe, and penetrated to Thermopylis. Constantine, the prætorian præfect, rebuilt the walls of Constantinople in less than three months.

Eutyches, in the council of Constantinople, was convicted of heresy, on the eighth of November, by Eusebius bishop of Dorylaea.

Ibas was condemned, and twice absolved; once by the council of Tyre in the month of February, and once by that of Berytus in the month of September.

Clodio king of France died, and was succeeded by his son Meroëus, who reigned near 20 years, during which he greatly enlarged his kingdom.

Rechila, king of the Suevi, died in the month of August: Rechiarus his son succeeded him: he reigned eight years, and married a daughter of Theodoric king of the Goths.

Marina, the sister of the emperor Theodosius, died.

MARCIAN, the forty-ninth emperor.

Eudoxia, the wife of Theodosius, retired to Jerusalem. Pulcheria returned to Constantinople. Theodosius died on the 29th of July, aged 49 years, after he had reigned 42 years, and 3 months: Marcian, who espoused Pulcheria, the sister of Theodosius, succeeded him.

Attila ravaged all Germany from east to west: Ætius marched to the relief of the empire, and entirely defeated the troops of Attila near the Danube.

There was at this time such a dreadful famine in Italy, that parents were reduced to the cruel necessity of eating their own children.

Attila over-ran and ravaged all France; but by the prayers of St. Genevieve, the city of Paris escaped his cruelty. Ætius, in conjunction with the troops of Theodoric king of the Goths, and his son Thorismond, obliged him to raise the siege of Orleans: he gave him battle in the plains of Chalons, or of Sologne; upwards of 180,000 men were left upon the spot. Some authors report, that the number of the dead amounted to 300,000. Attila neither relented, nor lost any courage through this defeat; but after he had celebrated the games in Thuringia, recruited his army, and made a fresh irruption into Italy.

The fourth general council held at Chalcedon.

The emperor Marcian, the empress Pulcheria, and the magistrates and senators assisted at this council, which commenced on the eighth of October. More than 630 bishops were present thereat, over whom the pope's legates presided. Eutyches and Dioscorus were condemned: this council was closed on the first of November, after they had decreed 29 canons.

Placidia, the mother of the emperor Valentinian, died at Rome.

Marcian forbid all disputes against the council of Chalcedon. The inhabitants of Alexandria revolted against the emperor, and obstructed the transportation of corn to Constantinople. The monks in Egypt declared in favour of the Eutychean heresy: one of them, whose name was Theodosius, over-ran all Palestine, and infected Eudocius with his heretical sentiments, seized on the bishoprick of Jerusalem, and caused Severian bishop of Scythopolis, with Athanasius a deacon, to be put to death.

Attila ravaged the city of Milan: pope Leo prevented his approach to Rome. Ætius fought him with such success, that Attila was forced to retreat out of Italy.

Attila

Since
Christ

Attila went into Gaul: Thorismond defeated him, with a slaughter greater than that which he sustained in the battle of Sologne.

The city of Venice owed its first establishment to the incursions of the Barbarians.

Thorismond, king of the Goths, was put to death by his brothers soon after he began to reign.

Marcian ordained that such persons who should hereafter obtain the consular dignity, should be obliged to pay a certain sum, to be employed in repairing the aqueducts.

Pulcheria died on the 10th of September.

453 The emperor Valentinian violated the wife of Maximus, a person of consular dignity: this latter, to be avenged of the emperor, conspired against him.

454 He suborned false accusations against Ætius, whom Valentinian slew with his own hand.

The Vandals ravaged and rendered themselves masters of Sicily.

Attila, after he had married a young girl, drank to such an excess, that he died with a bleeding at his nose, and a vomiting of blood.

455 The emperor, at the instigation of Maximus, whose wife he had violated, was slain by two of the guards of Ætius on the 17th of March, the 31st year of his reign, and 36th of his age. Maximus seized on the empire, and married Eudoxia, the widow of Valentinian, to whom he confessed, that through his means, the emperor was killed: Eudoxia, to revenge the death of her spouse, engaged Genseric to equip a formidable navy, and sail with it from Africa into Italy: he entered Rome on the 12th of July. Maximus was stoned, and cut to pieces by the Romans. The Vandals demolished the greater part of the publick edifices, and pillaged the city of all the riches they could carry into Africa, leading Eudoxia, and Placidia her daughter, with several more into captivity. Placidia went to Constantinople, and was married to Olybrius.

Some days after the death of Maximus, Avitus was proclaimed emperor. The Suevi seized on the province of Tarragona.

Genseric caused the walls of all the cities in Africa, except Carthage, to be rebuilt.

456 Merovæus, king of France, died: Childeric the fourth king of the Franks succeeded him, and reigned nine years.

Theodoric, king of the Goths, went into Spain at the solicitation of the emperor Avitus: he had such success against Richarius their king, that he ravaged all the country, and obliged him to abandon his kingdom, and fly into Lusitania, or Portugal, where he was pursued, taken prisoner, and put to death.

Ricimer overthrew the Vandals who infested the sea coasts, with a fleet of 60 ships.

457 LEO, AVITUS, and MAJORIANUS, the fiftieth emperors.

Marcian died on the 30th of May, after he had governed the empire six years, six months, and two days. Leo, a Thracian by birth, was elected emperor by the unanimous consent of the senate of Constantinople.

That emperor declared Majorianus emperor of the west, in the city of Ravenna,

Since
Christ

Avitus, being deprived of the assistance of the Goths, abdicated the empire, and died.

458

An extraordinary earthquake happened the 14th of September, in the night, at Antioch, which overturned the Porticos, temples, statues, towers, walls, and almost all the houses in the city: the havock was also very considerable in Thrace, the Hellespont, in Ionica, and in the islands of Cyclades.

459

Maldias, king of Spain, slew his brother.

460

Maldias died towards the end of February.

Frumarius and Remismundus were overcome by the Suevi:

Timotheus Elurus, bishop of Alexandria, went to Constantinople to abjure his errors: the pope caused him to be deposed and exiled: another bishop was elected, whose name was Timothæus.

Eudocia died at Jerusalem, aged 67 years.

Majorianus, preparing for a war against the Vandals, disguised himself, and went to visit Genferic.

461

SEVERUS emperor.

The emperor Majorianus was killed in Spain, by the order of Ricimer, after a reign of four years, four months, and two days: Severus succeeded him.

462

A fire happened at Constantinople on the 11th of September.

Childeric, king of France, took Cologne from the Romans.

According to Theodorus the historian, it was about this time that a certain painter who undertook to make a portrait of Jesus Christ, just in the same form the Pagans were wont to draw their Jupiter, had his hand dried up, but through the prayers of Gennadius, his hand was restored.

Victorian of Aquitain exhibited a paschal cycle, which commenced at the passion of Jesus Christ, and closed in the year 532.

464

Georger king of the Alans, was vanquished and slain by Ricimer. The Vandals were defeated, and driven out of Sicily by count Marcellinus.

Theodoric, king of the Goths, died: Euric succeeded him.

465

Ricimer caused poison to be given to Severus, of which he died.

Genferic sailed with a considerable fleet into Italy; he passed through Greece, and penetrated to the city of Alexandria.

Childeric king of France, was restored, after he had been eight years in exile: he espoused Basina, the wife of Bifin the king of the Thuringians.

466

Theodoric, king of the Goths, died, after he had reigned 13 years, Euric his brother succeeded him, who ravaged Spain, went into Gaul, and sat down before the city of Clermont in Auvergne: his troops were put to flight by Ecdicius, the son of the emperor Avitus.

Clovis was born, who afterwards became king of France.

ANTHEMIUS emperor.

467

The emperor Leo sent Anthemius to Rome, and appointed him emperor. Ricimer espoused the daughter of this latter: this emperor celebrated the feasts of the Lupercali at Rome. The city was greatly afflicted with the pestilence, which carried off a great number of the inhabitants.

Leo sent troops to encounter the Vandals, whom they engaged with such success, that Genferic was obliged to ask a peace, which was granted him.

The

Since
Christ

The Suevi seized on Conimbrica.

468

The emperor Leo fitted out a fleet of 1000 ships against the pyrates, and against Genferic: he gave the command of it to Basiliscus, who had been a consul: that admiral defeated the naval forces of Genferic, but suffering himself to be corrupted with the bribes which Genferic offered, this latter obtained a victory over him: Basiliscus returned to Constantinople, where being convicted of his treason, he escaped death through the solicitations of Verina his sister, who caused his sentence to be changed into that of banishment.

469

The Ostrogoths sent to Constantinople the head of Dingizic, king of the Huns, who was son of the famous Attila.

471

Aspar Ardaburus and his sons were slain by order of the emperor. St. Remy, at the age of 22 years only, was consecrated bishop of Rheims.

472

OLYBRIUS, emperor.

The emperor Anthemius was slain at Rome, by the order of Ricimer, his son-in-law: Olybrius succeeded him; his reign lasted but seven months, for he died on the 25th of October.

Mount Vesuvius ejected flames in such abundance, that they were seen even at Constantinople: they obscured the sun at noon day, and the fire ravaged and burned all Campania.

473

GLYCERIUS, emperor.

Glycerius was proclaimed emperor at Ravenna, on the fifth of March.

The Ostrogoths divided into two factions; one of which submitted to Glycerius.

474

LEO I. LEO II. ZENO, and GLYCERIUS, emperors.

Leo the elder, proclaimed Leo, his grandson, Augustus: the first of these emperors died, after a reign of 17 years and 6 months.

The Saracens seized on Mesopotamia, and the Huns on Thrace.

The young emperor Leo died, having reigned but 10 months: his father Zeno succeeded him; but abandoning himself to the most horrid debaucheries, his soldiers deposed him.

Julius Nepos, coming to Rome with a powerful army, compelled Glycerius to abdicate the empire, and to be consecrated bishop of Salona in Dalmatia, and then caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in his stead, on the 24th of June.

475

Zeno was deposed by Basiliscus: he fled with his wife Ariadne into Isauria.

Nepos was driven to Ravenna, by Orestes the general of his troops, and from thence obliged to fly and screen himself in Salona, where he was entertained by Glycerius, whom he had deposed.

Orestes, usurping the empire, caused the army to proclaim his son Romulus Momyllus, emperor: he was also stiled Augustulus by way of contempt, on account of his youth, and because the empire ended with him as it began with Augustus.

The Romans defeated the Saxons, from whom the Franks took some islands. Childeric king of France entered into an alliance with Odoacer, the Saxon general, and made himself master of that country.

476

Basiliscus caused his son Marcus to be proclaimed Cæsar.

Since
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The emperor Zeno banished Basilicus, his wife and children into Cappadocia, forbidding at the same time to supply them with the necessaries of life, by which means they perished through hunger.

There was a fire at Constantinople, which consumed great part of the city, but principally the famous library, consisting of 120,000 volumes, among which were the works of Homer, written in letters of gold.

Genferic king of the Vandals died in Africa, after having reigned 37 years, from the taking of Carthage: Huneric, his son, succeeded him.

Odoacer, king of the Herculi, came into Italy, and took several cities, he made himself master of Rome, and compelled Momyllus to abdicate the empire.

At this time must be fixed the end of the empire of the west, which according to Procopus, maintained its authority 552 years from the battle of Pharfalia, gained by Julius Cæsar.

Odoacer refused to accept of the title of emperor, the purple, and other imperial ensigns, and contented himself with the bare title of king of Italy: he abolished, for some time, the office of consul, and established the seat of his kingdom at Ravenna.

477 The count of Braychelas refusing to acknowledge Odoacer, that prince caused him to be put to death at Ravenna.

There was an earthquake at Constantinople, which overthrew several edifices.

Zeno deposed, and banished the bishops which Basiliscus had established in the place of the catholick bishops, who were now recalled from exile.

479 Stephen, bishop of Antioch, was slain in the church, by the faction of Peter a fuller, who threw his body into the river Orontes.

The emperor Zeno ordained that Acacius, bishop of Constantinople, with the rest of the bishops who were in that city, should for that time only elect and consecrate a bishop of Antioch: they elected and ordained Stephen, and the pope ratified that election.

480 There was an earthquake at Constantinople, which lasted 40 days; and overturned several edifices, with the statue of Theodosius the great.

Huneric permitted the catholicks to elect a bishop of Carthage; Eugenius was chosen to fill that chair.

Clovis, fifth king of the Franks, was 15 years old when he began to reign.

481 Theodoric, the son of Triarius king of the Goths, carried a numerous army with him within four miles of Constantinople. He returned to Ilyria, and there died of a wound.

482 Theodoric, surnamed Valamer, over-ran Macedonia and Thessaly.

The emperor caused John Telaia to be expelled from the see of Alexandria.

483 Peter Mongus, who had usurped the see of Alexandria, declared himself for the council of Chalcedon: sometime after he changed his sentiments, when all his followers abandoned him for his inconsistency. The name of Acephales, or a sect without a head, was bestowed on his disciples, because having forsaken their bishops, they were not willing to be reunited to the church.

The

Since
Christ 484 The 27th of June Leontius made his publick entry into Antioch, in quality of emperor.

Pope Felix sent his legates to Acacius, who offered them great indignities. The pope excommunicated Acacius: that bishop erased from the calendar the name of pope Felix.

Huneric excited a cruel persecution: he caused the tongues and the right hands of several bishops to be cut off, which did not yet deprive them of their speech: he banished upwards of 334 bishops from their churches, and gave them to the Arians.

Euric, king of the Goths, died, after he had reigned 20 years: Alaric succeeded him.

Huneric was devoured by worms, after he had governed seven years and ten months: Gondeben or Gondebaud, the son of Genton, succeeded him.

485 The son of the emperor Zeno died, who aspired to the empire. Zeno caused the gospel of St. Matthew, which was said to be found on the grave of St. Barnabas, to be brought to Constantinople.

Xenaius, or Philoxenus, originally a Persian slave, was appointed bishop of Hierapolis: he was the first who opposed images.

Clovis defeated Siagrius, a Roman patrician, who caused himself to be called king of Soissons. Siagrius fled to Alaric, king of the Visigoths: Clovis demanded that he should be given up; Alaric sent him to Clovis, who put him to death, and took all the place which the Romans possessed in Gaul. Clovis restored to St. Remy a precious vessel which his soldiers had taken.

Peter the fuller, who had seized on the see of Antioch, died.

486 Clovis espoused Clotilda, the daughter of Chilperic.

St. Remigius, bishop of Rheims, Patricius his brother, bishop of Soissons; St. Waast, bishop of Arras, and Solemnis, bishop of Chartres, flourished in these times.

487 Theodoric raised a numerous army, and burnt several villages.

Odoacer declared war against the Rugians, and slew their king Fena, defeated their troops, and possessed himself of their country.

488 King Leontius, and the tyrant Illus were taken prisoners, and shut up in a castle in Isauria, and afterwards their heads were cut off, and sent to Constantinople.

Theodoric went into Italy and defeated Odoacer, who fled for refuge to Ravenna.

Frederick, the son of the king of the Rugians, obtained succours of Theodoric, made war with Odoacer, and recovered his country. Odoacer retook from him all that he had gained, and transplanted the whole nation of the Rugians into Italy.

489 Theodoric continued the war against Odoacer, king of the Heruli, and gained a complete victory over that prince.

Theodoric defeated Odoacer again.

The Vandals excited a cruel persecution against the christians in Africa. Clovis subdued a party of the Thuringians.

ANASTASIUS, emperor.

491 The emperor Zeno, after he had governed the empire 17 years and 7 months, died: authors are divided about the cause of his death.

Longinus, the brother of Zeno, endeavoured to make himself master of the empire, but Anastasius was elected by the senate; a little time

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time after he espoused Ariadne, the widow of Zeno. Anastasius diminished the publick imposts, and beheaded several officers for venality, which proceedings gained him the affections of the people.

St. Patrick, the first bishop of Ireland, died, aged 122 years, after having spent 60 years in preaching the gospel in that island.

Odoacer, being besieged in Ravenna made a sally, and attacked the troops of Theodosius in the night, but he was overthrown.

492 Longinus, the brother of the emperor Zeno, rebelled against Anastasius.

493 Odoacer, after having sustained a siege in Ravenna, against Theodosius three years, capitulated with that prince, on condition that he should not only enjoy equal authority with him in that city, but also throughout all Italy. Theodoric invited Odoacer to a magnificent repast, and put him to death, under false pretences. Thus fell Odoacer, after a reign of 17 years. Theodoric concluded a treaty of peace with the emperor Anastasius, and married Audesfleda, the sister of Clovis.

494 The emperor Anastasius persecuted the orthodox. There was an earthquake which swallowed up Laodicea, Hierapolis, Tripoly, and several other cities.

495 Euphemius, bishop of Constantinople, was expelled his see by the emperor, and sent into exile: Macedonius was elected in his stead.

Gondebaud, king of the Vandals, died in Africa, in the 12th year of his reign: Thrasimond his brother succeeded him.

Clovis gave battle to the Germans near Tolbiac; his troops giving way at first, he implored succour from heaven, and promised if he came off victorious, he would become a christian, his prayers were heard, and the Almighty enabled him to triumph completely over his enemies: he went to Rheims, where he was baptized by St. Remigius bishop of that place, with his sister Albofleda, and a great number of his officers and soldiers: Lantilda, another of his sisters, abjured Arianism, which she had hitherto made her profession.

St. Remigius distributed amongst sundry provinces the presents which Clovis had given him, and gave part to the church of Laon, which he erected into a bishops's see, and appointed Genebaud to be the first bishop.

496 The Slavonians seized on Poland and Bohemia.

497 An end was put to the war in Isauria. Athenedorus was taken and beheaded: his head being put on a pike, was exposed at the gates of Tarsus, a city of Cilicia.

Pope Anastasius sent his legates to the emperor, to beseech him to cause the name of Acacius to be erased out of the calendar.

498 A sedition was raised against the emperor, whereby several persons were massacred.

499 The Bulgarians came from the extremities of the north, and ravaged Thrace: the emperor Anastasius loaded them with gifts to engage them to retire.

500 The Saracens ravaged Syria and Phœnicia.

Theodoric came to Rome, and the people received him magnificently: that prince gave a large sum of money to rebuild the walls of the city.

501 Anastasius made peace with the Saracens, and pacified all the east: he celebrated the games called the Circenses: upwards of 3000 persons,

Since
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sons, whom he suspected of being disaffected to him, were by his order
massacred.

502 The Bulgarians recommenced hostilities in Thrace.

Cavades king of Persia took the city of Amida, through the treachery of the monks.

503 Anastasius raised an army against the Persians; his troops, which at first had the advantage of the enemy, were defeated, and put to flight: Anastasius was obliged to ask and accept of a peace upon very dishonourable terms.

504 Anastasius, by the force of his money, prevailed with the Bulgarians to depart from Thrace, and enter Pannonia: Theodoric declared war against them, defeated, and took from them the city of Sirmish, with the circumjacent countries.

The Vandals rekindled the persecution against the catholicks, which had for some time been slackened. St. Fulgentius, and several other bishops, were banished.

505 Anastasius the emperor, concluded a peace with Cavades king of Persia, to whom, among other places, he rendered up the city of Amida.

The Getæ, under the command of Mondo, vanquished Sabinianus the consul.

King Clovis, at the entreaty of his wife Clotilda, built a church at Paris, sacred to St. Peter and St. Paul.

506 Alaric, king of the Visigoths, ordered the civilians to register the Theodosian code.

Clovis made war against Alaric, gave him battle, and obtained a signal victory. Clovis slew Alaric with his own hand, and mastered several cities. Alaric reigned 22 years: Amalaric his son succeeded him, and preserved Spain.

507 Clovis during the spring arriving at Toulouse, rendered himself master of the treasures of Alaric: the emperor Anastasius sent him letters, and made him an honorary consul; he also bestowed on him the imperial ornaments, such as the purple robe, the mantle, and the diadem: with these he was invested in St. Martin's church, and at the same time he distributed, with his own hand, several rich presents among the people: from that time he was saluted with the titles of consul and Augustus. Soon after Clovis went to Paris, which city he made the ordinary place of his residence.

508 Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, sent Hibba with an army against the Franks: that general gave battle to the troops of Clovis, who was defeated with the loss of 30,000 Franks.

This engagement was followed with the loss of all those places Clovis had conquered in Provence, and in Languedoc; Toulouse and Uzès excepted.

The city of Arles was besieged by the Franks, and vigorously defended by the Goths.

Clovis fell dangerously ill at Paris, being recovered: he entered upon a second war with Gondebald king of the Burgundi, the issue of which was advantageous to Clovis: Gondebald being vanquished, fled into Italy, and died there. Sigismund his son recovered a part of his father's kingdom.

Clovis

Since
Christ

509

Clovis having surpris'd and taken Chararic the king of Amiens, with his son, prisoners, ordered them to retire to a monastery, and become monks; which they refusing to obey, Clovis then caused them to be beheaded. Ragnacharius king of Cambray, and Requierus his brother, being brought before Clovis, he cleaved their heads with a battle-axe, and caused Rignomerus, king of Mans, to be assassinated in his own city, and then he afterwards seized on the estates of those kings.

There was a fire at Constantinople,

510

Clovis, after he had lived 45 years, and reigned 30, died at Paris: he was interred in that city in the church which he had built to St. Peter and St. Paul: after his decease his kingdom was divided between his four sons: Theodoric his natural son established himself at Metz; Clodomir, at Orleans; Clotairus, at Soissons; and Childebert, at Paris; the three last were the children of Clotilda.

Macedonius was obliged by the emperor to abandon his bishoprick, and retire into exile.

511

There was an insurrection at Constantinople, in which more than 6000 persons lost their lives, and a great number of houses were burned.

Almaric, the son of Alaric, espoused Clotilda the daughter of Clovis.

512

Flavianus refused to subscribe to the council of Chalcedon. There was a sedition and massacre at Antioch: Flavianus, who governed that see, was banished, and died soon after.

The Herculi encroached upon the Roman territories.

513

Cavades, king of Persia, and Alamundatus, king of the Saracens, embraced the christian religion.

Vitalianus, a Gothick chief, and one of the emperor's generals, declared himself in favour of the orthodox: he made war against the emperor, and with an army of 60,000 men, he over-ran Thrace, took Moesia, and went to the gates of Constantinople. Anastasius gave him a large sum of money, and promised him to restore Macedonius and other catholick bishops, who were then in exile. Vitalianus retired with his army, disbanded his troops, and released Hipatius the emperor's nephew, whom he had taken prisoner.

515

Vitalianus, finding that the emperor deceived him, ravaged Thrace afresh. To appease these disorders, the emperor made him considerable presents, promoted him to be general of his horse, and solicited the pope to convene a general council, in order to allay the heats which subsisted among the bishops.

Ariadne, the emperor's wife, died, aged upwards of 60 years.

The Huns ravaged Cappadocia, and entered Licaonia.

Macedonius died in exile.

516

Anastasius sent deputies to the pope, to exhort him to compose the troubles of the church: he deprived Vitalianus of his military command, and gave the command to Rufinus his favourite, and continued to persecute the orthodox bishops.

Elias, bishop of Jerusalem, died, and John Nicoetes, bishop of Alexandria: the emperor nominated, in his room, one Dioscorus, who was nephew to that Dioscorus whom the council of Chalcedon had condemned: but as the people and the clergy would not acknowledge him, he was obliged to fly from thence.

Since

Christ

The sons of Clovis denounced war against Sigismund, king of the Burgundians, and his brother Gondemarus: this last was put to flight, and Sigismund was taken with his wife and children.

The Getae ravaged Macedonia, Thessaly and Epirus.

517

Pope Hormisdas sent his legates to the emperor, by whom they were ill received: he obliged them to embark and return to Rome; he wrote several sharp letters to the pope, and persecuted the orthodox in the eastern parts of his empire.

Clodomir, notwithstanding the remonstrances of St. Avitus abbot of Micy, put Sigismund king of Burgundy to death: he caused him, his wife and children, to be thrown into a well. Clodomir then marched with his brother Theodoric against the Burgundians, over whom he at first gained some advantages, but afterwards was slain in battle.

Justin, the fifty-second emperor.

518

The ill government of Anastasius having rendered him odious to the people, and being unable to suppress a popular sedition, he found himself obliged to quit the imperial ensigns, and to desire the people to choose a successor: the people, touched with compassion, prayed and engaged him to keep the government: he continued his oppressions principally against the orthodox.

Proclus, a famous mathematician, flourished in these times.

Anastasius was killed by thunder on the 11th of April, in the 88th year of his age, and in the 28th of his reign.

On the ninth of July, Justin a Thracian, who was a prætorian præfect, though of a mean extraction, was elected emperor by the soldiers: he caused his wife Lupicina to be crowned, and gave her the name of Euphemia.

This emperor ordered the tongue of the heretick Severus to be cut out, and elected Paul bishop of Antioch in his stead.

The emperor declared himself for the catholicks, and restored them to their ancient rights.

The pope, on receiving letters from John bishop of Constantinople, refused communion with him, unless he acquiesced in the condemnation of Acacius, and consented to erase his name out of the calendar.

519

Eutharic gave the Romans great proofs of his liberality, and exhibited sundry spectacles.

The pope sent his legates to Constantinople, where they were honourably received: they obtained whatever they demanded, and among other things the condemnation of Nestorius, Eutyches, and Dioscorus bishop of Alexandria, Timothæus, Elurus, Peter Mongus, Acacius, and several others; and that the names of Euphemius, Macedonius, Timothy bishop of Constantinople, the emperors Zeno, and Anastasius should be erased from the calendar.

A great dispute subsisted between the monks of Scythia, and Victor a deacon. At the same time there was a warm dispute at Alexandria, touching the body of our Lord. Severus, bishop of Antioch, and his partisans, insisted that the said body was corruptible. On the other side Julian bishop of Halicarnassus maintained the contrary.

Hermenfredus, king of Thuringia, put his brother Bertier to death, and declared war against Baudri another of his brothers, over whom he had the advantage.

520

Vitalianus was assassinated in the sixth month of his consulship, by the order of the emperor.

Justinian

Since
Christ

Justinian was excessive liberal to the people of Constantinople. He exhibited several combats of wild beasts, and caused, among others, 20 lions and 30 leopards to be brought into the amphitheatre.

521 Paul, bishop of Antioch, being conscious of having committed many crimes, voluntarily deposed himself, and some time after died: Euphrasius, a priest of Jerusalem, was elected in his stead. This last thought fit to erase out of the calendar of the church the council of Chalcedon, and the name of pope Hormisdas; but fearing his temerity would receive a suitable chastisement, he restored things to their ancient footing.

522 Tzathius, king of the Laxians, a people of Colchis, broke with the Persian monarch, and went to Constantinople to seek Justin, who instructed him in the christian faith: he being converted, espoused Valeria a christian lady. The emperor invested him with the title, and several other marks of royalty.

Cavades, king of Persia, being jealous of this distinction, complained of it to the emperor; and was greatly disgusted with the difference which was shewn to Tzathius, who had forsaken his alliance; but Justin had no regard to his remonstrances.

Cavades concluded a treaty with the king of the Huns, and made war against the emperor, but upon coming to a second explanation, a peace immediately followed.

The Mauri defeated the troops, and in a set battle slew Thrasimond king of the Vandals; he reigned 27 years and 4 months: Hilderic succeeded him. That prince recalled all the banished bishops.

The Sclavonians seized on Istria.

523 Justin made a strict search after, and executed several vagabonds who had committed a great number of murders: he banished the Manicheans, and caused their books to be burnt.

Cavades, the Persian king, put a great number of hereticks to death.

Euphemia, the wife of Justin, died: that emperor espoused and crowned Theodora.

524 Anazarba, a city in Cilicia, was overturned by an earthquake: Justin caused it to be rebuilt, and gave it the name of Justinopolis.

An inundation overwhelmed the city of Edessa; for the rebuilding of which the emperor contributed large sums.

The emperor published several edicts against the Arians, and gave their churches to the catholicks. The Arians complained to Theodoric, who took their part.

525 Theodoric, king of Italy, compelled the pope to go in his name to the emperor Justin, and engage him to remit his severity towards the Arians, threatening him that if he refused to comply, he would make reprisals on the catholicks which were in Italy.

Justin shewed great respect and friendship to the ambassadors of Theodoric, but refused to give that prince the satisfaction he demanded, whereupon he imprisoned all those who were charged with this deputation.

In the month of October of this year, the city of Antioch, with several of its inhabitants, were consumed by fire.

526 In the month of May following, this city was afflicted with an earthquake, which continued near a year, during which, all who had escaped

Since
Christ

caped the fire were swallowed up. Euphrasius, bishop of Antioch, perished there. Several other cities were likewise ruined by this trepidation of the earth, among which were those of Durazzo and Corinth.

Ephraim, the oriental præfect, contributed very largely to restore the city of Antioch : in acknowledgment of his generosity, the inhabitants of that city chose him for their bishop.

The pope died at Ravenna, in prison, on the 27th of May : his corps was deposited with great funeral pomp in the church of St. Peter at Rome : Felix succeeded him.

Theodoric caused Simmachus his father-in-law, and the famous Boethius to be put to death : some days after that prince died himself of a violent fever : Atalaric an infant eight years old succeeded him.

Dionysius the Less composed his cycle : he was the first who began to compute the years from the birth of Jesus Christ. Nevertheless his computation was not generally received till the ninth century.

527

After Justin had governed the empire alone eight years, nine months and five days, he on the first of April admitted Justinian, his sister's son, to be his colleague, at which time this latter was 45 years old. On the first of August, Justin convened all the principal lords and great persons of the empire, and in their presence set the imperial diadem on his head : his wife Theodora was also at the same time declared Augusta : a few days after Justin died of a wound which he received in hunting, aged 77 years.

Justinian published several edicts in favour of the orthodox, and proscribed the hereticks.

528

The emperor distributed large sums of money amongst the people.

Justinian sent an army, under the command of Belisarius, and two other generals, to make war with the Persians.

Gettus, king of the Herculi, went to Constantinople to be instructed and baptized ; almost all his army followed his example.

Boazera, the wife of Balachus, king of the Huns, supplied Justinian with upwards of 100,000 men, whom the emperor appointed to guard the Bosphorus against the incursions of the Barbarians.

Gorda, king of the Huns, who inhabited the length of the Bosphorus, embraced the christian faith, and entered into an alliance with Justinian : that emperor punished two bishops with great severity, who had abandoned themselves to a very loose way of living.

There was another earthquake at Antioch, which was so violent that it swallowed up, in the month of November, no less than 4800 persons.

529

Justinian caused the city of Antioch to be rebuilt.

Alamonder, king of the Saracens, went to live in Syria. The Roman exarchs were obliged to retire into the Indies.

The emperor sent ambassadors to demand peace of the Persians ; which they refused. The Jews set up one Julian for their king, and grievously harrassed the christians : the emperor caused several of those rebels to be put to death, and among the rest their pretended king.

This year was remarkable for the code which Justinian caused to be finished and published on the 16th of April.

St. Fulgentius bishop of Ruspe, a city of Africa, died on the first of January.

Belisarius

Since
Christ

Belisarius, the emperor's general, overthrew the Persians in several engagements.

530

Hilderic, king of the Vandals, after a reign of seven years, was dispossessed of his kingdoms by his brother, who shut him up in a close prison. Justinian sent deputies to induce him to restore Hilderic to his kingdom, and his liberty. The brother of this latter, so far from obeying, caused himself to be proclaimed king: whereupon the emperor declared war against him.

531

Alamonder, king of the Saracens, engaged Cavades, king of Persia, in a new expedition against the Romans. Belisarius was obliged to come to an action, at the end of which the Persians remained victorious. Cavades condemned the general of his troops, because he had exposed his soldiers too much in obtaining that victory.

Pope Boniface, in a council he assembled at Rome, nominated Vigilius, a deacon, to succeed him. But in another council he repaired this breach in the ecclesiastical canons, by solemnly retracting that designation. He died, and John, who, for his eloquence was surnamed Mercurius, succeeded him.

Amalaric, king of the Visigoths, was slain in an engagement with Childeric. Theudis succeeded to Amalaric.

The dispute between the Origenists and Nestorians recommenced in Palestine.

532

A conspiracy was formed against the emperor, and a great insurrection stirred up by the relations of the emperor Anastasius. During its continuance, the troops which entered the city the 18th of January, massacred in one day upwards of 35,000 persons, and set fire to some of the most splendid and stately edifices in the whole city. The sedition being appeased, Justinian set about restoring the buildings which had been demolished, but chiefly the great church of Constantinople.

Cavades besieged the city of Martyropolis: some time after he died, and on his death-bed bequeathed his crown to Cosroes.

The monks and Origenists created great troubles in Palestine.

533

The emperor, by accepting a peace, put a period to the Persian war. Belisarius passed into Africa, to make war against the Vandals: his fleet arrived there the 15th of September. The day following, Ammatius, the brother of Gilimer king of the Vandals, engaged Belisarius, and was defeated. The loss of this victory so terrified Gilimer, that he abandoned the city of Carthage, and betook himself to flight.

Belisarius recovered Carthage, after it had been taken from the Romans by Genseric 95 years. Gilimer, having engaged his brother Zanzon to come to his succour, he appeared with some troops which he had drawn from Sardinia, to besiege Belisarius in Carthage: but that general going to meet them, engaged Zanzon, slew him, and routed army, which obliged Gilimer to fly to Numidia.

December the 30th, Justinian published the digests of the Roman code.

534

After Gilimer, in want of all the necessaries of life, had sustained a close siege three months in a mountain, where he had sheltered himself near the Mauri, he offered to capitulate, if he might be allowed three things, namely, bread, a sponge, and a harp. Bread to assuage his hunger, a sponge to dry up his tears, and a harp with which he might endeavour to sooth the anguish of his mind. He surrendered at discretion,

Since
Christ

tion, and Belisarius caused him to be put into chains, and conducted to Constantinople. The emperor ordered the holy vessels which Titus had taken from the temple of Jerusalem; when that city was taken, and which Genferic had transported to Africa, to be restored; and sent them to the church which was at Jerusalem.

Atalaric, king of the Goths, through a debauched way of living, died in the flower of his youth: Theodatus, the son of Amalasuntha, the sister of Theodoric, succeeded him, through the means of Amalasuntha, the mother of Atalaric, whom he had married. A little while after he imprisoned that princess on suspicion of adultery, and afterwards he put her to death.

535

Justinian, to be avenged for the death of Amalasuntha, declared war against Theodatus, king of the Goths, seized Salona and several other cities, and obliged him to evacuate Dalmatia. Belisarius made a descent into Sicily, took Catania, Palermo, and the city of Syracuse, which last he entered in triumph on the last day of December.

Some authors have fixed this year for the pretended foundation of the kingdom of Ivetot in Normandy, erected, say they, by Clotharius, by way of reparation for killing with his own hand, and on a Sunday, in a church, a saint whose name was Gautier; and who was lord of that part. This history is merely fictitious: it is true indeed that this part is a privileged place, as also are many others in the kingdom.

536

Theodatus prevailed with pope Agapetus to go to Constantinople as an ambassador, to obtain of Justinian better conditions of peace than those which the emperor had granted him: but that proceeding came to nothing.

The pope being at Constantinople, deposed Anthimus who was bishop of that see: he also condemned Severus, and other hereticks of his party, and appointed Mennas to be bishop of Constantinople. Agapetus died in April following: his corps was brought to Rome, and interred in the month of September with great solemnity.

The troops in Africa revolted, and elected one Sioza for their king: They ravaged the country, and would have seized on Carthage: but Belisarius arriving in Sicily to subdue them, the rebels thought proper to abandon the siege and retire, several of whom were slain in their flight.

Two Indian monks came to Constantinople, and taught the inhabitants how to fabricate silk. From that time Greece became famous for manufacturing works of that kind. From thence this art passed into Italy and other parts.

537

Belisarius entering Italy, took the cities of Abruzzo and Lucania, advanced into Campania, besieged Naples by sea and land; when after a siege of 20 days, he, by causing some of the most daring and enterprising of his soldiers to enter through the aqueducts, rendered himself master of that city. Theodatus, in order to stop the career of his conquests, marched against him a formidable army under the command of a Goth, whose name was Vitiges. The Goths detesting Theodatus for the murder of his queen, and being also disgusted with him for his inattention to government, elected Vitiges king in his stead, and slew Theodatus as he was flying from Rome to Ravenna. Vitiges, to fortify his troops, yielded to the Franks all that the Goths possessed in France.

Since
Christ

About this time the French coin began to be current throughout all the Roman empire.

Belisarius marched to Rome. The inhabitants drove out the Goths, opened their gates to Belisarius, and sent to him the keys of them, and received him into the city on the 10th of December, 60 years after the city had been taken by Alaric.

538 Vitiges, having assembled an army of 150,000 Goths, besieged Rome in the month of March. Pope Sylverius, being accused of holding a correspondence with the Goths, was banished into Patara, a city in Lycia. The emperor Justinian, being satisfied of his innocence, sent him back to Rome. Vigilius, who had been elected in his absence, engaged Belisarius to banish Sylverius again to the island of Pontia, where he died in great misery.

539 The Huns over-ran Illyricum, took Potidæa, with several other places, amassed a vast booty, and made upwards of 120,000 prisoners; and after having exacted a heavy contribution from the emperor, returned into their own country.

Italy was distressed at once with war, pestilence, and famine.

Vitiges at length raised the siege of Rome, after it had been invested a year and nine days.

The Goths took, and rased the city of Milan, killed 300,000 of its inhabitants, and abandoned their wives to the Burgundians.

Vitiges greatly pressed Cosrhoes king of Persia, to make war against the emperor Justinian.

540 Theodebert, king of France, went into Italy to assist the Goths, but the plague made such a havock among his troops, that he was obliged to abandon that enterprize.

Belisarius besieged, and took Vitiges prisoner in Ravenna, and sent him to Constantinople. The emperor admitted him to the patrician dignity, and gave him the command of his troops which were upon the frontiers of Persia. The Goths elected Theobald for their king. Cosrhoes king of Persia, penetrated into Syria through Mesopotamia, seized on the cities of Berea and Hierapolis. He burned, and entirely ruined Antioch. Justinian sent ambassadors to demand a peace, but could not obtain it unless he consented to pay a yearly tribute of 50 crowns.

The Mauri or Moors defeated the Romans, who had penetrated into Africa to give them battle, and slew their general.

541 Basilus was the last consul elected at Rome, as also at Constantinople. That dignity had continued 1048 years in Rome. From that time they computed to the year 566 from the consulship of Basilicus. And since the kings of France, Italy, Germany, and even the Greek emperors nominated themselves consuls till the ninth century.

542 Theodebald, king of the Goths, was slain: Araric succeeded him. Totila, nephew or grandson to Theodebald, having put Araric to death, seized on the kingdom, and marched against the Romans. He conquered Florence, and several other considerable places.

Justinian contributed largely to the rebuilding of Antioch.

Childebert, king of France, in conjunction with his brother Clotharius, over-ran Spain, and possessed themselves of many places.

543 Totila passed the Rhine, rendered himself master of Tuscany, seized on Campania, Puteoli, and besieged and took the city of Naples.

Cosrhoes;

Since
Christ

Cosrhoes, king of Persia, ravaging the Roman territories, Belisarius marched against him; but a contagious distemper having reduced the troops of that general, he was obliged to retreat.

There was an earthquake felt almost universally on the 6th of September.

544

Totila endeavoured to win over the Romans to his interest. The Arians were expelled Rome. Totila preparing to besiege that city, Justinian sent Belisarius to defeat his attempts.

The Romans were several times defeated by the Persians.

545

Totila made himself master of the city of Tivoli, and put all the inhabitants to the sword.

Belisarius, whose troops diminished greatly by sickness, were inferior to those of Totila, who opposed him.

Cosrhoes made a fresh irruption into Mesopotamia, began the siege of Edessa, but was forced to raise it.

546

There were disputes in several churches about the celebration of Easter. The emperor having ordered that festival to be celebrated eight days later than it ought to be.

Totila, among other places, conquered the cities of Spoleto, and Perusia, and towards the close of the year he began the siege of Rome.

The bishops were commanded by Justinian to condemn the three chapters. First, that which respected the writings and person of Theodorus of Mopsuestum, who was accused of being a Nestorian. Secondly, those writings of Theodoret which were levelled against the 12 chapters of St. Cyril. Thirdly, a letter which Ibas, bishop of Edessa, wrote to one Marinus an heretic. The condemnation of these pieces met with some difficulty, because some of the orthodox prelates were not willing to censure the persons to whom those writings were attributed, fearing such a step might derogate from the authority of the council of Chalcedon.

547

Totila continued the siege of Rome, the inhabitants suffered greatly by a famine. The Goths, whom the emperor sent to their relief, were defeated. Certain Greeks of Isauria, who were in the garrison, betrayed the city to Totila, who entered it on the 17th of January. Upwards of 80,000 persons were slain on this occasion. Totila demolished one third of the walls of the city, but was dissuaded by Belisarius from raising the whole, who proposed to him this dilemma: Either, said that great general, you will become victorious in this war, or you will be overcome. If you conquer, and at the same time spare so renowned a city as Rome, you will not only possess a larger extent of wealth and power, but also render yourself illustrious by your clemency. On the other hand, if you are vanquished, your preserving the city will render yourself meritorious, and recommend you to the emperor. The Romans in Lucania coming at length to an action with the troops of Totila, gained some advantages over them, and Belisarius, being reinforced, seized on the cities of Tarentum and Spoleto, and recovered Rome, repaired the walls forthwith, replenished the magazines, engaged the inhabitants, who had abandoned the city, to return to their habitations, and prepared for a long and vigorous defence. Totila, being informed of these proceedings, hastened to oppose the Roman general, whom he be-

Since
Christ

sieged in Rome ; but being frequently repulsed by Belisarius, in several assaults, he was compelled to raise the siege.

The emperor commanded pope Vigilius to come to Constantinople to condemn the three chapters. The pope obeyed the emperor, appeared at Constantinople, and refused at first to condemn the three chapters ; but afterwards consented, and then retracted, and prayed the emperor to desist, and refer it to a general council.

548 The Goths ravaging Italy afresh, defeated the Romans in sundry engagements. The Sclavonians passing Istria, possessed themselves of Illyria.

Certain deacons, who attended Vigilius to Constantinople, wrote against that pope in defence of the three chapters. Several prelates were persecuted, and expelled from their chairs on account of this dispute.

Clotilda, the wife of Clovis king of France, died, aged 70 years. She was interred at Paris, in the church of St. Genevieve.

Theodebert king of France being a hunting, a branch of a tree fell upon his head and killed him, after he had lived 43 years, and reigned 14 : his son Theobald succeeded him.

Belisarius quitted Italy, and returned to Constantinople.

549 The Goths yielded to the Franks all those places they possessed in France.

550 Pope Vigilius having condemned the three chapters, was considered as an enemy to the council of Chalcedon. Several bishops wrote against him, and separated from his communion.

Totila made himself a second time master of the city of Rome, which he fortified and embellished.

The Sclavonians ravaged Illyria again, and afterwards retired into their own country with a great booty.

There was a terrible earthquake in Palestine, Syria, and in Mesopotamia.

551 The emperor sent an army against the Goths, under the command of Germanus. That general dying, the Goths reduced Italy to their obedience.

Justinian endeavoured to engage Theobald king of France, to abandon his alliance with the Ostrogoths, and to commence one with the empire. That prince rejected both proposals, and sent ambassadors to Constantinople to treat about the cities which he possessed in Italy.

Justinian male-treated pope Vigilius, because he refused to abide by his decree, and because he would not prepossess the judgment of a general council upon the affair of the three chapters. The pope concealed himself, and on the 14th of August excommunicated Theodorus bishop of Caesarea, and Mennas patriarch of Constantinople.

552 A private person treated pope Vigilius very unworthily, by wounding him with a poniard, and treating him with ill language. He afterwards fled, by night, to Chalcedon, and took sanctuary in the church of St. Euphemia.

The emperor suppressed his edict, and consented that the business of the three chapters should be settled by a general council.

Theodorus and Mennas, on sending a confession of their faith to pope Vigilius, were absolved, and restored to their respective sees.

The

Since
Christ

The emperor sent Narfes against the Goths. That commander defeated them at sea, and drove them out of Sicily.

The Huns and Sclavonians ravaged Thrace.

553 Narfes, landing with his fleet in Italy, penetrated into Tuscany, slew Totila, and dispersed his army. The Goths elected Teia for their king. That prince was overcome, and put to death. In his person ended the monarchy of the Goths in Italy.

554 There was an earthquake at Constantinople which continued 40 days. Vigilus, having condemned the three chapters, obtained leave of the emperor to return to Rome.

Cosroes made war against the Romans, and defeated their army in Colchis.

555 The Franks and the Germans entered Italy, where the latter obtained a large booty. Narfes put all the French to the sword.

Three thousand Persians put 50,000 Romans, who were in Colchis, to flight.

Theobald king of France died; Childebert and Clotharius divided the kingdom.

556 Several bishops renounced communion with pope Pelagius, because he had condemned the three chapters. Pelagius excused himself, and wrote a confession of his faith, which he sent to those prelates, and to Childebert king of France, who was prepossessed against him.

The kingdom of France was rent with civil wars.

Charamnus, the natural son of Clotharius, rebelled against his father. Justin, the Roman general, defeated the Persians in Colchis.

The Jews revolting in Cæsarea and Palestine, slew several christians, and pillaged and burned their churches. Adamantius, the emperor's general, marched against them, and appeased the sedition.

557 There was a great earthquake at Rome and Constantinople, which overthrew many houses.

Justinian rebuilt the stately church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople.

558 The cold was so intense this winter, that the Danube was froze quite over. The Huns passing the river, fell upon Myfia, Thrace and Greece. They threatened to besiege Constantinople, but Belisarius engaged them to retreat, promising them an yearly tribute.

There was a terrible pestilence, which destroyed a vast number of the inhabitants of Constantinople.

Childebert, king of France, died; he was buried in a church which that prince built to St. Vincent, but at present called St. Germain des Pres. Clotharius succeeded him as sole monarch of that kingdom.

560 Justinian fell dangerously ill: the prætorian guards, supposing him to be dead, pillaged Constantinople.

Theodemir, king of the Suevi, reigned 12 years in Spain.

Charamnus, the son of Clotharius, reconciled himself to that prince; but retired soon after to Canober, a prince of Brittany, who declared against Clotharius. This last marched against both, slew Canober, and took Charamnus prisoner, and burnt him on the spot, with his wife and children. Afterwards he gave considerable presents to several churches.

561 Ablavius, Marcellus, and Sergius were executed for conspiring the death of Justinian. One of these three accused Belisarius as an accomplice in that conspiracy.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

The emperor deprived Belisarius of all his dignities, seized on his estates, and imprisoned him. Some authors have even asserted that Justinian put out his eyes, and that this illustrious hero was obliged to spend the wretched remains of life in begging his bread.

A violent fever put a period to the life of Clotharius, king of France, at Compiègne, after he had lived 61 years, and reigned near 49: his kingdom was divided between his four sons. Cheribert was king of Paris; Gontram reigned in Orleans; Chilperic governed in Soissons; and Sigebert ruled in Rheims.

563 Justinian espoused the sentiments of those who held that the body of Jesus Christ was incorruptible, and impassible. He compelled the orthodox bishops to subscribe to this error, and banished those who refused to obey him.

The city of Constantinople was almost destroyed by fire.

Theodoric, king of the Suevi in Spain, having abjured arianism, embraced the catholic faith.

564 Some authors have said that Belisarius died this year.

Justinian expelled Eutychius, bishop of Constantinople, from his see, because he would not subscribe to the errors of those who held the incorruptibility of Christ's body. He substituted in his room John, surnamed the scholastic.

565 The emperor Justinian died on the 13th of November, after having governed the empire 38 years, 7 months, and 10 days. Justin the younger, surnamed Copronymus, because he was præfect of the palace, and who was the sister of the late emperor, was elected in his room.

There was a plague in Italy, which communicated itself to France and Germany.

566 Justin, in order to gain the affections of the people, took upon himself the consulship.

567 Justin restored one of his relations, whose name was Justin, and committed him to the care of his armies. Afterwards he caused him to be imprisoned, and put to death.

568 The Lombards having quitted Pannonia on the 2d of April, established their dominion in Italy, under the conduct of Alboinus.

Longinus was constituted the first exarch of Ravenna.

569 Alboinus, king of the Lombards, entered and possessed himself of Liguria, on the fifth of September.

570 Mahomet, or more properly Mohammed, the false prophet, was born on the 5th of May. According to the Arabian calculation he lived 63 years, and died on the 18th of June, 631.

Felix, bishop of Bourdeaux, caused a silver vase to be cast resembling a tower, to preserve the eucharist therein. Almost all the churches at that time made use of a silver vase, in the form of a dove.

The Italian bishops, fearing that the Lombards would plunder them of their consecrated gold and silver vases, sold them, and distributed their price among the poor.

Liuba, king of Spain, died.

571 Alboinus, king of the Lombards, was destroyed through the artifice of his wife. Clephus succeeded him, and reigned one year and five months.

The Huns make an irruption into Germany, and ravage Thuringia; from whence the kings of France obliged them to retire.

Clephus,

Since
Christ

573 Clephis, king of the Lombards, was slain at Imola, by one of his domesticks. His death was followed by an interregnum which continued ten years. The generals of that prince divided his kingdom among themselves.

The emperor Justin protected the Armenians, who had withdrawn from Cosrhoes king of Persia. The Persians declared war against Justin.

574 The Avari, a Scythian nation, passed the Danube, and seized on several places in the east.

The Persians made an irruption into the empire, over-ran Syria, and took and plundered Apamea.

575 The Lombards passed from Italy into France, but were vanquished in a bloody engagement, wherein several bishops signalized themselves by a vigorous resistance.

The emperor Justin being disordered in his senses, his wife conducted herself with such address, as to engage Cosrhoes, king of Persia, to conclude a peace.

The first monastery in Bavaria was founded at Weltemberg upon the Danube.

576 There was a cruel war between the kings of France.

Justinian, general of the emperor Justin's troops, defeated the army of Cosrhoes, possessed himself of his camp, and took a large booty, which he conveyed to Constantinople.

577 Warm disputes arose between the French and Spaniards about the celebration of Easter. The former solemnizing the festival on the 18th of April, and the latter on the 21st of March.

The French kings concluded among themselves a truce for one year.

578 The emperor Justin choosing Tiberius, he was created Cæsar.

579 The Romans having again vanquished Cosrhoes, he died of grief, after he had swayed the scepter 48 years: Hormisdas succeeded him.

Chilperic and Gontram, kings of France, uniting against Sigebert, gained the victory. Sigebert died at the age of 44 years, after he had reigned 14 years: Childebert succeeded him.

The Lombards martyred 80 persons who refused to eat of meats sacrificed to idols.

580 The city of Antioch was overthrown by an earthquake.

581 Gregory, who was afterwards pope, obtained the præfecture of Rome.

582 The emperor Justin died in August, after a reign of 16 years, and 9 months.

The Saxons, who had entered Italy, returned into Germany.

Levigildus, king of the Goths, persecuted the orthodox in Spain.

A plague which ravaged France destroyed the two sons of Chilperic, and the wife of Gontram.

583 Levigildus subdued Miron, king of the Suevi, seized on his estates, and compelled him to become a monk.

584 The Lombards, who were ten years without a king, elected Flavius Autaric, or Antaric, the son of Clephis.

585 Levigildus died in Spain; and was succeeded by his son Reccaredus, who abjured the arian heresy.

586 The emperor Tiberius died at Constantinople, eight years after he had been associated with Justin in the empire. He reigned only 4 years by himself. Mauritius of Cappadocia was created Cæsar.

Since
Christ

- Pope Pelagius endeavoured to induce the bishops of Istria to espouse his interests.
- 587 An earthquake happened at Antioch on the 30th of September. Reccaredus, king of Spain, married Bada a daughter of Chilperic king of France. Chilperic being killed as he was hunting, was succeeded by Clotharius.
- 588 Mauritius gave the command of his army against the Persians, to Philippicus. A fire consumed the city of Paris. Patricius succeeded Smaragdus in the exarchate of Ravenna. Pretextat, archbishop of Rouen, was assassinated by order of Fredegondus, during the celebration of Easter.
- 589 Philippicus obtained a complete victory over the Persians. The Tiber, in the month of November overflowed Rome. This inundation was followed by a pestilence.
- 590 Pope Pelagius died: St. Gregory succeeded him, and Mauritius approved of his election. Upwards of 80 persons lost their lives, in one day, by assisting at the solemn processions which this pope instituted on account of the plague. Insurrections and high winds infested Rome; several buildings were overturned. The plague ravaged all France. Gontram proclaimed a fast throughout his dominions. Antaric, king of the Lombards, died in the month of August. The French, marching into Italy in order to engage the Lombards, ravaged their country, and returned loaded with spoils. It was ordained that women should cover their hands with a linen cloth, when they participated of the holy eucharist. The Romans were beaten in a war which they maintained against the Avari, who ravaged Thrace and the Persians.
- 591 Teudelinda, queen of the Lombards, espoused Agiluf general of her troops. He was baptized by the name of Paul, and was proclaimed king in the month of May.
- 592 Arnulphus, one of the Lombard chiefs, ravaged Romania and Tuscany. He took a great number of prisoners, whom pope Gregory ransomed. The tyranny of Hormisdas king of Persia, rendering him odious to his people, the principal states of the kingdom deposed and put him to death, and then raised his son Cosroes to the throne. This last was forced to fly, and shelter himself under the emperor Mauricius.
- 593 Mauricius restored Cosroes to the kingdom of Persia. Priscus, who commanded the troops of Mauricius, drove the Avari out of Thrace, and compelled them to repass the Danube.
- 594 Constantia, the wife of Mauricius the emperor, built a church in honour of St. Paul.
- 595 The Sclavonians penetrated into Istria, Bohemia, and Poland. Agiluf, king of the Lombards, besieged Rome.
- 596 John, bishop of Constantinople, assumed the title of universal bishop. The pope complained against him to the emperor. The Lombards ravaged almost all Italy, and in taking Crotona, made a great number of prisoners.

Since
Christ

The pope sent Austin the monk, and Melitus, into England to preach the gospel.

Childebert, king of France, died: Theodebert and Thierry succeeded him; the former in Austrasia, and the other in Burgundy.

597 Pope Gregory sent a legat to Constantinople, and forbade him to hold communion with Cyriacus patriarch of that city, if he continued to assume to himself the title of universal bishop.

Austin, the monk, obtained a subsistence from king Ethelbert. He preached with such success, that upwards of 10,000 of the English were baptized in less than a year.

598 A truce for two years was concluded between the Romans and the Lombards.

Gontram dying without issue, Clotharius, the son of Chilperic, inherited all his kingdoms.

599 A dreadful pestilence depopulated Africa.

The bishops of Istria returned to the communion of the church of Rome.

600 The Slavonians, and the Avari, ravaged Italy, and took a great number of prisoners, whom they massacred, because Mauritius refused to ransom them: about this time was laid the foundation of the city of Ferrara.

601 A civil war subsisted between Clotharius and Theodebert, assisted by Thierry the brother of both.

602 The Lombards obtained a victory over the Romans.

Mauritius having sent his brother with an army into Pannonia, charged him to pass the winter beyond the Danube. The soldiers elected Phocas their emperor. Phocas came with his wife to Constantinople, and was acknowledged emperor, and on the third of November he put Mauritius with his children to death, after a reign of 16 years and 3 months.

603 Liuba succeeded to Reccaredus in the kingdom of Spain.

Cosroes, to revenge the death of Mauritius, declared war against the Romans.

Phocas sent the picture of himself, and of his wife Leontia, to Rome. He was proclaimed emperor the 25th of April.

The Lombards prepared for a war with the Romans.

604 Cosroes, king of Persia, defeated the Roman army.

Austin, the first English bishop, died.

605 Agiluf, king of the Lombards, declared his son Adalwald king, and he was acknowledged as such by the people.

Pope Sabinianus died the 19th of February: his corps, because he had not distributed the rents of the church to the poor, was sent out of Rome.

Some writers say this pope was the first who introduced into churches the use of bells.

Narfes, the Roman commander, being accused of holding a correspondence with Cosroes, sued to the emperor for a pardon; who, to induce him to come to Constantinople, promised him one; but when he arrived there burnt him alive.

606 Boniface III. was elected pope. He sent legats to the emperor Phocas, who acknowledged the priority of the holy see, and hindered Cyriacus of Constantinople from assuming the title of patriarch-general.

Phocas

Since
Christ

607

Phocas married his daughter Domitiana to Priscus, a patrician-commander of his guards. The emperor massacred a great number of people.

608

Pope Boniface begged of Phocas the temple called the Pantheon, which was built by Agrippa, in the time of Augustus, and dedicated to Jupiter Vindex, and all the gods. The pope having obtained it, dedicated it to God, the virgin Mary, and all the saints. This church is now called St. Maria Rotunda.

608

The emperor put several persons to death, on a suspicion of their having formed a design against his life.

608

Priscus, the general of the army, and Heraclius, conspired against Phocas.

608

Cosroes, king of Persia, seized upon Armenia and Cappadocia; took Galatia, Paphlagonia, and advanced to the city of Chalcedon, putting to the fire and sword, without distinction of age or sex, all who opposed him.

609

The Jews in Antioch revolted, and cruelly murdered Anastasius, who was bishop there.

609

There happening an insurrection at Constantinople, during the public games which Phocas celebrated in the circus, he ordered some of the rioters to be beheaded, and others to be put in sacks, and thrown into the sea: upon which the soldiers set the palace on fire, forced the prison gates, and set at liberty those whom the emperor had imprisoned.

609

Heraclius took up arms in Africa against Phocas.

609

Thierry, king of the Burgogne, married Hermenberga, or Manberga, the daughter of Wateric king of Spain, and afterwards, upon some slight pretence, sent her back again to her father.

610

The Persians possessed themselves of Apamæa, and the city of Edessa, and penetrated as far as Antioch.

610

Heraclius, the præfect of Africa, raised a powerful army, of which he gave the command to his son. He also fitted out a large fleet, and sailed to Constantinople, took that city, and defeated the emperor's troops. The emperor being brought to Heraclius, he stript him of his imperial robes, cut off his hands, feet, and private parts, and then his head; the soldiers took his trunk, and burnt it. Heraclius was crowned emperor by Sergius, and in the month of July his wife Eudocia was also crowned empress. Phocas had governed the empire eight years.

610

The Persians having pillaged Armenia, and made themselves masters of Cæsarea, and the city of Cappadocia, retreated with a large number of prisoners, and great booty.

611

The 3d of May the empress was delivered of a son, who was at first called Heraclius, but afterwards Constantine the Young. This prince died sometime after. As they were carrying the corps of that prince to be interred, a strange young woman, who was looking out of a window, having accidentally spit upon the bier, was taken and burnt alive.

612

The Persians, weary of continuing the war, and being satisfied with the spoils they had taken from their enemies, continued this year in peace.

612

The Saracens having fallen upon the Roman territories, pillaged Syria, and destroyed the inhabitants with fire and sword.

Mahomet

- Since
Christ Mahomet began to teach his errors.
- Thierry, king of France, was beat, and shut up in a monastery by his brother Theodebert, and afterwards put to death.
- 613 Sigebert II. succeeded Thierry, and was killed by Clotharius.
- The Persians ravaged Palestine, took Jerusalem, killed above 90,000 of the inhabitants, pillaged the city, and carried away our Saviour's cross into Persia.
- 614 The Persians renewed the war with the Romans, and took the city of Damas. Heraclius sent ambassadors to Cosroes, the king of the Persians, with offers of peace, but they returned without any answer.
- Thierry, king of France, was struck with thunder, and died at Bourgoigne.
- Clotharius put to death Sigebert, the natural son of Thierry, and the five brothers of Sigebert. Brunehault, their grandmother, was given up to Clotharius, who assembled the principal lords of his kingdom to prepare for the trial of that princess. They found her guilty of the murder of ten kings, and of other crimes. She was led on a camel round the city, and then tied by her hair and hands to the tail of a young wild horse, and dragged over the stones. The remains of her dislocated and mangled body, which had been bruised by the trampling of the horse, were gathered up and burned, and the ashes thrown into the air.
- 615 The Persians continued to ravage the empire. They over-ran Egypt, took Alexandria, the capital city of it, penetrated without any opposition as far as Lybia, and left an army to besiege Carthage.
- John, the exarch of Ravenna, revolted from Heraclius. That emperor sent Eleutherus to subdue him, who took the city of Ravenna, and put John to death.
- They begun at Burgogne to make use of bells in their churches.
- 616 The Persians took and pillaged Carthage.
- Agiluf, king of the Lombards, died; and was succeeded by his son Adalwald.
- 617 The emperor Heraclius sent again to Cosroes king of Persia, to propose a peace; but Cosroes would not agree to one, but on condition that Heraclius and his people should renounce the christian religion, and worship the sun.
- 618 The Avari took and pillaged the city of Constantinople.
- 619 The Persians ravaged Asia Minor, entered Galatia, and took the city of Ancyra, the metropolis of that country; they ruined, and took all they came near, as far as to Chalcedon.
- 620 The emperor Heraclius concluded a peace with the Avari, and continued the war against the Persians. He borrowed money of the churches and monasteries to support his troops, and afterwards sold the gold and silver of the churches, and coined money to supply the expences of the war.
- 621 Heraclius marched against Cosroes. The fifth of April Magundat, a Persian general, came to Heraclius, embraced the christian religion, was baptized by the name of Anastasius, turned monk, and was afterwards martyred at Edessa. Heraclius, having increased his army with some Turkish troops, arrived on the borders of Armenia, and defeated a body of horse which Cosroes had sent to surround and take him

Since
Christ

him prisoner. He took up his winter quarters in the country of Pontus, from whence he passed into the Persian territories.

622 Heraclius entered Persia on the 20th of April, conquered several cities, pillaged all the flat countries, took the city of Gazacum, where Cosrhoes was retired. Cosrhoes fled, and Heraclius pursued him to the frontiers of Media. He established his winter quarters in Albania, and sent to their own home above 50,000 Persian prisoners.

The false prophet Mahomet fled from Mecca to Medina. From this time the Arabians began to reckon their years, or hegira, which signifies persecution or flight: but their years are only lunar ones.

623 Heraclius continued his pursuit of the Persians. The Huns, who composed a part of his army, returned to their own country. Heraclius retreated, the Persians pursued, and were defeated.

624 Heraclius passed the Euphrates with his army in the month of March, took the cities of Samorata and Adana, and threw a bridge over the river Sanis. Some Roman soldiers, who went to attack the Persians who were incamped on the other side of the river, were repulsed, and pursued by the Persian army, to the camp of Heraclius, who killed a giant, and repulsed their troops, a great number of whom threw themselves over the bridge into the river. The emperor took up his winter quarters at Sebaste.

625 Cosrhoes stirred up the Avari, Huns and Sclavonians to invade Thrace, and to besiege Constantinople. The emperor divided his army into three parts; one to defend Constantinople; the second, the command of which he gave to his brother Theodorus, to cover Thrace; and marched himself, with the third and smallest part, against the Persians. He obtained a reinforcement of 40,000 Turks. Sarbarus, a Persian general, advanced to Chalcedon, and undertook the siege of Constantinople, but was obliged to raise it. Saes, another of the Persian generals, gave battle to Theodorus; during the engagement, a shower of extraordinary large hail killed a part of the Persians, and routed the remainder.

Edwin, king of Northumberland in England, married Ethelburg, a daughter of Ethelbert king of Kent. This princess, who was a christian, converted her husband.

626 Heraclius continued the Persian war. Above 24,000 Turks left his army, and returned to their own country. The emperor encamped the first of December near Nineveh, on the river Zabab. The 12th of the same month he engaged the Persians, defeated, and put them to flight, and seized upon the treasures and palace of Cosrhoes. Heraclius rested himself there, and passed the Christmas.

Clotharius joined with himself in the throne of France his son Dagobert.

The Lombards deposed their king Adalwald, and chose Ariovald in his stead.

627 Heraclius marched the 7th of January in pursuit of Cosrhoes, who had sheltered himself in Seleucia, beyond the Tygris, where the latter fell ill of a dysentery; and being apprehensive of dying, he crowned his youngest son Merdasas. Syroes, his eldest son, being informed of it, gained over the nobility, and raised a considerable army, took his father Cosrhoes prisoner, tied him hand and foot, and put him in a dungeon which Cosrhoes had built to conceal his treasures in.

Syroes

Since
Christ

Syroes fed his father with bread and water only, caused his lords to spit in his face, and otherwise to treat him ill. Syroes secured Merdasas, and his other brothers, and ordered them to be strangled in the presence of Cosrhoes, whom he afterwards commanded to be murdered.

Syroes made peace with Heraclius, and restored to him the wood of our Saviour's cross, which his father Cosrhoes had taken from Jerusalem. Heraclius returned to his dominions, and entered Constantinople in triumph, bearing the cross in his hand.

628 Heraclius set out from Constantinople, in the month of March, on his journey to Jerusalem. He carried with him our Saviour's cross, which Cosrhoes had carried away, and instituted the feast of the exaltation of the cross the 14th of September. From Jerusalem he went into Syria, and stayed some time at Edessa. He drove out the Nestorians, and gave their churches to the catholicks.

Anastasiu, the head of the Jacobites, insinuated himself into the emperor's favour, who promised and made him patriarch of Antioch. Heraclius embraced Monothelism, as did also several patriarchs and bishops.

630 An academy was founded at Canterbury in England. Mahomet died at Mecca the 17th of June, aged 63, according to the Arabians.

Clotharius, king of France, died, after having reigned 44 years: Dagobert succeeded him. He made Pepin duke of Neustria.

632 Eububezer, the kinsman and successor of Mahomet, king of the Arabs and Saracens, marched with a powerful army against the Persians. He attacked Isdigertes, the son of Syroes, and king of the Persians, on the 16th of June, near the city of Merga, defeated his army, killed him, and seized on the kingdom of Persia, and settled himself and the Saracens in that empire. From this time the Persians commenced their era, which they called after their king Isdigertes, the last Persian monarch of the line of Artaxerxes. Thus ended the Persian empire, after it had continued in that line upwards of 400 years.

Dagobert, pretending that his wife was barren, divorced her, and married a religious.

633 Theodorus, the brother of Heraclius, was defeated by a prince of the Saracens. Heraclius abandoned Syria, and retired to Constantinople, and carried with him our Saviour's cross.

Edwin, king of England, was killed in a battle by the Bretons.

Cyrus united the Jacobites and Theodosians.

634 Heraclius sent Boanes, general of his army, to join Theodorus, who was in the city of Emessa, with 40,000 men. Haumar, king of the Saracens, marched against them with a considerable army, and gave them battle the 23d of August. A very high wind raised a prodigious cloud of dust, and drove it into the eyes of the Romans, and obliged them to retreat.

Haumar besieged and took the city of Damas, and made himself master of Phœnicia.

635 The Saracens penetrated into Egypt, and prepared for the siege of Jerusalem, the inhabitants of which engaged Cyrus, patriarch of Alexandria, to treat with Haumas, whom Cyrus induced to retire, giving him a large sum of money, and a promise of an annual pension of 200,000 crowns: Heraclius disapproved of this treaty.

The

Since
Christ

- 636 The Saracens demanded the contribution which Cyrus had promised; but Manuel, the governor of Egypt, refusing to pay it, Haumar king of the Saracens besieged the city of Jerusalem again, which capitulated, and submitted to a composition. The Saracens continued masters of this city 463 years; after which it was retaken by Godfrey of Bouillon, in the year 1099.
- 637 The Saracens continued the war, and took the city of Antioch.
- 638 Ariovald, the king of the Lombards, died; and Rotharis succeeded him.
- 641 The emperor Heraclius died the 11th of May, having reigned upwards of 30 years, and was succeeded by his son Constantine, who reigned but four months, about which time he was poisoned by the empress Martina his mother-in-law, who placed in his room Heracleonas; but six months after he was deposed, his nose cut off, his mother's tongue cut out, and both banished.
- 642 Oswald, king of Northumberland, was killed the 5th of August, in battle against the Mercians, and was succeeded by his son Oswin.
- The senate elected Constans, the second son of Constantine, to the empire.
- 643 Haumar, king of the Saracens, began to rebuild, in a magnificent manner, the temple of Jerusalem, for a mosque for the Mahometans.
- Mauritius, the governor of Rome, revolted; Isaac, the exarch of Ravenna, took him prisoner, and cut off his head; a little after he died, and Theodorus Calliopas was appointed exarch in his place.
- 644 Sigebert, king of England, embraced a monastick life, and was killed by Penda, king of the Mercians.
- St. Maximus came to Rome, and presented his confession of faith to pope Theodorus.
- 645 Pyrrhus, the monastick, disputed with the monk Maximus, towards the month of July.
- Haumar, king of the Saracens, was killed, after reigning ten years, by a Persian slave, in the magnificent mosque he had built at Jerusalem: Othman succeeded him.
- 647 The Saracens made themselves masters of Africa, and rendered it tributary.
- Dagobert, king of France, died, the 19th of January, after a reign of 16 years, and was succeeded by his sons Sigebert and Clovis.
- Eugenius was consecrated bishop of Toledo, and St. Eloy of Noyon, and Tajon of Sarragosa.
- 648 The emperor Constans published an edict, by the persuasion of Paul of Constantinople, to forbid the mentioning of one or two wills in Jesus Christ.
- The Saracens fitted out a fleet of 1700 vessels, landed in the island of Cyprus, besieged, and took the city of Constance, which was formerly called Salamine.
- 649 The emperor Constans ordered Olympus, exarch of Ravenna, to go to Rome, and engage, by threats or promises, the bishops that were assembled there, to subscribe the edict called Typus. All the bishops held firm, condemned the Monothelites, and the emperor's edict. Olympus died with grief at his not having succeeded in his commission.
- Chindaswinde, king of Spain, died, after a reign of six years and eight months, and was succeeded by Resceswinde.

Since
Christ

650

The exarch Theodorus Calliopas carried off pope Martin, and put him on board a ship for Constantinople; but a storm obliged the vessel to put in at the island of Naxos, where Martin remained upwards of 12 months.

The Sclavi over-ran Italy, but were afterwards attacked and driven out of it by the Lombards.

651

Pope Martin arrived at Constantinople the 17th of November, where he was close confined by the emperor's orders.

Oswin, king of England, was killed the 30th of August, after a reign of nine years.

652

The emperor caused pope Martin to be brought before him, to give an account of his conduct in regard to the Typus, and his answers not being satisfactory, he remanded him to prison for 85 days, and after that banished him to Chersonesus, ordering at the same time the exarch of Ravenna to go to Rome, and get another pope elected in the room of Martin. The clergy and people of Rome at first refused to comply; but being at last intimidated by the menaces of Theodorus, they elected Eugenius, the 9th of August, successor to Martin, who was still living.

653

The Danes invading England, ravaged and pillaged the country, and massacred all the religious of both sexes.

The Saracens under Mahias made themselves masters of the island of Rhodes, and broke to pieces the famous Colossus of brass, which was looked upon as one of the seven wonders of the world. This Colossus was the figure of a man 126 feet high. The legs of this enormous statue were so high, and so wide extended from one side of the port to the other, that the largest ships could pass between them, without so much as touching them. It had subsisted for 1360 years, but had been thrown down by an earthquake, 85 years after its erection, so that it remained on the ground 1275 years, till Mahias ordered it to be broke to pieces, and sold the brass, of which it was made, to a Jew of Emessa, who had it transported to Alexandria on the backs of 900 camels.

The Saracens pillaged and ravaged Armenia.

654

Pope Martin died in exile, the 12th of November.

Mahias fitted out a numerous fleet at Tripoly, a town of Syria, and came to besiege Constantinople. Two christian soldiers burned the fleet. The Saracens returned with a great number of vessels: Constans went to meet them with his fleet. They fought for a long time, and the Saracens were at last victorious. Constans changed his dress and his ship, and fled to Constantinople.

Rotharis, king of the Lombards, died in Italy, and was succeeded by his son Reodald.

655

Pope Eugenius died the second of June, and was succeeded by Vitalianus, who sent legats to the emperor to request he might confirm his election, according to custom. The legats were well received, and the emperor and empress made the pope a present of a book of the gospels covered with gold and silver, for the use of St. Peter's church.

St. Maximus, who had been conducted to Constantinople with pope Martin, and then banished, was sent to prison with his disciple Anastasius, and another Anastasius who was a legat.

The

Since
Christ

657

The emperor ordered Maximus to Constantinople. The Monothelites endeavoured, in vain, to make this monk embrace their errors; he continued firm to the orthodox faith. The Monothelites upon this had him whipped publicly through all the market places of the city, and then cutting out his tongue, and cutting off his right hand, put an end to their cruelties by sending him into banishment.

Sigebert, king of France, died, after a reign of 11 years.

Clovis II. king of France, stripped the church of St. Dennis's abbey, founded by his father Dagobert, of its silver covering, and turned it into money, which he then distributed amongst the poor. Some authors pretend that it was to repair this loss, that he obtained for St. Dennis's abbey an exemption from episcopal jurisdiction, and that he ordered letters patent, containing the said grant to be made out the 12th of June 660.

658

The Saracens offered peace to the emperor Constans, who accepted it on condition that they would pay him every year 100,000 crowns, with a horse richly furnished, and a slave.

659

The emperor Constans caused his brother Theodosius, whom he had before obliged to become a deacon, to be put to death. This action was followed by frightful dreams, which deprived Constans of his sleep. He then left Constantinople, went to Sicily, spent some time at Syracuse, and from thence removed to Rome.

Reodald, king of the Lombards, was killed, after reigning four years, by one of his own subjects, with whose wife he had maintained a criminal correspondence. As this prince had no children, the Lombards assembled the states of the country, and elected in his room Aripert, son of Gondebaud, brother of Theudelinda.

660

Maximus died in exile in the country of the Alans, where he had been for three years.

661

The Lombards pillaged the town of Grado, where the episcopal see of Aquilea had been transferred.

The emperor Constans arrived at Rome the fifth of July. Pope Vitalianus, and all the clergy of Rome, went to meet him six miles out of town. He remained there but 13 days, during which time he ordered the covering of St. Mary of Martyrs, which was of brass, to be taken off, and sent with a great many other things to Constantinople. From Rome he went to Naples, and from Naples to Reggio.

Grimoald, duke of Benevento, seized on the kingdom of Lombardy.

664

The emperor went from Reggio to Sicily, remained some time at Syracuse, raised heavy contributions, and brought on himself the hatred of the people.

Clovis, king of France, died, after a reign of 18 years, and was succeeded by his son Theodorick.

St. Gertrude, daughter of Pepin mayor of the palace, died in France.

665

The English sent presents and ambassadors to the pope.

667

Sapor, præfect of Armenia, rebelled against the emperor, asked and obtained assistance from the Saracens; but died of a blow he gave himself on the head in passing through the gates of a city.

668

The emperor Constans died at Syracuse, after having governed the empire 27 years. Authors are not agreed about the kind or manner of his death. The army proclaimed emperor an Armenian, called Me-

zizus,

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zizius, or Metius, an Armenian, who had no right to the throne. Constantine, son of Constans, came to attack the new emperor with a fleet, defeated him, and put him to death. After this he returned to Constantinople, and as his beard had grown during his absence, the inhabitants gave him the name of Pogonatus, which signifies bearded. At first he associated in the empire his brothers Tiberius and Heraclius, but without giving them the title of emperors. However the people called them by that name, which provoked his jealousy to such a degree, that he ordered their noses to be cut off.

The Saracens carried off from Africa, and sold upwards of 80,000 prisoners.

The pope sent into England a native of Cilicia, called Theodorus, aged upwards of 60, to govern the church of Canterbury.

669 The Saracens ravaged Sicily; besieged, took, plundered, and then destroyed the town of Syracuse.

Clotharius III. died, and was succeeded by Thierry III. who some time after was banished to a monastery to make room for Childeric II.

670 Oswy king of England died the 15th of February, after a reign of eight years, and was succeeded by his son Egfrid.

671 The Saracens made incursions into Syria and Cilicia, and made preparations for the siege of Constantinople.

The Saracens landed in Thrace with a considerable fleet, laid siege to Constantinople from the month of April to the month of September, and took up their winter quarters at Cyzicus.

Receswind, king of Spain, died, after a reign of 21 years, and 6 months from the death of his father. Bamba, or Wamba, was crowned in his room the 19th of September.

673 The Saracens besieged the new city of Constantinople, but their army was defeated, and routed by the emperor's generals. A great part of their fleet was likewise dispersed, and upwards of 30,000 men killed on board it. Callinicus, an able architect and mathematician, invented a fire-work called Greek fire, which water could not extinguish, and which he accordingly employed, with great success, to destroy the Saracen fleet that had taken shelter in the port of Cyzicus.

Grimaldo king of the Lombards died, after having reigned eight years: Garibald, as yet an infant, succeeded him, but was killed three months after to make room for Bertharius, who seized on the kingdom.

674 Wamba made war on the inhabitants of Gallia Narbonensis, and reduced them to his obedience.

Ebroin, mayor of the palace, placed on the throne Clovis, who he reported was son of Clotharius III.

Dagobert II. son of Sigebert III. returned from Scotland, and seized on a part of the kingdom of Austrasia.

675 The Saracens, with a fleet of 270 ships, attempted to land on the coast of Spain. But Wamba king of the country not only prevented them, but set fire to their fleet, and entirely destroyed it.

676 The Saracens made a 30 years peace with Constantine, and paid him every year a considerable tribute.

677 Ethelred king of the Mercians, made war on the inhabitants of Kent, ravaged their country, destroyed their towns and castles, and threw down and plundered their monasteries.

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The Bulgarians, so called from the river Bulga or Volga, poured down upon Thracia in great numbers. The emperor gave them a considerable sum of money, and obliged them to retire.

678 Mawias king of the Saracens died, after a reign of 21 years, and was succeeded by his son.

679 Christianity was preached to the inhabitants of Friesland by Wilfrid bishop of York.

680 The emperor ordered all the bishops to assemble at Constantinople by the 7th of November, and the pope's legates arrived there to assist at the council.

The THIRD ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL of Constantinople begun the 6th of November.

Wamba king of Spain abdicated the throne, and retired to a monastery, after a reign of 8 years, 1 month, and 14 days: Erwigius succeeded him the 14th of October.

Dagobert, and his son Sigebert, being dead, Thierry reascended the throne.

681 The Monotholites were condemned at the council of Constantinople. The lower part of England was afflicted with plague and famine.

Marvan, king of the Saracens, died, and was succeeded by Abdelmelec.

682 The emperor Constantine relinquished to the popes the money they used to pay him on their promotion, but reserved notwithstanding the right of confirming their election.

684 Egfrid king of England was killed by the Picts, against whom he had declared war.

685 The emperor Constantine died, after a reign of 17 years, and some months, leaving for successor his son Justinian, aged 16. Justinian sends an army into Armenia, who drove the Saracens out of it, and rendered them tributary. The young emperor brings likewise under contribution Iberia, Albania, Hircania and Media.

686 Quilian an Irish monk preached the gospel at Wurtzburg in Germany, and was made the first bishop of it.

687 Pope Conon died the 13th of October. Theodorus and Paschalis archdeacons, raised troops to oblige the electors to chuse them. Sergius however was elected, but Paschal offered a considerable sum to John, exarch of Ravenna, to support his pretensions.

The exarch came with an army to Rome, exacted from the inhabitants the considerable sums that had been promised him, and after all imprisoned the anti pope paschal.

Erwigius king of Spain died, and was succeeded by Egica, a relation of Wamba.

Pepin, mayor of the kingdom of Austrasia, defeated Thierry.

689 Quilian bishop of Wurtzburg, was martyred with his companions, by order of Geila, wife of duke Gosbert.

690 Pepin sent Willebrod with a great many other ecclesiasticks to preach the gospel to the inhabitants of Friesland.

The emperor Justinian broke the peace he had made with the Saracens, because they could not pay their tribute in his own coin, at the same time that he refused to receive it in bullion. The emperor obliged the inhabitants of Cyprus to leave their country. He was defeated by the

Since the Saracens, against whom he had made war, and was obliged to cede them Armenia.

Thierry king of France died, and was succeeded by Clovis III.

691 Bartharius king of the Lombards died, after a reign of 17 years, and was succeeded by his son Cunibert.

692 Justinian caused to be assembled the council of Constantinople, called in Trullo, or Quini sexte.

Childebert succeeded his brother Clovis in the kingdom of France.

693 Justinian erected many magnificent buildings, under the inspection of a very cruel Persian, who put a great many of the workmen, and many men of quality to death.

694 Leontius, a patrician, was chosen emperor, and after cutting off Justinian's nose, banished him to Chersonesus, and put to death the ministers of his cruelty.

The Jews of Africa and Spain conspired against king Egica; but the conspiracy was discovered, and the authors punished.

695 St. Omer died in a town of the Low Countries, which took his name, and has retained it ever since.

Vandregisile founded the abbeys of Fecamp and Fontenelle.

696 Leontius was deposed by Absimare general of horse, who after cutting off his nose, shut him up in a monastery of Dalmatia. Apfimar was declared emperor by the army, who gave him the name of Tiberius.

697 Wilibaldas sent missionaries into the eastern parts of France to propagate the gospel there.

698 The Romans recovered Syria, and killed above 200,000 Saracens.

The Picts in England embraced the christian religion.

Christianity extended itself into Friesland.

700 Cracus, king of Poland, built the city of Cracow, and made it the capital of his kingdom.

701 Egica king of Spain died, having reigned 13 years; and was succeeded by his son Vitiza, who withdrew himself from his obedience to the pope, and refused to pay him the tribute his predecessors had done.

702 Gilulphus, duke of Benevento, ravaged Campania.

Justinian II. raised an army to recover his throne, and married the daughter of the king of the Lazi.

703 Justinian seized upon Thrace, besieged the city of Constantinople, and marched his troops into it.

Apfimar, Tiberius and Leontius fled, and were pursued and taken by the emperor, who brought them back to the circus, where he trampled upon them in the presence of the people, and afterwards had their heads cut off. He put to death several other persons of distinction, deposed Callinicus patriarch of Constantinople, put out his eyes, banished him, and put Cyrus in his place.

Cunibert king of the Lombards died, after a reign of 12 years.

704 The Lombards, being greatly distressed by intestine wars, Aripert possessed himself of their kingdom, got himself declared king, and appeased the disturbances which had desolated his kingdoms.

Ethelred, king of Mercia in England, turned monk, and was succeeded by his nephew Cenred.

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Justinian made war against the Bulgarians, who had assisted him to recover his kingdoms, but was defeated and obliged to fly to Constantinople.

706

708

The 19th of January Sifinnius was elected pope, who died 20 days after, and was succeeded by Constantine, a Syrian.

709

Justinian made the pope come to Constantinople to finish the dispute about the canons added to the sixth council. Justinian made war against Chersonesus.

Childebert, king of France, died the 15th of April, aged 28 years, having reigned 17: he was buried in the church of St. Stephen de Coucy: Dagobert II. succeeded him.

710

Vitiza king of Spain having reigned nine years, died: he was succeeded by Roderic, a man of courage, but cruel.

711

There was a revolution in Spain, for the Saracens coming there from Africa, defeated Roderic, who was killed in a battle against those infidels.

The soldiers, exasperated at the cruelties of Justinian, revolted, and elected Philippicus, surnamed Bardanes, emperor, who besieged and took Constantinople, and murdered Tiberius, who was then about seven years old, in the presence of his father Justinian, whose head Philippicus ordered to be cut off. This new emperor declared in favour of the Monothelites.

712

Aripert, king of the Lombards, was drowned in passing the river Thicis; his body was buried at Pavia. Ansprand succeeded him, who reigned not more than three months, when his son Luitprand came to the government.

713

Artemius, chief secretary to Philippicus, caused the eyes of that emperor to be put out as he was sleeping, and himself to be declared emperor in his stead, by the name of Anastasius.

The Saracens besieged and took the city of Antioch of Pisidia.

The Bulgarians ravaged all Thrace.

The Saracens of Africa stript Roderic king of Spain of his dominions.

714

Pepin mayor of the palace died; and was succeeded by his son Charles Martel.

The army of the empire, that Anastasius had sent into Phœnicia against the Saracens, revolted, and chose for emperor a Syrian called Theodosius, who coming to Constantinople defeated Anastasius's fleet, took Anastasius himself, and shut him up in a monastery.

715

The emperor Theodosius caused to be established the authority of the first six general councils.

King Dagobert died, leaving for successor his son Thierry, surnamed Chelles, on account of his having been brought up in that place. As Thierry was still in the cradle, the great men of the kingdom elected for chief Daniel, an ecclesiastick, who had retired to a convent. This Daniel was son of Childeric, and took the name of Chilperic II.

716

The Armenians and Saracens forced Leo of Isauria to accept of the empire. Leo then marched against Theodosius, who, after voluntarily resigning the crown, retired to Ephesus with his son, and embraced the ecclesiastick state.

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The Saracens took Pergamus, a city of Asia Minor, and made themselves masters of Toledo in Spain. They likewise laid waste Burgundy and Poitou with fire and sword.

717 The Saracens besieged Constantinople, but were repulsed. Leo destroyed their fleet with wild fire. Three hundred thousand persons died of the plague at Constantinople.

The Tiber overflowed, and laid under water the city of Rome for seven days.

Swibert, the first bishop of the Saxons and Frisians, died.

718 The Saracens raised the siege of Constantinople the 15th of August, and their army and fleet were entirely defeated by those of the emperor.

Pelagius, a Goth, was elected king of the Asturias by the inhabitants. He defended himself against the Saracens, of whom he slew 20,000 in one battle.

Charles Martel declared king Clotharius IV, the son of Clotharius III.

719 Radbodus, king of the Frisians, died.

The emperor Leo, an Isaurian, had at this time a son born, who was baptized by Germanus patriarch of Constantinople, and named Constantine: he was nicknamed Copronymus, from his desiling the font.

Boniface, an Anglo-Saxon, preached the gospel in Germany, Thuringia, and Frisia.

Chilperic was defeated by Charles Martel, and Clotharius died.

720 Leo joined his son Constantine in the empire with him.

Udo, duke of Aquitaine, delivered Chilperic from Charles Martel.

The Saracens took Narbonne, and besieged Toulouse.

721 A Jew of Syria, pretending to be the Messiah, drew away and deceived many people.

Chilperic being dead, Thierry was declared king. Charles Martel governed with absolute power.

722 The emperor having compelled the Jews to embrace christianity, many of them, after having been baptized, abjured the christian faith, and blasphemed Jesus Christ. Leo endeavouring to force the apostates to recant, they refused, set fire to their own houses, and perished in the flames.

725 Leo condemned the worship and use of images, in which he was opposed by Germanus, patriarch of Constantinople.

726 Pope Gregory declared against the emperor, and condemned his edict against image-worship, and joined with the Lombardians to oppose the execution of it; he also sent to Charles Martel to come into Italy, in case Leo persisted in executing his edict. The Lombardians seized upon Ravenna, and other parts of the empire.

The emperor ordered the images at Constantinople to be thrown down, and thereby occasioned a sedition, in which many of his officers were killed in his palace. He caused the authors of these troubles to be searched after, and put to death.

The Saracens took Cesarea of Cappadocia.

727 The Saracens laid siege to Nicea with an army of more than 100,000 men, without being able to take it.

A great many bishops of the Greek church declared for the worship of images, in opposition to the emperor's edict.

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- The defenders of images declared war against Leo, Agallianus, and Stephen their chiefs, but were defeated at sea.
- 728 Luitprand, king of the Lombards, formed a league with the exarch of Ravenna to make war against the pope, who found means of rendering their designs abortive.
- 729 The Saracens ravaged Gallia Narbonnensis.
- 730 Germanus, patriarch of Constantinople, opposed the emperor, who, unable to make him declare against images, deposed him, and expelled him from Constantinople, and then caused Anastasius, an iconoclast, to be elected in his stead.
- Pope Gregory excommunicated the emperor.
- 731 Charles Martel drove the Saracens out of Gallia Narbonnensis.
- 732 The emperor Leo confiscated the lands belonging to the pope in the island of Sicily; caused the daughter of Chagan, king of the Chazari, to be instructed, and baptized by the name of Irene, after which he married her to his son Constantine Copronymus.
- The fleet which the emperor had sent to the coast of Italy against the pope, was dispersed by a storm.
- St. John Damascenus maintained the worship of images.
- 733 Pope Gregory, and a great many bishops of Italy, applied to the emperor to re-establish the worship of images, but all to no purpose. The emperor on the contrary persecuted and exiled many of the orthodox party.
- Charles Martel defeated the Saracens that were ravaging Gallia Narbonnensis.
- 734 The emperor still continued to persecute the defenders of images.
- 735 Eudo, duke of Aquitain, declared war against Charles Martel, but died some time after, dividing his territories between his two sons. To Habsen he gave the province of Poitiers, and to Hunaud all the first and second Aquitain; but Charles Martel attacked the latter, and obliged him to do homage for the dutchy of Aquitain.
- 736 Leo caused his edict against images to be put in execution.
- Willebrod, bishop of Utrecht, died, after having governed the church of that city almost 40 years.
- 737 Ceolwulf, king of Northumberland, to whom Bede had dedicated his history of England, abdicated the throne, in favour of his son or cousin german, and then became a monk.
- Thierry III. king of France, died, aged about 23, after having had the title of king for 17 years. Charles Martel, who in reality governed the kingdom, gave Thierry no successor, and during six years that he alone held the reins, put up with the title of duke of the French.
- 738 Favila, who succeeded his father Pelagius in the kingdom of the Asturias, died the second year of his reign, and was succeeded by Alphonfus, son-in-law to Pelagius, and one of the descendants of Recaredus.
- 739 Luitprand, king of the Lombards, besieged Rome, and took possession of the dutchy of Spoleto; but Trasemond, at the head of the pope's troops, retook almost all the towns of this dutchy, and the pope wrote very pressing letters to Charles Martel to come to his assistance.
- Boniface came into Bavaria, which he divided into four bishopricks, the two principal ones of which are Ratiboon and Saltiburg.

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Christ

Ina, king of the western Saxons in England, separated from his wife, abdicated his throne, and became a monk, after laying his subjects under an obligation of paying the pope a penny yearly for every house. Ethelwulph, or Adalpus, king of almost all England, ordered the same tribute, which has been since called St. Peter's pence.

Wednesday the 26th of October, an earthquake was felt at Constantinople, Nicea, Nicomedia, and many other places, which lasted for some months.

The Lombards ravaged Campania, pillaging and burning a great many churches and monasteries:

The pope endeavoured in vain to appease the emperor on the subject of images.

The emperor Leo died the 18th of June, after a reign of 24 years, 2 months and 20 days. Constantine Copronymus succeeded him, and was crowned the 27th of June. The people gave him the surname of Caballinus, from his taking great pleasure in the smell of horse-dung.

The new emperor fitted out a fleet against the Saracens.

Charles Martel died the 20th of October, aged 50, at his house of Quicercy upon the Oise. His body was removed to the abbey of St. Dennis. Carloman, his eldest son, succeeded him in his territories of Austrasia, and German France; and Pepin, his second son, in those of Neustria, Burgundy, and Provence.

Charles the son of Pepin was born. This is the Charles who afterwards deserved the name of Charlemagne, or Charles the great.

The inhabitants of Antioch, after an anarchy of 40 years, obtained leave from the Saracens to elect a person named Stephen for their patriarch.

Luitprand made himself master of Ravenna, but was prevailed upon by the pope to yield it back to the emperor.

Constantine, after defeating Nicetas and his army at Chalcedonia, entered Thracia, besieged and took Constantinople, which he gave up to his soldiers to pillage, caused several of the principal inhabitants to be put to death, and the patriarch Anastasius to be led through the city on an ass, with his face to the tail. However, Anastasius asked and obtained the emperor's pardon, and was re-established by him in his bishoprick.

Comus, patriarch of Alexandria, renounced the errors of the Monotholites.

Luitprand, king of the Lombards, died, after a reign of 31 years and a half, and was succeeded by Rachis.

Boniface laid the foundation of the abbey of Fuld, the most famous and considerable house of the kind in all Germany.

Theophilactus was elected patriarch of Antioch.

The Saxons, after ravaging Thuringia, were driven out of it by Carloman.

Boniface was consecrated bishop of Mentz.

The Saracens divided amongst themselves, and made war upon one another.

An earthquake threw down a great number of buildings in Syria and Palestine, and from the 4th of August to the month of October, a thick darkness obscured the light of the sun. Calabria, Sicily and Greece, were likewise visited with a dreadful plague, which lasted three years.

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Christ

- The mortality was so great at Constantinople, that there were scarce people enough left to bury the dead, or ground to receive them.
- 747 Carloman, after leaving his territories and his son Drogon to the care of his brother Pepin, retired into Italy, built a monastery on mount Soractes at some leagues from Rome, now called St. Sylvester, became a monk, and spent the last years of his life in the monastery of mount Cassin.
- 749 Many cities of Syria were entirely overturned by earthquakes. Those which stood upon eminencies, were thrown down into lower situations; some cities only changed places without receiving any damage, though removed upwards of 6000 paces from their first situation. In Mesopotamia the earth opened, and formed a gulph of 2000 paces long.
- 750 Pepin defeated the Saxons and Westphalians in many engagements. Rachis, king of the Lombards, besieged the city of Perugia. The pope came to his camp, and prevailed on him to withdraw his troops from before the city, give up all the other cities he had taken, leave his wife, his children, and his kingdom, and retire to the monastery of mount Cassin, after a reign of five years and six months. This prince was succeeded by his brother Astulphus.
- 751 Pepin sent deputies (Barchard bishop of Wurtzburg, and Fulrade his chaplain) to consult with pope Zacharias, whether he ought not to be declared king preferably to Childeric, the last of the Merovingian line, who was incapable of governing.
- Constantine caused his son Leo, though but 16 months old, to be proclaimed Augustus.
- 752 Pepin was declared king by an assembly of the states of France held at Soissons, and then consecrated in the cathedral of that city, by Boniface bishop of Mentz. This is the first consecration of a king of France mentioned in any good French historian. Childeric was degraded, and banished to the monastery of Sithieu, now St. Bertin, in the ancient diocese of Terouen, in the city of St. Omer, where he took the religious habit.
- Stephen III. was raised to the holy see. He was the first pope that was carried at his election upon men's shoulders, a circumstance which first gave rise to that custom.
- 753 Astulphus, king of the Lombards, declared war against the pope, and required that Rome should be put into his hands. He took Ravenna and many other places.
- Astulphus laid siege to Rome. The pope implored to no purpose the emperor's assistance; but Pepin, on his application, prevailed on Astulphus to raise the siege.
- Pope Stephen came into France. Pepin sent his son Charles 50 leagues to meet him, and followed him with his wife and children.
- Abubala, king of the Saracens, died, and was succeeded by Habdulas, who rebuilt Seleucia, and changed its name to that of Bagdat.
- 754 Pepin entered Italy with a numerous army, and obliged Astulphus to give back Ravenna to the emperor, and to the pope the town he had usurped from the holy see.
- 755 Astulphus again laid siege to Rome; and the pope had once more recourse to Pepin, who entering Italy with a powerful army, obliged Astulphus not only to raise the siege, but cede to the pope a great many towns he was in possession of.
- Boniface,

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Boniface, bishop of Mentz, was killed by the Frisians the 5th of June. His body was removed to the abbey of Fuld.

756

Astolphus, king of the Lombards, was killed while hunting. As he left no son, and had no near relations, Desiderius duke of Tuscany, who had been his constable, caused himself to be proclaimed king. Rachis, who had abdicated the crown, and some time before embraced a monastick life, endeavoured to recover it; but the pope, at Pepin's persuasion, obliged him to return to his monastery, and Desiderius, after ceding the duchy of Ferrara and Ancona to the pope, remained sole and unrivalled king of the Lombards.

757

The Saracens increased the taxes which they had laid on the christians of Syria.

Pepin reduced the Saxons, and obliged them to pay tribute.

Alphonfus, king of Spain, died, after a reign of 19 years, and was succeeded by Froila, who gained great advantages over the Saracens, of whom he caused 50,000 to be put to death in the province of Galicia, of which he made himself master, as likewise of Navarre.

758

Constantine made war against the Sclavi, and drove them out of Macedonia. He sent a great many presents to Pepin, and among the rest organs composed of a great many rows of pipes, disposed in an extraordinary manner; and such as had never been seen before in France.

759

Constantine made war against the Bulgarians, who defeated him, and obliged him to return to Constantinople.

760

Pope Paul founded a monastery at Rome, in which he caused the psalms to be sung in the Greek tongue.

Pepin defeated the Saxons, besieged and took Narbonne, then in the possession of the Saracens.

761

Constantine treated those who worshipped images with great severity.

762

Constantine forbid any of his subjects to embrace a monastick life. The war in which he was engaged against the Bulgarians allayed this persecution against the monks.

The Saracens made themselves masters of Valentia, a city of Spain; but the catholicks found means of removing the relicks of St. Vincent to a place on the coast of Portugal, now called Cape St. Vincent, where a monastery has been since built.

763

Constantine entirely reduced the Bulgarians.

This year's winter was so severe, that the Pontus Euxinus was frozen to the thickness of 30 cubits, and many places were covered with snow to the depth of 50 feet. These great colds, which lasted from October to the latter end of February, were followed by such dry weather, that most of the wells and springs entirely ceased to yield their usual supplies.

765

Pepin continued the war in Aquitain.

766

Constantine continued to persecute the worshippers of images, and exacted an oath from all his subjects, that they would not yield images any manner of worship. This emperor being defeated by the Bulgarians, sent deputies to ask Pepin's assistance, whom he endeavoured to bring over to his opinion of image worship.

767

Pope Paul died, and Constantine, though a laick, was promoted to the holy see by Desiderius king of the Lombards, and in the course of three succeeding days raised to the order of priesthood.

The

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The Turks ravaged Armenia and Asia.

768 The people and clergy of Rome revolted from pope Constantine, whom they obliged to abdicate the papal chair. Upon this Constantine retired to a monastery, where he was first deprived of his sight, and afterwards poisoned.

Philip succeeded Constantine; but a great many persons being dissatisfied with his election, caused him to be deposed, and elected Stephen IV. in his stead.

Pepin falling sick at Saintes, after having put an end to the war in Aquitain, caused himself to be carried to Tours, and from Tours to St. Dennis, where he died the 23d of September, aged 54; in the 27th year of his reign, and 20th of his government. He was buried at St. Dennis. The lowness and thickness of his stature caused him to be called Pepin the short and the thick.

769 Charles, the son of Pepin, to whom we shall for the future give the name of Charlemagne, and Carloman his brother, divided the kingdom of France. The first aged 30, was crowned at Noyon, and the second aged 22, at Soissons. These two brothers made war against Hunaud, duke of Aquitain, and made themselves masters of his territories.

Charlemagne married Berthe, daughter of Desiderius, king of the Lombards.

Leo, son of the emperor Constantine, married at the age of 18 Irene, and was proclaimed emperor. His two other brothers Christophulus and Nicephorus were declared Cæsars. The 11th of April Constantine caused Eudocia his third wife to be crowned empress.

770 The emperor Constantine caused a great number of religious persons of both sexes to be assembled at Ephesus, and ordered them to throw off their black clothes and put on white, to marry, and comply with his intentions concerning images, on pain of being sent to the island of Cyprus, and there exposed to the insults of the Saracens. A great many of them, after having their eyes put out, were sent into banishment; but some chose to marry. Constantine ordered the monasteries to be sold, and applied the produce to his own purposes.

771 Carloman died of sickness in the month of November; his body was removed to the abbey of St. Remigius at Rheims.

Charlemagne now become sole king of France, made himself master, during the remaining part of this century, of all the possessions of the Lombards in Italy, of part of Spain, and other barbarous countries in Germany. He divorced his wife Berthe, with the pope's leave, and married Hildegarda, daughter of the king of the Suevi.

At the latter end of the month of January of this year, Irene, wife to the emperor Leo, was brought to bed of a son, who was called Constantine, and surnamed Porphyrogenitus, which signifies born in the purple.

772 Desiderius, king of the Lombards, made himself again master of Ravenna, and several other places.

Charlemagne made war against the Saxons, and after defeating them near Osnabrug, demolished the temple of the false god Irmenful, and broke his statue to pieces. Bertoldus, duke of the Saxons, was killed.

773 Desiderius formed a design of besieging Rome, and seized on several places belonging to pope Adrian, who applied to Charlemagne for assistance. Upon this Charlemagne, after having in vain tried in an amicable

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amicable manner to prevail on Desiderius to restore to the pope the territories he had taken from him, entered Italy in the month of October, defeated Desiderius's army, besieged and took Verona.

774

Charlemagne finding that the siege of Pavia, which he had undertaken the year before, was likely to take up more time than he at first imagined, came to Rome to celebrate Easter. The pope and the inhabitants of that capital received him in a most magnificent manner. Charlemagne afterwards returned to Pavia, which surrendered to him. Desiderius, who had taken refuge there, was taken, with his wife and children, and shaved by order of Charlemagne, who obliged him to retire into a monastery, where he died in a short time. Thus ended the kingdom of the Lombards in Italy, after they had governed there 205 years.

Paul, deacon of Aquila, was taken, with Desiderius, whom he served in the quality of his secretary. Being accused of having counterfeited Charlemagne's writing, in order to facilitate Desiderius's escape, Charlemagne first condemned him to lose his right hand; but was afterwards pleased to revoke that sentence, contenting himself to banish him to the island of Capraia, from whence this historian made his escape, and came to live at Benevento.

775

The emperor Constantine Copronymus died the 14th of September, after a reign of 34 years, 2 months and 26 days, leaving for successor his son Leo.

776

Adelgisus, son of Desiderius king of the Lombards, was declared patrician in the month of April by the emperor Leo, who likewise caused his son Constantine Porphyrogenitus to be declared and crowned emperor. Nicephorus conspired against Leo, who caused him to be shaved, and banished him to Chersonesus.

Rotgaut raised troops with an intention of making himself master of the kingdom of the Lombards; but Charlemagne opposed his designs, defeated him, made him prisoner, and afterwards condemned him to lose his head. Charlemagne likewise reduced the Saxons, who embraced the christian religion.

777

Eleric, king of the Bulgarians, came to Constantinople, and after being duly instructed in the christian religion, received baptism, and was created patrician by Leo, who married him to a cousin-german of the empress Irene.

778

Charlemagne caused to be held at Paderborn a general assembly, where several of the Saracen chiefs came to implore his assistance against their own subjects.

779

Charlemagne, in an expedition to Spain against the Saracens, made himself master of Navarre and Sardinia. At his return he demolished Pampeluna. The inhabitants of Gascony lay in ambush in the defiles of the passage of Roncevaux, pillaged his baggage, and killed several of the principal lords of his court. Hildogarda, Charlemagne's queen, was brought to bed of twins, one of whom died immediately after its birth; but the other, called Lewis, lived to be his successor.

Charlemagne reduced the Saxons, many of whom retired to the countries possessed by the Vandals, and assumed the name of Westphalians.

780

The emperor Leo died of a fever the 8th of September, and was succeeded by his son Constantine VII. surnamed Porphyrogenitus, under the regency of Irene.

Images

Since
Christ

Images and their worship were re-established. The Saracens pillaged and demolished the churches of the christians in Asia, and forbid the exercise of the christian religion. Charlemagne founded several bishopricks in Germany, and among the rest those of Osnabrug and Minden.

- 781 Charlemagne came to Rome to celebrate Easter, and there caused his second son Pepin to be baptized by the pope, who likewise stood god-father to him. Pepin was likewise crowned king of Italy, and Lewis king of Aquitain.

The empress Irene asked and obtained Rotruda, daughter to Charlemagne, in marriage for the emperor Constantine her son, but the marriage was not celebrated, as the parties were not marriageable. The empress sent an eunuch called Stephen into France, to instruct the young prince in the Greek language and customs. Stephen remained there four years, at the end of which, Irene fearing lest this alliance should weaken her authority, thought proper to recall her promise to Charlemagne on the occasion.

The Saracens made war in the east, till Irene prevailed upon them, by immense sums of money, to renew the peace.

- 782 The generals of the emperor Constantine drove the Sclavonians out of Greece.

Charlemagne continued the war against the Saxons, and demolished the temple of Venus and her idol that he found at Magdeburg.

- 783 Silon, king of Galicia, died in the eight year of his reign, and was succeeded by Alphonfus.

Hildegarda, Charlemagne's queen, died the last day of April, and Bertha his mother the 12th of June. Charlemagne married Fastrada, daughter of Raoul, a French count.

Elipand, bishop of Toledo, published his opinion of the quality of an adopted son, which he attributed to Jesus Christ. Several bishops and priests opposed his errors.

- 785 The Saxons submitted entirely to Charlemagne, and embraced the christian religion.

- 787 The council of Nice, being the seventh general council, was held, composed of 350 bishops, in which the worship of images was re-established.

Charlemagne came to Rome, and from thence brought home with him singers and organists, in order to introduce into France the Gregorian chaunt, instead of the Ambrosian that had hitherto been made use of there.

- 788 Charlemagne made war against Tassillo, duke of Bavaria, and obliged him to retire to a monastery.

- 789 The emperor Constantine, now 20 years old, endeavoured to shake off the yoke of his imperious mother Irene, who exiled those that she suspected of having advised him to do so.

- 790 There was an earthquake at Constantinople, which obliged the emperor and his mother to leave the city.

The generals and soldiers of the imperial army then in Armenia shook off Irene's yoke, and desired to be governed by their emperor Constantine, and the other armies of the empire followed their example; in consequence of which Irene, in the month of October, abstained from meddling in the affairs of the government, and her son Constantine began to govern alone.

There

Since Christ There was a conflagration at Constantinople that destroyed the patriarch's palace, in which were kept the works of St. Chrysostom in his own hand-writing.

About this time Constantine caused to be composed those books concerning images, which still bear his name.

791 The 15th of January Constantine prevailed on Irene to assume again the reins of government. This empress persuaded her son to put out the eyes of his uncles, and many other considerable persons.

The Tiber overflowed, and drowned several houses at Rome.

792 A priest of Lombardy having informed Charlemagne of a conspiracy against him, he condemned many of the conspirators to lose their heads, and the rest their sight.

793 Alphonfus, surnamed the Chaste, king of Spain, refused to deliver to the Saracens the 100 virgins, which it was customary to give them; upon which they declared war against him; but he gave them battle, and killed upwards of 70,000 of them.

The Saracens of Africa infested the sea with their pyrates, and ravaged Gallia Narbonnensis, but were at length defeated by Charlemagne. The junction of the Rhine and Danube was attempted, but without success.

794 Charlemagne caused a council to be held at Francfort; upwards of 300 bishops assisted at it, as likewise the king in person. This council condemned Elepand and Felix of Urgel, and rejected the worship of images.

795 The emperor Constantine repudiated his wife Mary, and shut her up in a monastery, under the pretence of her intending to poison him. He then married Theodecta, maid of honour to his mother, and caused her to be crowned with the title of Augusta: several of those who disapproved of this marriage were sent into exile.

796 Pope Leo sent legats to Charlemagne, to request him to confirm his election. These legats brought with them the keys of St. Peter's church, the banner of the city, and other considerable presents. Charlemagne upon this sent Engilbert to Rome.

At this time Charlemagne was in the county of Juliers, where there were hot baths, and erected there a palace and a chapel, since which the place has been called Aix-la-Chapelle. This place was heretofore called by the Romans Aquisgranum, or the waters of Granus, from a lord of that name, who had formerly beautified and added several conveniences to them.

Irene sought to depose her son. The emperor Leo's wife was brought to bed of a son, who was called by the name of his father.

797 Irene, mother of Leo, conspired against him, and on his taking flight caused him to be pursued. Upon this he was brought back, and had his eyes put out by her command, and in her presence, in the very room where she had been delivered of him, three years exactly after he had treated his uncles in the same manner. Leo survived this misfortune but three days, and in him ended the race of Leo the Isaurian. The sun was darkened for 17 days successively.

798 Irene offered a considerable sum to the Saracens to induce them to a peace, but they refused her proposals, continued to ravage Thrace, and made incursions to the very gates of Constantinople.

Alphonfus

Since
Christ

Alphonfus gained a great victory over the Infidels, and to acknowledge the assistance he had received from Charlemagne sent him a very rich tent of exquisite workmanship, and many other considerable presents, which he had taken from the Moors.

799

Pope Leo was treated very unworthily by those in the interest of pope Adrian, accusing him of enormous crimes, and raising a sedition against him. They even endeavoured to put out his eyes and tear out his tongue while he assisted at a publick procession, and at last shut him up in a close prison, from whence he escaped into France. Charlemagne gave him a numerous convoy to return to Rome, where he accordingly arrived, and took vengeance of his enemies.

800

Charlemagne went to Rome, and was there crowned emperor in the month of December. Luitgarda, his fourth wife, who performed the journey with him, died the 4th of June.

The THIRD EPOCH A.

This Epoch, which contains at most but 187 years, presents us with a great many revolutions both in the empire, the Greek and Latin churches, and even the sciences. Charlemagne begins it towards the latter end of the year 800, by the establishment of the eastern empire, and it finishes in the year 987, by the elevation of Hugo Capet to the throne of France. The first times of this æra may vie with the brightest periods of the most illustrious monarchies; but the house of Charlemagne, unable to bear so great a burthen, falls insensibly to ruin, and in the year 987 becomes quite extinct, to make room for another family, under which every thing acquires new strength and dignity. The church is equally agitated as well in the east as in the west, by the disorders of some of its subjects, and the avarice of others. In fine, ignorance, the daughter of disorder and confusion, rears her head towards the end of this Epoch, and is only expelled during the following one.

Since
Christ

CHARLEMAGNE set out from Rome the 24th of April, and arrived at Spoleto.

• 801

The last day of the same month a dreadful earthquake shook France, Germany and Italy. At Rome it threw down St. Paul's church, and several other considerable buildings.

Pope Leo ordered that there should be processions three days before the Ascension (since called rogations or prayers) to implore a cessation of their affliction.

Charlemagne had a son by a concubine, and called him Drogo or Dreux: this prince caused a collection of canons to be made.

The empress Irene, to gain the good will of the people, discharged them from the payment of taxes.

802

Charlemagne sent ambassadors to Constantinople to negotiate a peace with the empress Irene, who was given to understand that this prince had some thoughts of marrying her. Nicephorus, a patrician, raised the people, caused Irene to be shut up in prison the 30th of October, declared her the day following deprived of the empire, caused her then

to

Since Christ to be shut up in a monastery, and at length banished her to the island of Lesbos, and seized himself upon the government.

803 The empress Irene died in banishment the 9th of August.

Nicephorus associated his brother Saturacius in the empire, and sent ambassadors to Charlemagne with offers of peace.

804 Pope Leo came into France to confer with Charlemagne, and towards the end of the year returned into Italy.

805 Nicephorus, terrified at the approach of 300,000 Saracens that were marching to give him battle, offered them such advantageous conditions, that they granted him a peace.

The Slavonians of Bohemia ravaged the country of the Huns.

Charlemagne sent his son Charles to engage them, and this prince defeated them, and killed their general called Lechon.

806 Charlemagne, now 64 years old, assembled the great men of his kingdom at Thionville, and gave them an account of his will, by which he divided his territories between his three sons. His will was approved of and signed.

807 Aaron, king of Persia, sent magnificent presents to Charlemagne.

The emperor Nicephorus gave himself up to his passions, and thereby brought upon himself the hatred of his subjects.

808 Godfrey, king of Denmark, ravaged the territories of Charlemagne, who at length obliged him to retire.

809 Charlemagne caused a council to be held at Aix-la-Chapelle, concerning the procession of the Holy Ghost, and the word Filioque.

810 Pepin, son of Charlemagne, died the 8th of July, aged 33, leaving only a natural son, who succeeded him in the kingdom of Italy.

811 The emperor Nicephorus commenced a war against the Bulgarians, who defeated his army, and killed himself the 13th of July. Michel Curopalates, son-in-law to Nicephorus, was elected emperor in his stead the 5th of October.

Charles, eldest son of Charlemagne, died without children the 4th of December.

812 Michael Curopalates made peace with the Bulgarians, sent ambassadors to Charlemagne to confirm the treaty of peace that Nicephorus had made with him, and asked his daughter in marriage for Theophilactus, whom Michael had caused to be crowned.

813 The emperor Michael made war against the Bulgarians, who defeated his army the 25th of May. Upon this Michael abdicated the empire, had himself shaved, and retired to a monastery. Leo V. surnamed the Armenian was elected the 11th of July to succeed him.

Charlemagne associated his son Lewis in the empire, and caused him to be crowned in the month of September. He likewise held several councils.

814 Charlemagne, after many fits of a fever followed by a pleurisy, died at Aix-la-Chapelle, the 28th of January, in the 72d year of his age, the 47th of his reign as king, and 14th of his reign as emperor, and was buried in the church he had himself built at Aix-la-Chapelle. He was succeeded by his son Lewis, surnamed the Pious, on account of his great piety and mildness.

The emperor Leo caused the images to be thrown down, persecuted the catholicks, and favoured the iconoclasts.

The

Since
Christ

815 The inhabitants of Rome rose up in rebellion against the pope, who put several of them to death by his own authority. Lewis, incensed at this proceeding, caused his nephew Bernard, king of Italy, to take information of the fact, upon which the pope sent legats to Lewis to apologize for his conduct.

816 Pope Stephen being newly elected, came to Rome to request the confirmation of his election. The king received him at Rheims, where he crowned Lewis emperor, and Hermingarda his spouse, the 29th of August, and afterwards returned to Rome.

Claudius Clemens, bishop of Turin, attacked the worship and use of images.

817 Thursday the 7th of April, three days before Easter, a gallery of Lewis's palace gave way under him and his courtiers, of whom upwards of 20 were wounded, and the emperor himself slightly, but extremely terrified at the accident. He held an assembly of the states at Aix-la-Chapelle the 10th of July, and declared his eldest son Lotharius king of France, and his partner in the empire; gave Aquitain to his second son, and Bavaria to Lewis, who was his youngest.

Bernard king of Italy conspired against Lewis, but on Lewis's marching against him, had recourse to his uncle's clemency, who ordered him, and the leading men amongst those who shared in his rebellion, to be imprisoned.

818 The French, whom Lewis had assembled to try Bernard, condemned him to death; but Lewis was satisfied with only putting out his eyes, which Bernard survived but to the 1st of April.

The emperor Leo caused the images to be thrown down.

Hermingarda, wife of Lewis, died at Angers the 3d of October.

819 Lewis married Judith, daughter of Guelph, duke of Ravensperg.

820 Michael conspired against the emperor Leo, who discovering Michael's designs, caused him to be apprehended on Christmas eve, and condemned him to be immediately burned to death; but the empress prevailed on her husband to defer the execution till after the holydays. In the mean time the emperor caused him to be loaded with chains secured by padlocks, of which he kept himself the keys. Michael, upon this requested that some person should be admitted to him, to console him in his affliction, and obtained for that purpose an ecclesiastick, who giving the prisoner's accomplices an account of his condition, they with poniards concealed under their cloaths, slipped into the church on Christmas night, and there dispatched Leo about ten o'clock in the evening. After this they went and released Michael, surnamed the Stammerer, proclaimed him emperor, and caused him to be crowned that very day, being Christmas-day, by Theodore patriarch of Constantinople.

821 A slave, called Thomas, who had renounced christianity, and embraced the doctrine of Mahomet, acquired such power among the Saracens, that he ravaged Armenia and Asia, and undertook to besiege Constantinople by sea and land; but the great colds obliged him to withdraw his troops from before that city in the month of December.

822 Thomas returned to besiege Constantinople, but the king of the Bulgarians brought such powerful assistance to the emperor, that Thomas was obliged to save himself by flight, leaving his camp to the emperor's mercy, who pursued him, besieged him in Adrianople, and obliged him

Since Christ to surrender at discretion, with his son Anastasius. He also caused their hands and feet to be cut off, and then put to death in a most cruel manner.

823 Lothario, eldest son of Lewis, came to Rome, and was there crowned emperor by pope Paschal. Judith, wife to Lewis, was delivered of a son, who was called Charles, and since surnamed the Bald.

The Saracens made themselves masters of the island of Crete, and built a city there which they called Candia, a name which has been since given to the whole island.

Pope Paschal sent Ebbo, bishop of Rheims, to preach the gospel to the Danes.

Popiel II. king of Poland, caused his sons, and several of the principal lords of his kingdom to be poisoned: after which he was infested with so prodigious a quantity of rats and mice, that neither fire or sword could deliver him from their troublesome company. Upon this he caused a fortress to be built in a lake, but the rats and mice continued to cover both land and water, crept up to the windows of this his new habitation, and devoured him alive, with his wife and children, so as to leave nothing but the bones behind them. Thus entirely ceased the family of the kings of Poland, which gave room to a great deal of contestation for a new monarch. At length the Poles elected a person called Piaſti of Cruswitz, who governed with so much equity, that his descendants have always bore the name of dukes of Poland; for at that time sovereigns of that country did not use the title of king, but that of duke only.

824 The emperor Michael sent ambassadors to France, where Lewis gave them audience at Rouen. Among other presents, they brought the writings attributed to St. Dionysius the Areopagite, which were deposited in St. Dennis's abbey.

Alphonſus the Chaste king of Spain died, after a reign of 32 years. He was succeeded by Ramirus son of Veremond.

825 Herioldus, who had shared the kingdom of Denmark with Godfrey's children, embraced the christian religion, and was baptized with all his family.

826 Michael the Stammerer married for his second wife a nun called Euphrosina, daughter of Constantine VII. Michael endeavoured, but in vain, to drive the Saracens out of the island of Crete.

827 The Saracens made themselves masters of Sicily, Apulia and Calabria, ravaged Galicia, pillaged the churches, and burned the relics.

828 The Bulgarians committed great ravages in Dalmatia. Baudric duke of that country was deposed by an assembly that Lewis caused to be held at Aix-la-Chapelle, for not having properly defended his dominions. Lewis sent an army into Africa to oblige the Saracens to quit Sicily.

829 The pope caused the town of Ostium, that had been destroyed by the Saracens, to be fortified.

Lewis the Mild gave Rhetia, and part of the kingdom of Burgundy to Charles the Bald, who was now but six years old; upon which his other sons, jealous of such a distinction, withdrew themselves from his court, and were joined by several lords, who, dissatisfied with Lewis's government, declared themselves openly against him.

Since
Christ

Michael the Stammerer died, after having governed the eastern empire eight years, nine months, and seven days. He was succeeded by his son Theophilus.

Lothario had this year a son, who was called Lewis.

830 The children of Lewis the Mild conspired against their father, whom they shut up in the abbey of St. Medard at Soissons; but he was restored by an assembly held at Nimeguen.

Theophilus obliged his subjects by oath not to pay any worship to images, and treated very severely those who refused to obey his orders.

831 The emperor Theophilus made war successively against the Saracens.

832 Theophilus's aversion to images grew to such a degree, that he would not suffer any painter to live in his dominions.

833 The children of Lewis the Mild conspired a second time against their father, shut him up in the monastery of St. Medard at Soissons, caused him to be degraded, and condemned to do penance by Ebbo, archbishop of Rheims; but he in a short time recovered his liberty and his kingdom. Pope Gregory came into France to excommunicate the emperor Lewis, upon which the bishops of the kingdom wrote to him, that if he was come to excommunicate their prince, he must expect to return home himself excommunicated.

834 An assembly of bishops was held at St. Dennis, and Lewis the Mild was restored.

835 The festival of All Saints was instituted.

837 Lewis the Mild declared Charles, his youngest son, king of Neustria, and prevailed on several lords to take an oath of fidelity to the young monarch.

838 Pepin, king of Aquitain and son of Lewis the Mild, died in the month of November, aged 35 years, of which he had reigned 21. He was buried in the church of the holy cross at Poitiers.

839 Lewis the Mild gave the deceased's kingdom to his own son Charles; but Pepin the deceased's son disputed the donation.

840 Lewis falling sick at Worms, caused himself to be transported to Ingelsheim, near Mentz, where he died the 20th of June, in the 62d year of his age, and the 27th of his government, and was buried in the church of St. Arnoul, near the remains of his mother Hildegarda. Lothario remained sole emperor, and intended to seize the kingdom of France, but Charles the Bald kept possession of it.

842 Theophilus emperor of the east died the 30th of January, after having governed the empire 12 years and 3 months, and was succeeded by his son Michael, surnamed Porphyrogenetes, under the guardianship of his mother Theodora, who re-established the worship of images.

The three sons of Lewis the Mild were reconciled after having made war against one another, and divided among them the dominions possessed by their father. Lothario remained in possession of the empire, the kingdom of Italy, Lorrain, and Burgundy. Lewis obtained Germany for his share, and Charles western France, or all that part of it which lies west of the Meuse. Charles the Bald married Hermetruda, daughter of duke Adelard.

843 Judith, wife of Lewis the Mild, died.

844 Ramirus king of Spain defeated the the Saracens in a pitched battle, and killed above 70,000 of them.

Since
Christ
845 The Danes or Normans came into France, embarked on the river Seine, took and ravaged a great many towns, and advanced to the gates of Paris, whose environs they plundered. Charles gave them considerable sums to engage them to retire. In their retreat they ravaged Picardy, Flanders and Friesland, and undertook the siege of Hamburg, but the Germans attacked them and put them to flight.

846 The Saracens passed over from Africa into Italy, and undertook the siege of Rome, whose suburbs they plundered.

849 Pope Leo caused Rome to be fortified.

The Saracen fleet was dispersed, and their army routed by the pope's allies.

850 Ramirus, king of Spain died, and was succeeded by his son Ordonius.

851 The Saracens ravaged Sardinia and Corsica, in consequence of which several of the inhabitants of these islands settled in Rome.

852 Lothario associated his son in the empire.

853 The Normans ravaged France, made themselves masters of some places, and plundered a great many others.

854 The emperor Michael having attained the age of 20, deprived his mother Theodora of the regency, and governed by himself.

Pope Leo rebuilt the city of Centumcelle, now called Civita-Vecchia, that had been destroyed by the Saracens.

855 Pope Leo IV. died, and Benedict III. was elected in his stead. It is about this time that some authors place the history of pope Joan, whom they call John VIII. but the ablest critics are agreed that that history is a meer fable, and took its rise from the effeminate manners of Benedict III.

The emperor Lothario divided his territories. To Lewis his eldest son he gave the empire and the kingdom of Italy; to Lothario his second son Lorrain; and to Charles, Provence and Burgundy. After this division Lothario retired to the monastery of Prum, in the diocese of Treves, and died the 28th of September. He was succeeded by Lewis II.

The emperor Michael shut his mother Theodora up in a monastery, where it is said he afterwards caused her to be put to death.

856 The Normans made a descent upon the coasts of Holland, and plundered a great many places there.

Judith, daughter of king Charles, was married to Ethelwulph king of England.

858 Michael Bardas, brother of the empress Theodora, caused a council to be held at Constantinople, in which Ignatius, patriarch of that city, was deposed and condemned to close imprisonment, after having governed that see 11 years and 4 months. Photius, a man famous for his learned works, was, though as yet a layman, elected patriarch in his room.

859 The winter of this year was so cold, that the Adriatick sea was frozen over, and the merchants living on the coasts of it were obliged to transport their goods by land. It is said that there fell, in several places, snow of the colour of blood.

860 Pope Nicholas sent legats to Constantinople to make up matters between Photius and Ignatius, but they were ill received.

Lothario caused his marriage with Thietberga to be dissolved. Hincmar wrote against this divorce.

Since
Christ

Photius wrote to pope Nicholas, and received an answer to his letter. Bruno, and Tranchmor his brother, duke of Saxony, laid the first foundations of the city of Brunswick.

861 Ordonius king of Spain died, and was succeeded by Alphonfus, surnamed the Great.

862 Lewis king of Germany sent a priest to endeavour the conversion of the Sclavi, who all embraced the christian religion, and asked and obtained leave from the pope to celebrate divine service in their own language.

Lothario married Waldrada.

863 A council was held at Mentz in the month of June, and approved Waldrada's marriage; but another held at Rome by the pope condemned that of Mentz, and excommunicated Waldrada, Thietbaud, archbishop of Trier, and Gontier, archbishop of Cologne. A third council was held at Senlis, before which Hincmar informed against Rotadus who was deposed; Rotadus appealed to the pope, who interested himself for him.

King Charles pardoned count Baldwin his having carried off his daughter Judith.

864 Lothario was obliged by a council held in presence of the pope's legat, to take back Thietberga. This prince used her ill, and soon cast her off again.

865 The Saracens came into Italy, where they burned all before them. The inhabitants of Lombardy applied to Lewis for assistance, and this prince obliged the Saracens to retire, and took and demolished Capua.

866 Lewis continued the war in Italy against the Saracens, who made themselves masters of Campania. The pope sent several bishops to preach the gospel to the Bulgarians, whose king had already embraced the christian religion.

Michael marched against the Saracens in the island of Crete, caused his uncle Bardas to be murdered the 1st of April, gave the title of Cæsar to Basilus, and associated him in the empire the 26th of May.

867 Basilus, surnamed the Macedonian, killed the emperor Michael the 24th of September, and made himself master of the empire. Michael had reigned 26 years, viz. 14 with his mother, and 12 by himself. Basilus caused Photius to be deposed, and restored Ignatius the 23d of November. He obliged the late emperor's favourites to refund half of all the money he had granted them.

868 Hincmar of Laon quarrelled with Charles the Bald, about some goods belonging to his church.

Lothario came to Rome in the month of July, and was reconciled to the pope, who took off the excommunication he had pronounced against that prince on account of his divorce from Thietberga. Lothario after this set out for France, but died at Placentia of a malignant fever, the 8th of August, and was buried in the church of St. Antonine.

Charles, king of Provence, died without children, and Charles the Bald took possession of his territories, and divided them with Lewis duke of Bavaria.

869 Charles the Bald made himself master of Lorrain, and was crowned the 9th of September king of that country by Hincmar, in an assembly of the states of the country held at Mentz.

Basilus

Since
Christ

Basilus gave the title of Cæsar to his three sons, Constantine, Leo and Alexander. He associated Leo in the empire, and prevailed on Stephen the youngest of his sons, to embrace an ecclesiastick life. Basilus, being one day hunting, was met by a large deer, who carried him off and drew him some way by the belt. One of the emperor's guards cut the belt to free the emperor, and was afterwards inhumanly beheaded, for having drawn his sword upon the emperor. This prince made war against the Saracens who were ravaging Syria, passed the Euphrates, made himself master of Samosatia, and on his return to Constantinople sent assistance to Lewis, who was engaged against the Saracens in Italy, and at length drove them out of it.

870 Pope Adrian threatened to excommunicate Charles the Bald and Lewis; these princes seized on the territories of Lothario: Hincmar gave notice of it to pope Adrian to divert him from his purpose.

Charles the Bald confined Carloman his son, who had conspired against him.

The Danes ravaged England, and pillaged the churches and monasteries. The nuns of a convent, for fear of being violated, disfigured their faces with razors, and the Danes after plundering this convent set fire to it, and reduced it to ashes, with all the nuns it contained.

871 Ethelred, king of England, opposed the incursions of the Danes, whom he defeated in several battles, after which he died, leaving his crown to his son Alfred.

872 The Venetians sent bells to the emperor Basilus. Before that time no bells were used in Constantinople, and they have been used there ever since.

873 Charles the Bald again imprisoned his son Carloman, who had formed a new conspiracy against him, and caused him to be tried. Carloman was condemned to death, but Charles changed his sentence to the loss of his eyes, and close confinement for the rest of his life.

Towards the month of August there fell in France a shower of grasshoppers of a strange form, and prodigious size, which in the space of one night devoured even the branches and the bark of young trees. Some time after this these insects perished, and occasioned a considerable plague and infection.

874 The Saracens ravaged Italy and Africa. The Sorabi and the Sclavi were overcome by Lewis king of Germany. The Danes continued their ravages in England and Scotland.

875 The emperor Lewis died without sons the 6th of August, after having reigned 20 years from the death of his father Lothario, and was buried in St. Ambrose's church at Milan. Charles the Bald was crowned emperor the 25th of December in St. Peter's church.

876 The emperor Charles came from Rome to Pavia the 8th of February, and there received the crown as king of Lombardy, from the hands of archbishop Anspert.

Lewis of Germany died at Francfort the 20th of August, in the 70th year of his life, and the 59th of his reign, leaving his kingdoms to his three children, Carloman, Lewis and Charles. The first had Bavaria for his share; the second Germany, and part of the kingdom of Lorrain; and the third the rest of Lorrain and Germany.

877 Charles the Bald came into Italy to the pope's assistance, and died there the 6th of October in a peasant's cabin, of poison given him by the Jew Sedecias his physician. His body was embalmed and carried

Since
Christ

- to Verceil, from whence it was seven years after that removed to St. Dennis's abbey. This prince was 54 years old when he died. As king he had reigned about 38 years from the death of Lewis the Mild his father, but as emperor of the west only two. Authors attribute to Charles the Bald the establishment of the fair *Endit*, so called because it is the time *Indict*, or ordered for the visitation of the celebrated relicks in St. Dennis's abbey. The imperial throne remained vacant for some time after his death. Lewis, surnamed the Stammerer, succeeded Charles the Bald, and was crowned king at Compiègne the 8th of December, and at Troyes in the month of September 878.
- 878 Pope John fled from Rome, which Lambert duke of Spoletto, and Albert, Marquis of Tuscany, had possessed themselves of. The pope came to France, where he crowned Lewis the Stammerer emperor.
- 879 The pope takes off the excommunications which his predecessors had pronounced against Photius, and consented to his being re-established in the see of Constantinople.
- Lewis the Stammerer died at Compiègne the 10th of April, aged 35, after a reign of one year and six months, and was buried in St. Cornelius's abbey.
- 880 Leo was crowned Augustus the 6th of January.
- Lewis III. and Carloman were now kings of western France, Burgundy and Aquitain.
- Carloman, king of Bavaria, died; upon which Lewis of Germany took possession of his dominions.
- The Normans ravaged France.
- 881 Charles III. surnamed the Gross or Bulky, was crowned emperor on Christmas day.
- A disagreement between the king and the bishops about a nomination to the bishoprick of Beauvais.
- John VIII. again condemns Photius.
- 882 Lewis king of Germany, died at Frankfort the 28th of January.
- Lewis III. king of France, died at St. Dennis in the month of August, leaving Carloman in possession of the kingdom of France.
- The Normans upon hearing of the death of Lewis of Germany, made themselves masters of Treves the 5th of April, and reduced it to ashes. They likewise put to death the bishop of that place, who had defended himself. After this they ravaged Liege, Cologne, and several other towns.
- 883 Pope Martin restored Formosus, bishop of Porto, who had been excommunicated by John VIII.
- 884 Carloman died while hunting the 6th of December, and was buried at St. Dennis. Charles, surnamed the Gross or Bulky, took possession of all the deceased prince's dominions.
- The Saracens burned down the monastery of Mount Cassin, and put to death Bertharius its abbot.
- 886 The emperor Basilus died the beginning of March, and was succeeded by his son Leo, surnamed the Philosopher, because he loved that science. The new emperor again deposed the patriarch Photius, who was succeeded by Stephen the emperor's brother.
- 887 The Normans besieged Paris, which Gosselin its bishop valiantly defended.

Charles

Since
Christ

Charles the Gros's faculties being considerably impaired, his subjects deserted him, and chose in his stead Arnould, a natural son of his brother Carloman. Charles assembled some troops to oppose Arnould's elevation, but when about to take the field, was so entirely abandoned by his soldiers and all his other adherents, that there did not remain a single servant with him; nor had he money left wherewith to buy food, for want of which he must have perished, had not Luitprand archbishop of Mentz supplied him with some.

888 Charles the Gros died the 13th of January, after having governed six years a more extensive empire than that of Charlemagne, and was buried at the monastery of Reichnau, near Constance. His dominions were divided into five kingdoms. Arnould was elected emperor, and king of Germany. Eudo had western France and Aquitain for his share; Lewis the kingdom of Arles; Raoul Transjurane Burgundy. Guy, who styled himself emperor, and Berenger, disputed for Italy.

889 The Bulgarians ravaged Greece. Leo sent considerable sums to the Hungarians to obtain their assistance, but they were defeated by the Bulgarians in several battles.

891 The emperor Leo going to church on Whitsun-Sunday received so violent a stroke of a stick on his head, that he fell down on the ground. The assassin was immediately apprehended, and punished with death, but without owning his accomplices. The emperor recovered of his hurt.

The Normans landed between the Meuse and the Rhine an army of more than 9000 men, who ravaged the Low Countries. The emperor Arnould marched against, and defeated them.

893 Charles, surnamed the Simple, son of Lewis the Stammerer, was crowned king of France at Rheims the 27th of January, by Foulk archbishop of that place, in the 13th year of his age. This prince disputed the crown with Eudo.

894 Eudo marched against the young king, and obliged him to retire to Worms, where he asked the assistance of Arnould.

895 Berns, duke of Burgundy, began to build the monastery of Cluny. Several historians place in this year the foundation of the kingdoms of Arragon and Navarre, of which Sanctius Abarca was the first monarch.

896 Arnould undertook the siege of Rome, which the inhabitants defended very vigorously. During the siege, a hare that had crept into Arnould's camp, in making its escape fled directly towards the city, and was pursued by the soldiers with great shouts, which caused a panic in that city. Those who were on duty, imagining that the enemy had got into it by storm, either leaped down from the ramparts, or betook themselves to flight. Arnould, informed of this consternation, ordered his army to draw nearer the city, of which he easily made himself master, and was consecrated emperor by pope Formosus.

Arnould pursued Guy so closely, that he could not have escaped but for a contrivance of his wife's, who bribed one of Arnould's domesticks to administer to his master, a drink she gave him for that purpose. This drink threw the emperor into a profound sleep, that lasted for three days, and was succeeded by a palsy which rendered him incapable of business for several days, and thereby gave Guy and his wife an opportunity of saving themselves.

Since
Christ

897

The body of pope Formosus was taken out of ground, and after the three fingers made use of in consecration were cut off, thrown into the Tiber. And all those who had been ordained by him, were ordained a second time.

Eudo died the 3d of January, aged 36 years, of which he had reigned ten.

A great famine in Germany.

899

The emperor Arnould was again seized with the palsy, and died the 29th of November.

900

Lewis IV. son of Arnould, was elected emperor by the princes of Germany.

901

Leo VI. emperor of the east buried his third wife, and married a fourth. Nicholas, patriarch of Constantinople, disapproved this marriage. The emperor caused him to be deposed, and Euthymius to be put in his place.

Edward the elder succeeded Alfred in the kingdom of England.

Germany was torn to pieces by civil wars.

902

Himerius, Leo's general, defeated the Saracens by sea.

The Huns, or Hungarians invaded Italy, but were defeated by Berengerius.

903

The Normans ravaged France.

904

The Hungarians ravaged Italy, plundered, destroyed and burned several cities, without sparing either churches or monasteries.

Lewis, son of Boson, was taken by Berengarius, who ordered his eyes to be put out, and caused himself to be crowned emperor by John IX. who afterwards retired to Ravenna, and there acknowledged Lambert for emperor.

Lambert contended with Berengerius for the title of emperor.

905

The Normans took the city of Rome, and settled themselves in Neustria.

906

The Normans made themselves masters of Cotentin, Maine, Brittany, Picardy and Champagne.

908

Theodora, a Roman lady, concubine of Adelbert marquis of Tuscany, governed and disposed of as she pleased all the persons of quality in Rome. She likewise prostituted her two daughters, Marozia, and Theodora.

The emperor Leo caused the marriage he had contracted with Zoe to be approved, and the son he had by her to be acknowledged for his lawful issue. He exiled Nicholas, formerly patriarch of Constantinople, who was soon recalled.

909

The Hungarians ravaged Thuringia, and defeated Burchard, landgrave of the country, who had attacked them. Burchard dying without children, the emperor Lewis gave his territories to Otho duke of Saxony.

910

Lambert emperor of Italy died, aged 32; upon which Berengerius remained sole master of Italy and Rome.

Establishment of the congregation of Cluny, to which William count of Auvergne and duke of Aquitaine left all his lands. Upon this a monastery was built there for Benedictine monks, under the invocation of St. Peter and St. Paul. William named Berno to govern it, and left the monks the liberty of choosing themselves an abbot, after Berno's death.

Since
Christ

The emperor Leo died the 11th of June, and was succeeded by his son Constantine, surnamed Porphyrogenetes, a child of six years old, under the tuition of Alexander the deceased emperor's brother.

911

Raful, king of Transjurane Burgundy, died, and was succeeded by Raful II. his son.

912

Lewis, king of Germany, died the 21st of January, aged about 20. He was the last of Charlemagne's descendants that held the empire: Conrad was elected in his room.

Hitherto the empire had been hereditary, but it now became elective by the assembly of both the secular and ecclesiastick princes and lords, and the deputies of great cities as representatives of the people; and thus matters continued till towards the 13th century, when electors were instituted.

Alexander, the emperor's tutor, died of a violent flux of blood both upwards and downwards, upon which Nicholas patriarch of Constantinople was elected to that important charge.

913

Zoe, the emperor's mother, caused herself to be named regent, and removed Nicholas who governed as such.

914

Conrad defeated the Hungarians who were ravaging Bavaria.

The Saracens were defeated by the generals of the emperor Constantine.

915

The Hungarians ravaged Saxony, pillaged and demolished the church of Hamburg.

916

Conrad besieged and took the city of Ratisbon, which he gave to his brother Evrard, with the dutchy of Bavaria.

Ordonius, king of the Asturias and Galicia, made war against the Saracens, took several of their places, and killed 70,000 of them in a battle.

917

The Hungarians made a second irruption on the lands of the emperor, penetrated to the abbey of Fulda, and took and burned the city of Bale.

The Bulgarians besieged Constantinople, but were obliged by the courageous defence of the inhabitants to raise the siege.

Rollo, first duke of Normandy, died, a prince greatly celebrated for his severe administration of justice. To him authors have attributed the custom in Normandy of those who apprehend any injustice, crying out Harol or Haro to the person that offers it. It is likewise said that he founded the cathedral of Rouen, where he lies buried in St. Roman's chapel.

918

The emperor Conrad died the 23d of December, after having governed the empire seven years and a half. Henry, son of Otho duke of Saxony, was elected to succeed him by all the states of Germany. When the deputies of the assembly brought him an account of his election, they found him a fowling, a diversion he took great pleasure in; and from thence he acquired the surname of the Howler.

919

The emperor Constantine married Helena, daughter to Romanus general of his armies, and caused her to be crowned the 10th of April. One of the principal officers of the court having formed a design of seizing on the imperial throne, Romanus, the emperor's father-in-law caused him to be apprehended, imprisoned and punished with the loss of his eyes. Constantine created Romanus, Cæsar, and had him proclaimed Augustus in the month of December; after which he was elected

- Since
Christ
- electd emperor by the title of Romanus III. and governed the empire in conjunction with Constantine. Zoe, Constantine's mother, was banished the court, and confined to a monastery.
- 920 Romanus caused his wife to be crowned Augusta the 2d of February, and his son on Whitsunday.
Disputes about fourth marriages were ended by a council held at Constantinople, which condemned them.
- 921 A great many lords conspired against Charles the Simple.
Wenceslas, duke of Bohemia, was murdered at a great entertainment, by Boleslas his brother.
- 922 The Hungarians began again to pillage Germany, and the neighbouring countries.
Robert revolted against Charles the Simple, and was elected and consecrated king in the church of Rheims the 30th of June, by Herve archbishop of that see.
- 923 Charles the Simple marched against, and attacked Robert, who was killed with the stroke of a lance the 15th of June. His son Hugo, surnamed the Great, or the abbot, caused Raoul, duke of Burgundy, to be elected king of France; and this prince was accordingly crowned at Soissons the 13th of July.
Charles was taken in the castle of Peronne, and imprisoned in the castle of Thierry, upon which his queen Ogina carried away into England their only son, then about eight years old.
- 924 Berengarius, who stiled himself emperor, was killed at Verona. Raoul, duke of Burgundy, remained master of Italy.
The Hungarians pillaged Germany, and burned the city of Pavia.
Edward, king of England, died, after a reign of 24 years, and was succeeded by his son Athelstan.
- 925 The Vandals made themselves masters of Brandenburg, but were driven out of it by the emperor, who bestowed the government of that place on Sigefroi, count of Ringelheim, who was, it is said, the first marquis of Brandenburg.
- 926 The pope and princes of Italy, disgusted at Raoul's government, engaged Hugo, count of Arles, to accept the royal dignity of that country, and Hugo was accordingly crowned king at Milan by the hands of the archbishop of that place.
The Saracens attacked the island of Lemnos, but the emperor Constantine caused them to be drove out of it.
- 927 Herbert of Vermandois freed Charles from prison, and facilitated his restoration; but he soon afterwards caused this unfortunate prince to be confined in the castle of Peronne.
Alphonfus IV. king of Spain, abdicated his throne and became a monk; but afterwards thought of re-assuming the government; upon which his brother Ramirus, who had succeeded him therein, caused his eyes to be put out.
- 928 Guy, duke of Tuscany, at the solicitation of Marozia his wife, so well known on account of her prostitutions, came to the palace of pope John, in whose presence he ordered Peter, the brother of this pontiff, to be killed. Some days after, he ordered the pope himself to be apprehended and conducted to prison, where he was stiled the 7th of April.
Guy duke of Tuscany died, who was succeeded in that duchy by Lambert his brother.

Since
Christ

Marozia, Guy's widow, married Hugo the brother by the same mother of her deceased husband. Hugo was obliged to betake himself to flight on account of a quarrel he had with a son of Marozia.

The emperor Henry built the city of Misna, or Missen, on the river Elbe, established the marquisate of Misnie, and gave the government of it to the count of Within.

929 Charles the Simple died in his confinement at the castle of Peronne the 7th of October, aged 50, and Raoul continued to reign as king of France.

931 King Raoul caused Artoldus to be elected archbishop of Rheims.

932 Arnould duke of Bavaria came as far as Verona to take possession of the kingdom of Italy, but Hugo met him there to oppose his progress, gave him battle, and obliged him to retire. Hugo associated his brother Lothario to the kingdom, and had him crowned at Milan by the archbishop of that place. Sometime after this Lothario married Adelaide, daughter of Raoul, king of Transjurane Burgundy. Hugo marched his army to the neighbourhood of Rome, and plundered the suburbs of that capital.

933 The Hungarians committed great ravages in Thuringia and Saxony.

Raoul, king of France, died at Auxerre the 25th of January of the lousy disease, and was buried in the church of St. Columbus at Sens. Lewis IV. aged 16, called d'Outremer, or Ultramarinus, because he came from England to take possession of the throne, was consecrated king the 20th of January in the city of Laon, by Artoldus archbishop of Rheims.

Henry the Fowler died in the monastery of Manslebe the 2d of June, after a reign of 17 years and 6 months, and was buried in that of Quedlimburg. He was succeeded by Otho his son, who was crowned emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle.

937 The Hungarians continued to make irruptions into Italy; and some of them ravaged several provinces of France.

938 Otho came to Rome, where he was crowned king of Germany.

Gerard, archbishop of Lorch, was constituted the pope's vicar in Germany.

Lewis Outremer married Gerberga, sister of Otho.

Ramirus, king of Leon in Spain, defeated the Saracens, of which it is said above 80,000 remained on the field of battle.

942 Ramanus and Constantine, emperor's of the east, seized upon Calabria and Apulia.

943 Alberic, governor of Rome, engaged several private persons to use the pope ill. They beat him, and cut his face in such a manner, that he dared not any longer shew himself in publick. This ill treatment was followed by the pope's death, after he had reigned three years, four months and five days.

945 The Turks ravaged Thracia at Constantine's solicitation. Stephen, son of Romanus, emperor of the east, deposed his father, whom he shut up in a monastery, but was afterwards banished himself to the island of Lesbos. His brother Constantine, who had some share in his father's disgrace, was likewise banished to Samothracia, and Constantine remained sole emperor.

Hugo, king of Italy, was drove from his territories by Berengerius, son of the marquis of Ivrica, and Lothario placed upon the throne in his room.

Edmund,

Since
Christ

- Edmund I. king of England was stabbed by a robber called Leolf, at a great entertainment he gave the lords of his kingdom on the festival of St. Augustin, and was succeeded by his brother Edred.
- 946 Editha, wife to Otho, died the 26th of January, and was buried at Magdeburg in the monastery of St. John.
- 947 Bertoldus duke of Bavaria died: Henry his brother obtained his territories from the emperor.
- 949 Otho defeated the Sclavi.
The Hungarians continued to ravage Italy. Berengerius caused himself to be crowned king of Italy, with his son Adelbert.
- 950 Ramirus died the 5th of January, in a battle with the Saracens of Spain.
- 951 Otho came into Italy at the head of an army, with which he drove out Berengerius and his son Adelbert. Adelaida, widow of Lotharius, was closely confined by the army of Berengerius, but found means to escape to one of her uncles called Otho.
- 952 Adelaida called Otho to her assistance, upon which he came into Italy, set her at liberty, and married her, and obliged Berengerius and his son Adelbert to submit; but these princes were afterwards settled in the kingdom of Italy.
- 953 Adelaida proving with child, Ludolphus and Conrad, sons of Otho, supported by the bishop of Mentz, conspired against the emperor.
- 954 Lewis king of France died at Rheims of a fall from his horse, the 15th of October, aged 39 years, of which he had reigned 18 years and 3 months. He was succeeded by Lothario his son.
- 955 Lothario king of France, bestowed the dutchies of Burgundy and Aquitain on Hugo the white duke of France, and father of Hugo Capet.
The Hungarians again ravaged Bavaria; but Otho obliged them to retire.
- 956 Hugo, the son and uncle of kings, and brother-in-law of three kings, died, after having reigned above 20 years without the title of king.
He was furnished the White, on account of his complexion, the Great as well on account of his stature, as great actions; and the Abbot, because he enjoyed the revenues of the abbey of St. Dennis, St. Germain des Prez, and St. Martin de Tours.
- 957 The Sclavi ravage Saxony, but were defeated by Otho.
- 958 Ludolphus, son of Otho, died in Italy the 6th of September.
- 959 Berengerius came into Italy, where he plundered and ravaged every thing that came in his way.
Hugo Capet was declared duke of France, by king Lothario, who likewise bestowed the province of Poitou upon him.
- 960 The emperor Constantine died the 9th of November, aged 54, and was succeeded by his son Romanus.
- 961 The pope sent legats to Otho for assistance against Berengerius.
Nicephorus Phocas, general of Romanus emperor of the east, made himself master of the island of Candia.
The emperor Otho came into Italy, and caused his son Otho to be crowned king at Aix-la-Chapelle. He passed through Verona and Pavia in his way to Milan, where he received the crown of Lombardy. Berengerius saved himself by flight.

Otho

Since
Christ

Otho set out for Rome in the month of February, and was crowned emperor by the pope.

962 Helena, mother of Constantine, died the 20th of September.

963 Romanus, emperor of the east, died the 15th of March, aged 24 years, of which he had governed the empire 3 years and 4 months. Nicephorus Phocas was elected by the army to succeed him the 2d of July, and crowned the 16th of August. The new emperor married Theophania on the 20th of September.

The pope quitted Otho's party, and embraced that of Berengerius. The emperor marched against him, upon which he sent legats to the emperor to make excuses. Otho caused a council to be assembled at Rome the 6th of November, assisted at it in person, and accused the pope of several enormous crimes. The pope being wrote to the 22d of November that he might justify himself, refused to appear, upon which he was deposed, and Leo VIII. put in his place.

964 After Otho's departure from Rome, the inhabitants revolted against him, and engaged John to return to Rome, from whence Leo was obliged to retire.

Otho returned to Rome with his army, and made himself master of it the 23d of June.

965 Otho returned from Rome into Germany.

966 The emperor Otho preparing to return to Rome, the inhabitants, afraid of his arrival, restored the pope, whom they had obliged to retire. Otho, however, punished the authors of the rebellion.

Lothario king of France, aged 23 years, married Emma or Emina, daughter of Lothario king of Italy.

The generals of the emperor Nicephorus retook Antioch from the Saracens.

967 Nicephorus sent ambassadors to the emperor Otho, who on his part sent Luitprand bishop of Cremona, to Nicephorus, to ask of him Theophania in marriage for his son Otho, whom he brought with him to Rome, where he caused him to be crowned emperor.

968 Luitprand was imprisoned, and treated very ill for four months by order of Nicephorus, who sent ambassadors to Otho to tell him he sent him his daughter Theophania; and when by Otho's orders the principal lords of his dominions came to receive the princess, Nicephorus ordered them all to be made prisoners, and conducted several of them in triumph to Constantinople.

A considerable famine. Hatto archbishop of Mentz caused a great number of poor, who, ready to perish with hunger, had come to implore his assistance, to be shut up and burned alive. God delayed till the ensuing year the punishment of so great a crime.

The Normans ravaged Spain.

969 Hatto was so haunted with rats and mice, that he was obliged to seek refuge in a tower that he caused to be built in the middle of the Rhine; but this precaution proved useless; the rats and mice followed him, and gnawed him to death.

The emperor raised a powerful army, and gave the command of it to his son Otho, who marched against the Greeks, obliged the Saracens to abandon Italy, and defeated the army of Nicephorus, the greatest part of which was cut to pieces. Otho then cut off the noses of his prisoners, and sent them back in that condition to Constantinople.

Upon

Since
Christ

- Upon this the inhabitants of that capital rose up against Nicephorus, whom his wife caused to be put to death the 11th of December, after having reigned six years and a half. Zemifces, a famous general, was crowned emperor on Christmas-day.
- 970 Zemifces released all those whom Nicephorus had made prisoners, and sent Theophania to the emperor Otho, whose son married that princess the 18th of April, and she was crowned empress.
- 971 Otho returned to Germany, and erected Magdeburg into an archbishoprick, of which Adelbert was made the first archbishop.
- The Russians, the Bulgarians and the Turks ravaged Thracia with an army of 300,000 men, which Bardas, general of Zemifces, defeated with one of 12,000 only.
- 973 Matilda, the emperor's mother, died the 13th of March.
- Otho died at Manslebe the 7th of May, after having held the empire of Germany 37 years. His great qualities obtained him the surname of Great. He was succeeded by his son Otho II.
- 974 Pope Benedict was imprisoned and strangled in the castle of St. Angelo, upon which Boniface took possession of the holy see; but the Romans opposed to him Benedict VIII.
- 975 The emperor Zemifces was poisoned, and died the 4th of December after a reign of six years and a half. Basilus and Constantine, sons of the emperor Romanus, were then placed upon the imperial throne.
- Boniface was obliged to fly from Constantinople.
- Edgar king of England died, who was succeeded by Edward.
- 976 Bardas, surnamed Sclerus, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor by the soldiers.
- 977 Otho made war against the Bohemians, and reduced them.
- Edward king of England was murdered, and succeeded by Ethelred.
- 978 Lothario seized on Lorrain; but was afterwards obliged by Otho to abandon it.
- 980 The two Greek emperors seized on Apulia and Calabria.
- 981 Otho invited a great number of lords to a magnificent entertainment. While the guests were at table, there entered into the hall, where they were seated, a number of soldiers with drawn swords, and an officer read a loud a list, upon which the emperor had wrote the names of all those he had any dislike to, who were immediately conducted to another hall, near that where the entertainment was given, and there most cruelly murdered. This barbarous action justly procured him the name of Sanguinary.
- 982 The Vandals and Bohemians during Otho's absence ravaged Brandenburg, Saxony and Misnia, and killed upwards of 30,000 persons.
- 983 Otho after marching against the Saracens, and giving them battle, died at Ravenna the 6th of December of the wound of a poisoned arrow, and was succeeded by his son Otho III.
- 985 Lothario, king of France, caused his son Lewis to be crowned king.
- 986 Lothario, king of France, died the 6th of March, and was succeeded by his son Lewis, surnamed the Indolent or Inactive.

The FOURTH EPOCH A.

This Epoch, which includes 286 years, begins with the year 987, at the elevation of Hugo Capet to the throne of France, and ends with the year 1273, when Rudolphus of Hapsburg, head of the house of Austria, was elected emperor. France, during this period, acquired new strength. The empire of Germany fell into trouble; and that of Constantinople was not less agitated by divers barbarous nations. Those of the western church endeavoured to assist those of the eastern, who themselves traversed the good intentions of their friends. The Greek church was confirmed in its schism, while the Latin church recovered its ancient lustre, under the most illustrious heads, and by the foundation of the religious orders.

Since
Christ 987 **L**EWIS the Indolent or Inactive, king of France, died the 22d of June, and was buried in the church of St. Cornelius at Compiègne. In his person ended the race of Charlemagne, or the Carlovingian line.

Hugo Capet was elected and proclaimed king, and consecrated the 3d of July.

988 Hugo Capet caused his son Robert to be proclaimed king at Orleans the 1st of January. Charles duke of Lorraine made war against them for their kingdom.

989 Theophania, Otho's mother, came into Italy.

991 Theophania, Otho's mother, died.

Micislas, first christian king of Poland, died.

992 Charles duke of Lorraine was made prisoner at Laon, conducted to Senlis, and from thence to Orleans, where he was confined in a tower during life.

994 Charles, duke of Orleans, died in prison at Orleans.

996 Otho came into Italy. Hugo Capet died, leaving his son Robert sole king of France. Otho was crowned emperor at Rome by Gregory V.

Otho III. seeing that on account of his having no children, several great men aspired to the empire, caused it to be enacted that for the future the emperor should be elected by the princes of Germany alone, both secular and ecclesiastick, without determining the number of electors.

997 The count of Modena, solicited by the empress, refused to gratify her criminal passion, which incensed her so much, that she accused him of having offered her violence. Upon this the emperor ordered the count to be beheaded, and afterwards, on the deceased's widow proving his innocence by the trial of red hot iron, ordered the empress to be put to death.

999 The city of Paderborn was burnt to ashes.

1000 The emperor Otho went in pilgrimage to Italy to visit the relics of several saints.

Basilus, emperor of the east, sent a powerful army against the Bulgarians, defeated them, and drove them out of Thessaly.

1001 At a time when Otho thought himself in safety in the city of Rome, the inhabitants rose up, cut his army to pieces, and besieged him in the capital. Hugo prefect of Etruria, facilitated his escape.

Since
Christ

escape, and the emperor caused an army to march from Germany to revenge the injury.

A jeweller of Jerusalem brought from the Levant into Italy, a ring which he made the people imagine was that with which St. Joseph had espoused the Blessed Virgin.

- 1002 The emperor Otho died of poison the 28th of January, after a reign of more than 17 years. Henry, duke of Bavaria, surnamed the Holy and the Lame, was elected in his room, by the princes of Germany, and crowned at Mentz by the archbishop of that see, the 7th of June. St. Cunegonda, wife of this emperor, was crowned queen at Paderborn in Westphalia, the 10th of August.

- 1003 Several great lords of Germany endeavoured to annul the emperor's election, but he defeated their projects by his prudence.

Almost all the old churches were thrown down, to build and consecrate new churches in their room.

- 1004 The emperor Henry came into Italy with an army, and reduced all those who had given the government of the empire to one named Ardouin.

- 1005 The inhabitants of Lorrain, unwilling to be governed by Frenchmen, elected Godfrey for their prince. Baldwin, count of Flanders, at first opposed Godfrey's elevation, but was at last obliged to consent to it.

- 1006 A plague broke out, which ravaged all Europe for three years successively.

Boleslas, king of Poland, made himself master of Cracovia or Cracow, marched into Bohemia at the head of a numerous army, caused the eyes of its duke to be put out, and laid siege to Prague, which was relieved by Ulric of Bohemia.

- 1007 The count of Bamberg dying without issue, the emperor inherited his dominions, and founded a bishoprick in them, subject immediately to the holy see.

Mount Vesuvius vomited out so great a quantity of flames, that all the neighbouring country suffered greatly by them.

Ethelred, king of England, granted an annual tribute to the Danes, to be freed from depredations.

- 1008 The Saracens penetrated into Italy, made themselves masters of Capua, but were afterwards repulsed.

The Normans ravaged Friesland.

- 1009 The Saracens besieged Jerusalem, demolished the church of the holy sepulchre, and burned the monastery that had been built in its neighbourhood.

- 1012 The Caliph of Egypt plundered the temple of Jerusalem, and expelled all the priests that were in Palestine.

- 1013 Boleslas, king of Poland, made an irruption into Saxony and Pomerania; the emperor concluded a cessation of arms with that prince, defeated Ardouin, whom the Lombards had chosen for their prince, penetrated as far as Calabria, where he took the city of Troyes and other places, after which he came to spend the Christmas holydays at Pavia.

- 1014 Henry came to Rome, where he was crowned emperor in the month of February. He then went unto Apulia and Calabria, from whence he drove the Saracens.

The king of Denmark made himself master of England, and drove out of it king Ethelred.

Before
Christ
103 C. Domitius, the tribune of the people, made a law, by which he gave to the people the power of electing the prætors, who before were chosen by the other prætors,

Alexander Janneus, succeeded his brother Aristobulus, reigned 27 years, and married Salome, his late brother's widow.

102 Marius made a very great slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix; 200,000 of them were left dead on the field, and 80,000 made prisoners.

M. Antonius, the prætor, suppressed the robbers who infested the province of Cilicia.

101 L. Apuleius Saturninus, having killed his competitor Aulus Nonius, got himself elected a tribune of the people, and being supported by Marcius, proved very troublesome to the republic.

100 L. A. Saturninus revived the law for the dividing of the lands which had been taken from the Cimbri, and procured the banishment of Metellus Numidicus, who had opposed it. Saturninus was killed in an insurrection of the people.

Ptolemy Lathyrus, being deposed by his mother Cleopatra, retired to Cyprus, and Ptolemy Alexander his brother assumed his place.

99 Metellus was recalled from banishment at the solicitation of Calidius, a tribune of the people. The Lusitanians were subdued by Lucius Dolabella the pro-consul.

Alexander Janneus besieged the city of Ptolemais, the inhabitants of which sent for help to Ptolemy Lathyrus; but changed their mind upon Janneus's raising the siege, and desired Ptolemy to come no further, who was marching to their assistance. Alexander Janneus sent deputies to Cleopatra.

98 The law called Cæcilia Didia was made at Rome by Q. Cæcilius Metellus and T. Didius consuls, for regulating the proceedings in enacting laws; ordaining, that in one question but one single matter should be proposed to the people, lest while they gave their suffrage in one word, they should be forced to assent to a whole bill, if they liked the greatest part of it; though they disliked the rest; or throw out a bill for several clauses which they did not approve of, though they would have been willing to pass some part of it: requiring also, that before any law was preferred at the Comitia, that it should be exposed to public view three market days. Didius fought successfully against the Celtiberians.

Ptolemy Lathyrus defeated Alexander. Cleopatra, having marched with her forces into Judea, obliged Ptolemy to fly, and made a treaty with Alexander.

The consul Crassus made war in Lusitania.

97 Ptolemy Lathyrus entered Cœlesyria, and seized upon the city of Gadara, and the fortress of Amathunta. Alexander besieged and took the cities of Raphia and Anthedon.

96 Ptolemy Apion, king of Cyrenaica, the natural son of Ptolemy Physcon, died, and left his kingdom to the senate of Rome, who made a province of it; and set all the cities of it at liberty.

Antiochus Grypus was assassinated at the age of 45 years, by Hecraeleon; having reigned 29 years; and was succeeded by his son Seleucus. Alexander razed the city of Gaza.

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The consul Q. Mucius Scævola, governed Syria with so much integrity and disinterestedness, that he was proposed by the Roman senate, as a worthy example to their magistrates.

95 P. Rutilius Rufus, having been the means of suppressing the unjust oppression of the publicans, or Roman knights in Syria, was falsely accused, and banished by that powerful body.

Seleucus, the son of Grypus, defeated the army of Antiochus Cyzicenus, who was killed in the engagement.

94 The senate of Rome, by a decree, ordered Sylla, the proprætor of Cilicia, to put Arobarzanes in possession of the kingdom of Cappadocia; out of which that proprætor had driven Cordius, the general of Mithridates, who had put Ariarathes, the king of Cappadocia to death, and had given the kingdom to his son Ariarathes.

Fulvius Flaccus defeated the Celtibereans.

Seleucus, son of Antigonus Grypus, being defeated by Antiochus Eusebes, son of Antiochus Cyzicenus, he fled to the city of Mopsestia; where, for his cruel treatment of his people, he was burned alive, with all his attendants, in his own palace.

93 Antiochus Eusebes put to death Antiochus, the son of Antiochus Grypus, and carried off his army.

91 M. Livius Drusus endeavoured to restore the senate of Rome to its first authority, and for that purpose enacted several laws; among others, one by which the Roman allies were admitted to the freedom of the city of Rome; some time after he was killed by an unknown hand.

The allies of Rome took the opportunity of the *Feriæ Latinæ*, to revolt. As soon as their defection was become known, the Asculans seized upon Q. Servilius, who was pro-consul of Asculum Picenum, and killed him. The Romans declared war against the Marssi, who were the first in the revolt. Thus a war commenced, which was called the Marssian war.

90 The war of the allies grew more fierce.

Vettius Cato who commanded the Marssi, fought Julius Cæsar the consul, and obliged him to retreat; but he rallied his forces and attacked him again with success.

The senate of Rome passed a decree to restore Nicomedes, who had been driven out of Bithynia, by his brother Socrates, and out of Cappadocia by Ariobarzanes.

Alexander, king of Egypt, son of Physcon, put his mother Cleopatra to death.

89 L. Sylla, general of the Roman army, defeated the Samnites. L. Porcius the consul was killed, and many battles fought.

Ptolemy Lathyrus was recalled to his kingdom, and reigned 8 years. Alexander was driven out of his kingdom by his own subjects, and afterwards was killed in a battle by Chærcas.

88 The Romans declared war against Mithridates, because he had dispossessed Ariobarzanes and Nicomedes of their kingdoms. The command of the Roman army was given to Sylla; which offending Marius, who wanted to have had that command, he procured a law by which Sylla was removed from the army.

Sylla being returned, and having possessed himself of Rome by force, caused Sulpitius to be killed, who had been concerned in making a law against him, and Marius to be proscribed; but he escaped death

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death by flying from Rome. In the mean time Mithridates ravaged the country of Phrygia, killed all the Romans in Asia, put to death Q. Oppius and M. Aquilius the Ambassadors from Rome, attacked Rhodes, but was unable to take it; but possessed himself of Macedon, Thrace, Athens and Greece.

- 87 Cinna the consul being driven out of Rome by his colleague, and put out of his consulship for endeavouring to establish several bad laws, and for having instigated the Italians to revolt, L. Cornelius Merula, a prætor of Jupiter, was elected consul in his room. From this time Cinna being supported by the exiled Marius made war against his own country, and Rome was besieged by the four different armies of Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius, by whom Rome suffered the greatest miseries, after it was taken.

Plotius Gallus was the first who taught Rhetoric in Rome.

- 86 Sylla killed Aristio the tyrant of Athens, and retook the city. He defeated Archelaus in Bœotia, who had with him 100,000 horsemen, of whom only 10,000 escaped, whilst Sylla lost but 12,000 men. Dorilas, who commanded an army of king Archelaus, was also beat in a second battle, at the head of 80,000 men.

The consul Marius died. Valerius Flaccus succeeded him in the consulship.

- 85 L. Flaccus, who was sent by Cinna, to succeed Sylla in the command of the Roman forces, was killed by his lieutenant Fimbria, who succeeded him in the command of the army. Archelaus, by an order from Mithridates, king of Pontus, made a peace with Sylla.

Tygranes, king of Armenia, ascended the throne of Syria, by invitation of the inhabitants of it.

- 84 Cinna and Corbo the consuls prepared for a war against Sylla.

Cinna being killed by his own soldiers, Corbo remained sole consul.

Mithridates, by the peace which he made with Sylla, yielded to him the countries of Asia, Bithynia and Cappadocia. The army of Fimbria, having deserted to Sylla, he killed himself. The senate of Rome sent deputies to Sylla to treat of a peace, who appeared inclined to have granted a very advantageous one, but Corbo would not accept of it.

- 83 Sylla brought his army to Italy by sea, and landed his forces at Brundisium and Tarentum; he was soon after joined by the soldiers of Scipio, whose whole army deserted to him. Sylla at the head of 200,000 men engaged and defeated Norbanus: The Capitol of Rome was burned.

Q. Sertorius, finding the affairs of Marius were likely to terminate very badly, went into the province of Further Spain, the prætorship of which had fallen to his lot.

Cn. Pompey joined himself to Sylla, with three legions of volunteers.

- 82 Sylla plundered the temple of Delphos,

Sylla defeated Marius, who fled to the city of Præneste; upon which Sylla besieged that city. Damasippus, the præfect of Rome, having assembled the senate murdered a great number of the Roman nobility. Sylla being in possession of Rome, sold the goods of his enemies by public sale; obliged Corbo to fly from Rome; defeated

Before
Christ

- Damasippus, Carrinas, and the army of the Samnites, near the gate Collina. Marius slew himself upon the reduction of Præneste.
- Sylla was elected dictator. L. Murena renewed the war against Mithridates.
- 81 Murena continued the war with great vigour against Mithridates. Sylla recalled Murena, took upon himself the command of the army, defeated Mithridates, and returned to Rome in triumph. The senate decreed a triumph to Cn. Pompey, for his victories in Africa. Cicero, in a public oration, defended Quintus.
- Ptolemy Alexander succeeded Alexander Lathyrus, in the kingdom of Egypt; but he held it but a short time, for he was killed 18 days after he had ascended the throne, and was succeeded by another Alexander, who reigned 17 years.
- 80 The consul Metellus commanded the Roman army against Sertorius, Cicero pleaded for Sex. Roscius.
- 79 Sylla abdicated the dictatorship. Cicero went to Athens. Alexandra, the widow of Alexander Jannæus, governed Judea, and procured her son Hircanus to be made high-priest; she reigned 11 years, during which, Salome, the wife of Aristobulus, governed the greatest part of the kingdom.
- 78 Sylla died, aged 60 years; his body was brought to Rome with great pomp, and was burned in the field of Mars: he was the first patrician of the family of the Cornelii, who desired to have his body burned.
- Q. Catulus opposed his colleague, M. Lepidus the consul, for having attempted to procure the abrogation of the laws which had been made by Sylla, and obliged him to leave Rome. Lepidus retired to Further Gaul.
- 77 Lepidus raised a war against the Romans, but was defeated by Catulus and Pompey, and retired to Sardinia, where he died.
- Cn. Dolabella the pro-consul defeated the Macedonians, and entered Rome in triumph. Claudius the pro-consul made war in Thrace. Pompey marched against Sertorius, who had taken several cities.
- 76 Sertorius and Perpenna fought against Metellus and Pompey, and Sertorius was defeated and obliged to fly.
- 74 Mithridates made an alliance with Sertorius, possessed himself of Bithynia, and besieged the consul Cotta, in the city of Chalcedon; but Lucullus the consul came and raised the siege.
- P. Servilius Isauricus subdued the pirates, made Cilicia and Crete provinces, and entered Rome in triumph.
- 73 The commencement of the war of the slaves in Italy, of which Oenomaus and Cryxus were the chiefs.
- Mithridates besieged Cyzicus; he was defeated in several battles by the consul Lucullus, and at last obliged to fly to Pontus. Sertorius was killed by the conspirators, of whom he had been the head 8 years. Marcus Perpenna succeeded him. Pompey recovered Spain.
- 72 C. Curio, having defeated the Lacedæmonians, entered Rome in triumph.
- 71 M. Terentius Lucullus overcame the Bessi and Thracians. Lucullus was beat by Mithridates, obliged to fly into Armenia and get assistance from Tigranes.

The

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Christ
The senate of Rome established the censors, whose election had been interrupted: Gellius and Lentulus were chosen. All the cities of Pontus submitted to Lucullus.

70 Ciceró, at the age of 36 years, made an oration against Verres, sued for the office of ædile, and obtained it.

Virgil was born.

69 Lucullus marched into Armenia, defeated Tigranes, who had an army of 200,000 infantry, and 60,000 cavalry; he also took the cities of Tigranocenta or Tigranopolis.

Cicero was chosen one of the ædiles curules.

Salome, the wife of Alexander, died. Hyrcanus was made king of Judea, and continued high-priest also; but was dispossessed of his kingdom, by his brother Aristobulus, and suffered to be high-priest only.

68 Lucullus besieged and took the city of Nisibis. Triarius the lieutenant of Lucullus defeated Mithridates. Antiochus Asiaticus was acknowledged king of Syria by Lucullus.

The commencement of the war in Crete. Metellus besieged the city of Cydon or Cydonia.

67 Several laws were made at Rome; Piso made a law called Lex Altilia Calpurnia; to prevent bribery; Roscia Lex Theatralis, ordaining, that none should sit in the first fourteen seats of the theatre, unless they were worth 400 Sertertiums, which was then reckoned the census equestris; and Aulus Galbinus, tribune of the people, made a law to invest Pompey with the command of the army against the pirates.

The army which was commanded by Triarius, the lieutenant of Lucullus, was entirely defeated by Mithridates. Lucullus's soldiers deserted from him. Mithridates recovered his kingdom. Metellus took several cities in the island of Crete, of which he made himself master.

66 Cicero was created a prætor. C. Manlius, tribune of the people, made a law, at the persuasion of Ciceró, to give the command of an army, against Mithridates, to Pompey.

Mithridates, being defeated by Pompey, fled to Tigranes, king of Bosphorus, who refused to protect him; which so greatly provoked him, that in revenge he slew Machates, the son of Tigranes.

Tigrannes came and surrendered himself to Pompey, who had taken Cappadocia, Phœnice, part of Syria, and had only left Tigranes Armenia. Pompey seized on the kingdom of Syria, which Lucullus had granted to Antiochus Asiaticus.

A conspiracy was formed at Rome by Piso, Cataline, and Autronius, to murder the consuls who were designed to be elected for the next year; but it was happily discovered. Piso, who was sent quæstor and prætor into Spain, was assassinated there.

Hyrcanus, the high-priest, was deposed, and succeeded by Aristobulus, who enjoyed that preferment but 3 months.

65 Pompey defeated the Iberians, and Artoces their king, pursued Mithridates, and killed all the Albanians.

Alexander, king of Egypt, being driven out of his kingdom by his own subjects, retired to Tyre, where he died; Auletes succeeded him, and reigned 11 years.

Cicero delivered his second oration against the Agrarian law.

- Before Christ Phraohates, king of Parthia, declared war against Tigranes, who demanded assistance from Pompey, which not arriving soon enough, he made a peace with Phraohates.
- 64 Pharnaces revolted against his father Mithridates, and drove him to such great distress, that he killed himself.
- 63 Pompey made war against Arctas, king of Arabia, took possession of Jerusalem, exacted a tribute from the inhabitants, restored Hyrcanus to the government of the kingdom of Judea, and sent Aristobulus and his two sons and two daughters prisoners to Rome. The Cataline conspiracy still subsisted at Rome; but was at length ended by the vigilance of Cicero.
- Augustus was born.
- 62 Cataline's army was entirely destroyed by Petreius, lieutenant of the proconsul Antonius, and Cataline was killed.
- 61 Cn. Pompey entered Rome in triumph. Clodius was accused of a criminal conversation with Cæsar's wife, but was cleared through favour.
- Cn. Pompey commanded the Roman army against Catagnat, the head of the Allobroges. C. Cæsar made war in Lusitania.
- 60 Metellus, for opposing the Agrarian law, which Pompey endeavoured to establish, was put into prison by the tribunes of the people.
- Clodius demanded to be made a tribune. Cæsar returned to Rome, and strongly solicited to be consul. Cæsar leagued with Pompey and Crassus, by which means the first triumvirate was formed.
- 59 Cæsar proposed a new Agrarian law, sent Cato to prison for opposing it, and insulted his colleague, who was obliged to hide himself from the resentment of the populace.
- The senate appointed Cæsar to be governor of Illyria, and Cisalpine Gaul for 3 years, and of Transalpine Gaul for 5. Cæsar married Calpurnia, Piso's daughter, and gave his own daughter, Julia, to Pompey.
- 58 Clodius, the tribune of the people, made several bad laws, by one of which he procured the banishment of Cicero; he also proposed a law for the selling of the goods of Ptolemy, king of Cyprus, and converting his kingdom into a province. L. Mummius, tribune of the people, endeavoured to have Cicero recalled, in which he was opposed by Ælius Ligus the tribune, and by Pompey; notwithstanding which, the senate boldly insisted on recalling Cicero. Cæsar defeated the Helvetians, in Gaul, and Ariovistus, king of the Germans.
- 57 Cicero returned from banishment, and as corn was then very dear, he procured for Pompey a commission to supply Rome with corn for 5 years.
- Ptolemy Auletes, being driven out of his kingdom of Egypt, came to Rome for protection; the Alexandrians gave his crown to his daughter Berenice, whom they married to Seleucus, king of Syria, afterwards called, in derision by the Egyptians, Cybiosactes; that is, the Scullion; for his behaviour was extremely mean: Bernice, sometime after her marriage murdered him, being provoked by his base actions, and married Archelaus, high-priest of Comana in Pontus. Cæsar subdued the Belgæ and the Nervii. P. Crassus his lieutenant admitted the Britains, Unelli, and some others in little Bretagne, to a peace, and then went into Italy.

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Christ

M. Cato regulated the government of the island of Cyprus, according to the Lex Clodia.

56 Ptolemy the king of Cyprus died. Ptolemy king of Egypt retired to Ephefus.

Cæsar defeated the Veneti, who were ancient inhabitants of Vannes in Bretagne, at sea. Titurius Sabinus subdued the Unelli, Auleri, and others in the same country. Crassus vanquished the Sociates in Aquitaine. Cæsar put his troops into winter quarters, in the countries of Auleri and Lexovii; Pompey and Crassus went to meet Cæsar, who spent his winter in the city of Luca.

Cato, the tribune of the people, opposed the re-establishment of Ptolemy in Egypt. Hyrcanus was restored to the office of high-priest by Gabinus the governor of Syria, who was appointed to administer justice in Judea.

55 Cato was deposed from his prefecture by the consuls.

Trebonius, the tribune of the people, appointed Crassus to be governor of Syria; and Pompey of Spain, each for 3 years; he also ordered Cæsar to continue the government of Gaul for three years. Crassus during his consulship went into Syria. Cæsar defeated the Germans, who had passed the Rhine; he also built a bridge over that river, and marched into Germany.

Cæsar, for the first time, invaded Great Britain, the inhabitants of which nobly defended themselves; but after three defeats accepted of a peace, which Cæsar was very glad to grant them.

Pompey built a stone theatre for publick sports, in which 500 lions and 18 elephants appeared in the arena; five of the lions and ten of the elephants were killed.

Gabinus the pro-consul of Syria, by Pompey's order re-established Ptolemy Auletes in his kingdoms. Ptolemy put his daughter Bererice to death; on his arrival at Babylon, appeased the disturbances in Judea. Aristobulus, who had escaped out of prison from Rome, was taken and sent back again.

54 C. Pontinus, who had been elected prætor during the consulship of Cicero, had a triumph, for having defeated the Allobroges. Crassus made war against the Parthians, and took some of their cities.

Cæsar, having subdued the Treveri, made a second invasion of Great-Britain, with five legions and 2000 horse, and subdued it. Cotta and Titurius, two lieutenants of Cæsar, were surrounded by an army of the Gauls, and cut in pieces. The Gauls marched to the camp of Q. Cicero, to whose assistance Cæsar hastened, killed part of the enemy, and forced the rest to fly.

Gabinus freed himself from an accusation of treason; but being accused of extortion, he could not escape the condemnation of the senate, tho' Cicero pleaded in his defence.

53 Crassus was defeated and killed by the Parthians.

Cæsar re-passed the Rhine, and defeated the inhabitants of Liege.

Cicero was appointed augur in the room of Crassus, deceased.

52 Milo, Hypseus, Metellus and Scipio, caballed about the consulship, and occasioned great disturbances in the senate. Pompey was elected sole consul, with a power of electing a colleague; 5 months afterwards he joined with Q. Metellus Scipio, his father-in-law.

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Christ

Milo was condemned to banishment, for having killed Clodius; which happened before Pompey was chosen consul. The Gauls revolted. Caesar set out from Italy to reduce them to his obedience; he took the cities of Avaricum, Alexia, or Alefia, supposed to be the same which is now called Alife, Gergovia, and obliged Vercingetorix, a young and brave prince, to submit to him.

- 51 The senate of Rome sent Cicero the pro-consul into Cicilia, where he governed with success, and was saluted by the title of general, an honour that was conferred on those, who did any great action.

Cassius nobly defended Syria against the Parthians; but was at length obliged to retreat from that province.

Ptolemy Auletes died, and was succeeded by Ptolemy Dionysius, who reigned 5 years.

- 50 Caesar, being in fear of losing the command of the army, and the government of the Gauls, conciliated to himself the friendships of the consul Paulus, and of Curio the tribune of the people. The senate of Rome proposed to disband Caesar's army, to which Curio promised to consent, provided the same should be done by the other armies. The senate decreed, that Caesar and Pompey should each send a legion to make war against the Parthians; Caesar sent two, which Marcellus delivered to Pompey. A new census was taken at Rome, when the number of citizens able to bear arms were found to be 320,000.

- 49 The civil war between Caesar and Pompey commenced. The senate of Rome fixed a day for Caesar to disband his army. Antony and Cassius, tribunes of the people, declared themselves for Caesar, and retired to him with Curio. Caesar refused to disband his army, unless Pompey was obliged to do the same, which he refused to do; upon which a powerful army was raised, and the command of it given by the consuls to Pompey, with full power to take care of the republic. Caesar made himself master of Ariminum. Pompey set out for Rome. Caesar marched into Spain, defeated a part of Pompey's army, and made a treaty with the remainder; on his return, he took Massilles; and on hearing that M. Æmil. Lepidus had got him made dictator, he returned to Rome, and took on him his new dignity, but resigned it 11 days after. The senate made him consul with P. Servilius.

Aristobulus, the pontiff of the Jews, whom Caesar had delivered from prison on his being made dictator, was poisoned by the means of Pompey, who afterwards also killed his son Alexander.

The Æra of Antioch commenced in the month of October, in this year, the 706th from the foundation of Rome, and the 48th before the era of Christ.

- 48 Caesar went into Macedonia, and defeated Pompey in the plain of Pharfalia, who retired to Egypt, where he was killed by order of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, and his head brought to Caesar, who had followed him there, and is said to have wept on seeing it; he ordered it to be sumptuously buried in the temple of Nemesis, in the suburbs of Alexandria. Cato retired into Africa. Milo was killed in the country where he had raised some disturbances.

Antipater, the father of Herod, having afforded Caesar some assistance in his expedition to Egypt, he appointed him procurator of Judea.

Caesar

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Christ

47

Cæsar took upon him the office of dictator at Alexandria, and having engaged the Alexandrians, defeated them. During this war the Alexandrian library, in which were deposited 400,000 valuable books, was consumed by fire. Cleopatra married her brother, and obtained from Cæsar the kingdom of Egypt.

Cæsar marched against Pharnaces, king of Bosphorus, the treacherous son of Mithridates the Great, whom he subdued with so little difficulty, that it gave him occasion to say, *veni, vidi, vici*. Cæsar returned to Rome at the end of this year, and was chosen consul.

46

Cæsar went into Africa and defeated Scipio, Cato, and Juba king of Mauritania. Cato, Scipio and Petreius killed themselves. Cæsar returned to Rome, and had a triumph, which lasted 4 days, for having conquered the Gauls, Egyptians, Pharnaces and Juba.

Cæsar applied himself to reform the Roman state by new laws, took a census of the citizens of Rome, whom he found to be less by more than half than what they were before their late civil wars.

The reformation of the Roman Calendar by Julius Cæsar.

Cæsar, having observed the faults that had been admitted into the calendar, attempted the rectifying of them, with the assistance of Sosigenes the mathematician, and other learned men: he abolished the lunar year and introduced the use of the solar. The first Julian year began with the first day of January, the year 45 before Jesus Christ. The year was again altered at Rome in 1582, by Pope Gregory, III.

THE FIRST JULIAN YEAR.

45

Cæsar marched into Spain, and entirely defeated the two sons of Pompey; Cneius Pompey, the elder of them, was killed in battle. The civil wars being now ended, Cæsar returned again to Rome, which he entered in triumph, was saluted with the title of imperator, and chosen consul for 10 years, and dictator for life. He abdicated the consulship in the September following.

44

Cæsar, according to some authors, rebuilt the cities of Corinth and Carthage. He was assassinated in the senate house, on the 15th of March, after having fought 50 pitched battles, slain above 1,192,000 men, and taken above 1000 towns by assault; the principal conspirators were Brutus and Cassius, whom Cæsar at his return to Rome had pardoned, they having been of Pompey's party. The conspirators seized on the capitol, whilst the city was in the greatest consternation, which Cicero endeavoured to restore to its usual tranquility, and kept it quiet till Cæsar's funeral, which was conducted by M. Antony, with great pomp, who made a funeral oration on Cæsar's death, with which the people were so greatly affected, that the principal conspirators thought it prudent to leave Rome. Antony, who had at first retired through fear of Cæsar's enemies, afterwards returned, and in a public oration laboured to raise a sedition in the city. He abolished the dictatorship, obstructed the execution of Cæsar's will, and committed several other disturbances.

Octavius, Cæsar's great nephew, and adopted son, came to Rome and took possession of his uncle's estate, but was opposed by M. Antony; upon which, Octavius gathered to himself a great number of soldiers to defend his right. The senate of Rome appointed M. Antony governor of Macedon, and made Dolabella governor of Syria. M. Antony endeavoured

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Christ

deavoured to possess himself of Gaul by force; but Decimus Brutus opposed him, and went afterwards to Mutina, now Modena, where he was besieged by Antony. The remembrance of Cæsar, and Cicero's protection of Octavius, concurred to procure him the favour both of the senate and people; but Octavius did not preserve as grateful a sense of Cicero's kindness as he ought to have done.

The MONARCHY of the ROMANS.

The death of Cæsar being known in Judea, gave Malichus an opportunity to raise new disturbances, who could not contentedly see the sovereign power in the hands of Antipater, who was a stranger and an Idumean, whom he therefore found means to poison.

- 43 The Roman senate ordered Octavius Cæsar and the consuls to march into Cisalpine Gaul against Antony. Pansa the consul was attacked and defeated by Antony, who was himself immediately afterwards beat by Hir-tius the other consul. The two consuls died of their wounds. Antony joined with Lepidus. Octavius was made consul the 22d of September, and leagued with Antony and Lepidus; and they three agreed to divide the empire between themselves, and so constituted the second triumvirate: they all three arrived at Rome with their army, on the 27th of November. They banished a great many of the citizens, and put many noble senators to death, of which number Cicero had the unhappiness to be one. The senate and Cæsar appointed C. Cassius pro-consul of Syria, who exacted 800 talents of the Jews.

The Rhatians, now called the Grisons, revolted from the Romans; but were reduced the same year, and obliged ever after to submit to the republic.

At this time the city of Lyons is said to have been founded by Lucius Minucius Plancus; it was called Lugdunum, because it was built at first on an elevation, upon the confluence of the rivers Soane and Rhone.

- 42 Octavius Cæsar and Antony defeated Cassius and Brutus, near the city of Philippi; after which Brutus killed himself.

Tiberius was born the 16th of November.

Herod, having supplied Cassius with some troops, thereby gained the friendship of Antony, and married Mariamne, the daughter of Hyrcanus.

- 41 Antony went again into Asia, and Cæsar returned to Italy. There was a great famine at Rome. Sextus Pompey, one of the sons of Pompey the Great, made himself master of the sea.

Lucius got possession of Rome, and drove Cæsar out of it, who retreated to Perugia.

- 40 L. Antony, the brother of M. Antony was besieged in Perugia; he surrendered to Octavius Cæsar. Tiberius Claudius Nero fled from Campania, with his wife Livia and his son Tiberius. Cæsar to procure the friendship of Sext. Pompey married his daughter.

Antony returned to Italy, and married Octavia, Cæsar's sister.

The Parthians invaded Syria, cut off the ears of Hyrcanus the high-priest, and carried him into captivity, having put Aristobulus in his place.

Herod came to Rome to solicit the assistance of Cæsar and Antony, where he obtained by a decree of the senate, contrary to his expectation, the

Before Christ the kingdom of Judea : from this time the first year of Herod's reign must be reckoned.

39 The magistrates were appointed for 8 years.

Young Pompey, son of Pompey the Great, made peace with Cæsar and Antony.

Ventidius was sent into Asia by Pompey, where he defeated the Parthians, recovered Syria and Palestine, and through the favour of Antony, and his own noble actions, he arrived at great honour.

38 The senate made 67 prætors. Octavius Cæsar divorced his wife Scribonia, and married Livia, who was then with child by him. Menas quitted Pompey's party, and went over to Cæsar, who made him a Roman knight.

The fleet of Augustus was defeated by Minecrates, Pompey's commander ; but he was killed in the engagement.

The Æra of Spain.

37 The Spanish æra commenced this year, which is of great use in the history of that kingdom ; also in that of the South of Gaul, and a great part of Africa.

Sextus Pompey, having gained the empire of the sea, through a foolish vanity, called himself the son of Neptune, and committed a great many violences on the coasts of Italy.

Herod, with the assistance of Socius took Jerusalem, on the fast of the sabbatic year.

Antionus was taken prisoner, and put to death : thus ended the reign of the Asmoneans, after 226 years. Herod raised Ananias, whom he had brought from Babylon, to the high-priesthood.

36 Antony returned to Italy, which he soon left again. Menas quitted the part of Pompey, and afterwards returned back to him. Cæsar defeated Pompey in a naval engagement.

Lepidus made himself master of Medina, in Sicily ; but Cæsar obliged him to give it up, and to return to Italy.

Cæsar possessed himself of Africa, by means of Statilius Taurus. Antony entered Parthia, where he was very ill treated.

35 S. Pompey surrendered himself to Antony, and was killed by his orders in Phrygia, a province of Asia. Herod made Aristobulus, the brother of Mariamne, high-priest ; but finding that he was greatly beloved by the people, caused him to be smothered in a bath.

34 Antony, having induced Artabazus, the son of Tigranes, and his successor in the kingdom of Armenia, to come to see him, contrary to the most solemn oaths, seized on him and conducted him in triumph to Alexandria, where he put him in prison, and killed him at the time that the battle of Actium was fought. Antony, after he had possessed himself of Armenia, divided it among the children of Cleopatra.

33 The kingdom of Bocchus was reduced to a province.

The king of Media made an alliance with Antony. The Dalmatians were defeated, and Augustus with the spoils that were taken from them built a portico.

Before Christ The consuls favoured Antony; Sosius the consul declared himself against Cæsar; but afterwards both the consuls quitted Antony and joined with Cæsar. Pompey's will was read in public by Augustus.

32 The senate declared war against Antony and Cleopatra, who both retired to Ephesus, where Antony got together 800 ships, of which 200 were supplied by Cleopatra.

31 The battle of Actium in Epirus was fought on the 2d of September, when Augustus obtained a complete victory over Antony, who retreated into Egypt with Cleopatra, who left him there, and took with her 60 of her own ships. Antony being greatly concerned at the departure of Cleopatra, went aboard one of the ships and failed in quest of her, abandoning his fleet; the greater part of which afterwards surrendered to Octavius Cæsar.

Herod made war against the Arabians. The sects of the scribes and Pharisees commenced this year.

30 Cæsar went into Egypt, and took the cities of Pelusium and Alexandria. Antony and Cleopatra killed themselves. Cæsar was sorry for the death of Cleopatra, as his ambition had designed her to adorn his triumph.

Herod, seeing that the party of Antony was entirely destroyed, went to Rhodes, where Cæsar was then arrived, to make his court to him, and to apologize for his having attached himself to Antony. Cæsar gave Herod back the crown of Judea, which he had laid at his feet.

The Epocha of the battle of Actium began this year.

29 Cæsar returned from the East to Italy and triumphed 3 days, for having subdued the Dalmatians, gained the battle of Actium, and for having reduced Egypt: He afterwards deliberated with Mecænas and Agrippa, about resigning his authority; but continued it at the desire of Mecænas, and made several regulations in the senate.

28 Herod put to death his wife Mariamne, and his mother-in-law Alexandra.

27 The title of Augustus was given to Cæsar, through the persuasion of Munacius Plancus; by which name he is best known in history, and which became afterwards his surname, and passed from him to all his successors in the empire.

Cornelius Gallus, the governor, of Egypt, being sent into banishment for his tyranny and oppression, killed himself.

26 Cæsar made war against the Asturians and Cantabrians, who had revolted. Cæsar fell sick.

The Salassi were subdued by Varro.

25 C. Antistius defeated the Cantabrians. Augustus founded the city of Augusta Emerita, in Lusitania, now Portugal. Agrippina built the Portico and temple of Neptune, in which was painted the story of the Argonautæ; he also reared that noble edifice the Pantheon. There was a great famine in Palestine.

24 The Cantabrians and Asturians, after Augustus's departure, were defeated by L. Æmilius.

23 Cæsar, who was dangerously sick, was cured by Antonius Musa, a celebrated Greek physician. Marcellus died. Agrippa went into Syria; the senate appointed him tribune and pro-consul to Cæsar.

P. Æmilius

Before
Christ

22 P. Æmilius Lepidus and L. Munacius Plancus were elected censors, which office ceased with them. Augustus transferred the care and expence of the public shews and sports from the ædiles to the prætors, to save that expence to the former, to whom he committed the care of extinguishing fires, allowing them for that service 600 slaves. Musena and some others formed a conspiracy against Cæsar, which being discovered they were put to death. The Cantabrians and Asturians revolted; but were suppressed by Furnius. Caius Petronius, governor of Egypt, defeated Candace, queen of Ethiopia, who had invaded Egypt, and done much mischief there, and obliged her to accept of a peace.

21 Augustus, gave his daughter Julia in marriage to Marcus Agrippa, whom he had made governor of Rome, made Syracuse a colony, sailed from thence into Greece, conferred several favours on the Lacedæmonians, and revoked several privileges that had been granted to the Athenians, because they had favoured the part of Antony: he afterwards sailed to Samos, where he passed the winter.

20 Augustus sailed into Asia, where he deprived the Cyziceans of their privileges, for having caused some Roman citizens to be whipt and put to death. He also punished the Tyrians and Sidonians for the same crimes. He obliged Phrahates, king of the Parthians, to send back all the prisoners, Roman eagles, and ensigns which his predecessors had taken from Crassus and M. Antony, in the late Parthian wars.

Augustus, in his return to Rome, sent Tiberius into Armenia, and raised Tigranes to that throne instead of Artaxias, whom the people had chosen for their king; but who was become odious to them by his tyranny.

Cæsar then returned to Samos, where Porus, king of India sent an embassy to him, desiring his alliance, offering him his assistance, and that of 600 kings, who reigned under him.

Caius Cæsar, the son of Agrippa and Julia, was born.

19 At Rome, on the return of Augustus, an altar was erected to fortune, with this inscription, *Fortunæ reduci*; sacrifices were made, and several shews were exhibited to express their joy at his appearance. Agrippa subdued the Cantabrians, and modestly declined a triumph.

The waters, Virgo, Julia and Jepula, were by Agrippa conveyed, at his own expence, into the city, by aqueducts of a most magnificent structure; and the aqueducts of Appia and Marcia were also repaired by him, at a vast expence. He accepted the office of tribune for five years.

Virgil died in the 51st year of his age, at Brundisium; his body was, according to his own desire, conveyed to Naples, and there laid in a monument erected for that purpose, on the road from Naples to Puteoli.

18 Herod, in the 18th year of his reign, began to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. *Josephus, lib. 15. ch. 14.*

17 Augustus revived the secular games, which were celebrated with great pomp. Lucius Cæsar, the brother of Caius Cæsar, was born.

16 Agrippa went into Syria, to quell some commotions there, and was invited by Herod to come into Judea, where he received him with great magnificence.

15 The kingdom of Gaul was put under a new regulation. The Rhæmans who had invaded Italy, were defeated by young Drusus, the son of Livia and Tiberius.

The

- Before Christ The temple of Vesta and the portico of Paulus were burned.
 This year Lepidus the triumvir died; Augustus took upon him the
 14 office of Pontifex Maximus, in the room of Lepidus, and prepared for
 13 a war.
 12 Agrippa died. Tiberius subdued the revolted Pannonians, and was
 adopted by Cæsar, and married to his daughter Julia. Drusus made war
 against the Sicambri and Chauci.
 11 Drusus defeated the Usipetes beyond the Rhine, and led his army as far
 as to the Visurgis, now the Weser.
 10 The temple of Janus was shut up; but opened again soon after.
 Herod built the city of Cæsarea, in honour of Augustus.
 9 Drusus made war against the Catti and Cherusci; but died as he was
 about to pass the Rhine.
 8 Augustus corrected a remarkable error which had crept into the calendar,
 namely, making the leap-year to fall out once in three; he therefore or-
 dered, that for 12 ensuing years, there should be no leap-year, and that
 afterwards there should be one every four years. A decree was passed,
 that the month Sextilis, should thenceforth from the emperor's name be
 called Augustus, which name it retains to this day.
 - Mæcenas died. Augustus went into Gaul.
 Tiberius passed the Rhine, and defeated the Barbarians.
 7 Tiberius triumphed over the Germans, who revolted from the Roman
 empire.
 6 Augustus, with a view to humble the pride of Caius and Lucius Cæsar,
 made Tiberius tribune for 5 years, and appointed him governor of Ar-
 menia.
 Matthias was high-priest of the Jews.
 5 Augustus commanded the senate to elect a consul, that he might have
 an opportunity of sending Caius with the army to improve himself in the
 concerns of the republic. Tiberius went into the East, and staid some
 time at Rhodes.
 C. Cæsar was appointed consul for 5 years.
 The great council of the Jews put Alexander and Aristobulus, the sons
 of Herod, to death.
 Quintilius Varrus was sent to govern Syria, which he impoverished by
 his extortions.
 This year Augustus published an edict, for taking a new census of all
 the people in the Roman empire, and Cyrenius or Quirinius was ap-
 pointed to number the people of Judea, of which he was governor.

THE BIRTH of JESUS CHRIST.

According to the computation of the Jewish historian, Josephus; and
 Dion Cassius, the Roman historian; the annunciation of the blessed Vir-
 gin Mary, when she conceived Jesus Christ, was on the 25th of March
 in this year; and the birth of our Saviour, on the 25th of the December
 following.

- 4 Jesus Christ was circumcised on the first of January.
 The adoration of the Magi was on the 6th of January; Joseph fled into
 Egypt with the child Jesus, and Mary, his mother.

Before
Christ

A little before the death of Herod, Joazar was made high-priest of the Jews; but soon after the death of Herod he was deposed by Archelaus, and Eleazer his brother was appointed in his room.

Josephus says, that Herod died at the time of the passover in this year. Archelaus went to Rome to ask of Augustus his father's kingdom; when Augustus, by the advice of the senate divided the government of that kingdom, and gave half to Archelaus, and the other half between his two brothers Antipas and Philip, and his sister Salome.

- 3 Caius Cæsar left Rome, to go and settle the affairs of the provinces of the Roman empire.

Joseph and Mary, Herod being dead, returned to Nazareth with the child Jesus.

- 2 Augustus commanded the consuls who were appointed for the 5 succeeding years, to examine into the public transactions of Lucius Cæsar. Augustus banished his daughter Julia, on account of her adulteries.

Augustus caused a very large canal to be made at Rome, and the Flaminian water to be let into it, in which was exhibited a mock sea fight, and other diversions. Caius Cæsar came to assist at the public shews, and afterwards went into the East with M. Lollius his governor.

Some writers are of opinion, that our Saviour was born at the latter end of this year.

The vulgar Æra of Jesus Christ with which we shall begin the modern history, answers to the 754th year from the foundation of Rome.

The TABLES of SACRED and PROFANE HISTORY compared.

EPOCH A I.

THIS Epochæ, extends from the creation of the world unto the universal deluge, and contains the history of 1656 years. It regards sacred history only; for the profane is not so ancient by many centuries.

EPOCH A II.

This Epochæ reaches from the deluge unto the calling of Abraham. It is attended with many difficulties in point of chronology. According to the computation of the vulgar Hebrew, it contains the history of 427 years; but according to that of the Samaritan of 1018.

EPOCH A III.

This Epochæ extends from the calling of Abraham unto the Israelites departure from Egypt, and contains the history of 430 years, according to the vulgar Hebrew.

EPOCH A IV.

This Epochæ begins with the Israelites departure out of Egypt, and extends to the laying the foundation of the temple at Jerusalem, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign, and contains many difficulties, especially in the chronology of the history of the judges of Israel.

EPOCH A V.

This Epochæ commences with laying the foundation of the temple of Solomon, 1015 years before Christ, and extends unto the first year of Cyrus's establishing his empire over all Asia, when he restored liberty to the Jewish captives at Babylon, and contains the history of 479 years.

EPOCH A VI.

This Epochæ contains the history of 224 years, and reaches from Cyrus's delivering the Jews from their captivity, 536 years before Christ, unto the æra of the Greeks or Seleucidæ, 312 years before Christ.

EPOCH A VII.

This seventh and last Epochæ of ancient history reaches from the æra of the Seleucidæ, when Seleucus Nicator made himself absolute master of Babylon, unto the æra of Christ, and contains an history of 312 years.

These Epochas are taken from the sacred history, by whose infallible authority all other histories ought to be regulated.

The

Since
Christ door of the church where the crime was committed. The murderers of the archbishop went to Rome to be absolved, and were ordered to repair to Jerusalem. One of them died during the journey, and the other two were confined to a place called Mocenigo, where they spent the remainder of their days in penance.

1172 St. Thomas of Canterbury was canonized on Ash-wednesday, by Alexander III.

1173 The young king of England revolted against his father, who thereupon visited St. Thomas of Canterbury's shrine to obtain his assistance.

The city of Catania, and upwards of 15,000 souls were swallowed up by an earthquake.

1174 Henry king of England still continued to persecute his father, but the king of France interposed, and obliged the young prince to submit.

1175 The emperor Frederic carried on the war in Italy.

The pope approved the institution of the order of knights of St. James in Spain, and that of the religious of St. Saviour.

1176 The army of the emperor Frederic was totally defeated by the inhabitants of the Milanese, which reduced that prince to the necessity of sending ambassadors to pope Alexander to conclude a peace.

The pope approved the establishment and rules of the Carthusians.

1177 Frederic made war against the Venetians, but was made prisoner. He then obtained an interview with pope Alexander in the month of July, asked absolution from him, and obtained it before the gates of St. Mark's church at Venice. The pope returned to Rome, and the emperor to Germany, after having made a treaty of peace little to his advantage.

1178 The pope sent a legat to an Indian king, commonly called Prester John.

Hanover, which hitherto had been but a village, obtained the privileges of a city.

The pope was recalled from Anagnia to Rome by the clergy, senate, and the other inhabitants of that capital.

A great number of persons, who were discovered at Tholouse, were excommunicated as heretics, and expelled the country by the pope's legat, assisted by some bishops. They retired into the territories of Roger count of Albi, who protected them, and made use of them to detain in prison the bishop of that city. It is from this circumstance, that they have been surnamed Albigenses.

The antipope Calistus obtained pardon, and threw himself at the pope's feet.

1179 The third council general of Lateran began the 2d of March. It was composed of upwards of 310 bishops, who condemned the Albigenses, whom they called Cathari, Patarians, Publicani, and by many other names. William, archbishop of Tyre, assisted at this council, and registered its transactions.

Lewis VII. king of France, passed over into England to visit the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury. This prince landed at Dover the 22d of August, arrived the next day at Canterbury, and took shipping for France the 26th of the same month. He caused his son Philip to be anointed and crowned king of France on All Saints Day.

Since
Christ

1180

The emperor Manuel died the 6th of October, after having governed the western empire 37 years, and 5 months, and was succeeded by his son Comnenus.

Lewis VII. king of France, died of a palsy at Paris the 18th of September, in the 60th year of his age, and 43d of his reign, and was succeeded by his son Philip. Lewis was buried in the abbey of Barbeaux, Sanus Portus, which he had founded near Melun.

1181

Henry, bishop of Albi, having assembled some troops, went into Gascony to drive out the Publicani, who had seized upon several castles. These people upon this pretended to abjure their errors, but soon after began to propagate them again.

1182

St. Francis, patriarch of the minor friars, was born at Assisium, a city of Umbria in Italy.

1183

It is here we must place the league of the Pacifici, composed of several lords, who exterminated the Barbancons.

Henry, the youngest of the king of England's three sons, died.

Andronicus Comnenus caused Alexius, emperor of the east, to be strangled, and then seized on the empire.

The inhabitants of Berry killed upwards of 7000 Albigenfes.

1184

William king of Sicily took several places from the Greeks. The Saracens came from Africa into Spain with a numerous army, but were repulsed by the Spaniards.

1185

There was a dispute between pope Urban and the emperor Frederic, concerning the lands bequeathed to the church of Rome by the empress Matilda, the inheritance of bishops, to which the emperor formed pretensions, and the taxes which it was customary to make abesses pay.

Frederic caused his son to be declared king of the Romans, with the consent of the princes of the empire.

Isaac, surnamed Angelus, killed Andronicus, and seized on the empire.

1186

The English made themselves masters of Ireland.

The inhabitants of Livonia embraced the christian religion.

Frederic married his son to Constantia, daughter of Roger king of Sicily, who gave her for portion Sicily, Calabria, and Apulia.

An assembly held at Geinlenheusem wrote to the pope concerning the emperor's pretensions. The pope, dissatisfied with the letter, was about to excommunicate the emperor, when the inhabitants of Verona prevailed on him to desist.

1187

The pope left Verona, with an intention to excommunicate the emperor, but died before he could accomplish his design, on the 17th of October: Gregory VIII. succeeded him. This pope exhorted the faithful to march to the assistance of the Holy Land, and ordered them to fast for five years, every Friday in Advent, to abstain from meat every Wednesday and Saturday; and died in the month of December.

The city of Jerusalem was taken the 3d of October by Saladin king of Syria and Egypt. Thus ended this kingdom 88 years after its foundation.

1188

Philip, king of France, by the advice of the ecclesiastical and temporal lords of his kingdom, issued out an edict commanding all those who should not take up the cross, to pay once the tithe of all their substance towards the expences of his expedition to the Holy Land. The Bernardins, Carthusians, the religious of Fortevrauld, and the hospitals for

Since
Christ

for lepers, were alone exempted by the king from this tax, which was called the Saladine tythe.

The Dutch and Zelanders marched against the Saracens; and killed upwards of 60,000 of them.

1189

Henry II. king of England, died at Chinon in Tourain, the 7th of July, aged 61, having reigned 34 years, 7 months, and 5 days. As soon as he was dead, all his attendants deserted the body, without giving themselves any trouble about its burial, being only intent upon plundering the most precious things he had about him. Richard his son succeeded him, caused himself to be crowned in the beginning of September, and buried his father at Fontevraud in a very magnificent manner.

The kings of England and France set out for the Holy Land. The queen mother of France, and William of Champagne, cardinal archbishop of Rheims, were charged with the government of the kingdom; during the king's absence.

William, bishop of Ely, the pope's legat, was appointed regent of England, during Richard's absence. The two armies marched together as far as Lyons, where they separated for the conveniency of subsistence; and afterwards they took shipping to avoid the difficulties of a march by land.

William the Good, king of Sicily, died without issue. His aunt Constantia, wife of Henry the emperor's son, thought to succeed him, but was prevented by her natural brother Tancred, who seized on the kingdom.

1190

The emperor Frederic passed over into Greece with a numerous army, but a great part of it perished through the perfidy of the Greeks.

Frederic made himself master of all Cilicia, and defeated the Saracen army. But in pursuing the runaways had the misfortune of being thrown by his horse into the river Salphet, out of which he was taken alive, but died immediately after, extremely regretted. His son Henry VI. succeeded him.

1191

Philip arrived at Messina the 16th of September; eight days before Richard.

Henry VI. was crowned emperor, and his wife empress, by pope Celestine.

Philip took shipping the 30th of March, and arrived at Ptolemais the 2d of April, some time before Richard, who was delayed by the conquest of Cyprus; which he took from the Greeks. The two monarchs after their junction undertook the siege of Acra; which capitulated. Philip was seized with a disorder, by which his hair, and the nails of his hands and feet dropt off; and all the skin of his body peeled off. Upon this he set out for France the 3d of August, leaving the command of his troops, that remained in Palestine, to Eudo of Burgundy; passed through Rome, and arrived at Fontainebleau in the Christmas holidays.

1192

Richard, king of England, ceded the kingdom of Cyprus to Guy of Luzignan, for that of Jerusalem, which belonged to Guy; and which Richard hoped he should be able to recover from the Infidels.

Richard, king of England, was on his return home made prisoner by Leopold duke of Austria, and delivered up into the hands of the emperor Henry VI. who detained him for 14 months; during which

Since
Christ

time Richard's brother, surnamed John Lackland, took possession of his throne. The pope excommunicated Henry for detaining Richard.

1193 Philip king of France, married in the beginning of August a sister of Canute VI. of Denmark, but soon separated from her, on pretence of their being too nearly related. This prince seized on a great many places in Normandy, during Richard's imprisonment.

Henry VI. made himself master of Sicily and Apulia.

1194 Richard obtained his liberty the 2d of February, arrived in England the 13th of March, caused himself to be crowned and consecrated a second time, and passed over into Normandy with a powerful fleet, and recovered several of the places taken by Philip during his absence.

1195 The Saracens assembled a numerous army, and came from Africa into Spain, where they defeated Alphonfus VIII. king of Granada and Castile, and killed upwards of 50,000 of his troops.

A peace was concluded between the kings of England and France.

Isaac Angelus was deposed by his brother Alexius Angelus, who took possession of the empire.

The emperor Henry passed over into Italy, and made himself master of Sicily, which belonged to him in right of his wife. He used the Sicilians so cruelly upon this occasion, that his wife, affected with their misfortunes, obliged her husband by force to grant them a favourable peace.

There was a civil war in Poland.

In the month of March the Seine overflowed its banks, and laid all Paris and the isle of France under water. Historians assures us that this was one of the greatest that ever was.

1197 Henry VI. sent to Palestine an army of 60,000 men, who defeated the Saracens in several battles. This prince died at Messina. Philip brother to Henry, and Otho duke of Saxony, quarrelled about the empire. The pope consented that Frederic, son of the emperor Henry, should be crowned king of Sicily, on his paying him a 1000 marks of silver, and as much more to the cardinals.

1198 Innocent III. sent to France cardinal Peter of Capua, to negotiate a peace between Philip and the king of England. These two kings had an interview, in which they agreed upon nothing, except choosing the cardinal of Capua for their mediator.

The order of the Holy Trinity was instituted for the redemption of captives, by St. John of Matha. The religious of this order have been called Mathurins in France, from the chapel of St. Mathurin in James's-street, which was given them on their first establishment.

The cardinal of Capua, the pope's legat, laid the kingdom of France under an interdict, and excommunicated the king, because he would not take back his wife Batilda, whom he had repudiated; nor put away Mary, a daughter of the duke of Aquitain, whom he had married in her room; but the publication of the sentence was deferred till after Christmas.

1199 The king of England laid siege to the castle of Chalus, near Limoges. The besiegers offered to surrender the place, provided they should have life, liberty, and their arms allowed them. Richard refused to listen to those terms; upon which they defended themselves courageously, and one of them called Gourdon, shot him in the arm with an arrow, of which wound he died the 6th of April. He was succeeded by John, surnamed Lackland.

The

Since
Christ

The king of France caused to be taken off the sentence of excommunication pronounced against him, by parting with the duke of Aquitaine's daughter, and taking back his first wife, whom he however soon afterwards repudiated a second time.

1200

Philip concluded a peace with John king of England, and married his son Lewis, aged 13, to Blanche of Castile.

1201

The city of Riga in Livonia was founded.

John king of England, repudiated Avifa his wife, and married Isabella, daughter of the duke of Angouleme, which caused disturbances in his kingdom, and induced the lords to have recourse to Philip, who thereupon declared war against the king of England.

The two pretenders for the western empire ravaged Thuringia. The pope sent a legat to Germany to encourage Otho's friends.

1203

Philip king of France laid siege to Chateau Gaillard, a place situated seven leagues from Rouen.

Constantinople was taken the 10th of July by the French and Venetians, who drove from thence the emperor Alexius Angelus, and took out of prison his brother Isaac Angelus, whom they placed on the throne with his son Alexius, who was crowned the 1st of August. But the inhabitants of this capital being dissatisfied with Isaac and Alexius proclaimed Nicholas Connabius emperor.

1204

Philip returned in the month of February to the siege of Chateau Gaillard, which the winter had interrupted, and made himself master of it in three days. He after this reduced Normandy, which had been ceded 292 years before by Charles the Simple to Raoul, who was the first duke of that province.

The emperor Philip caused himself to be crowned, a second time, emperor of Germany, at Aix la-Chapelle, by Adolphus, archbishop of Cologne.

Alexius Angelus fell upon the Latins by the advice of Murzulphus. Murzulphus seized on Connabius, rid himself of Alexius, continued the war, and then betook himself to flight. Theodorus Lascaris, son-in-law of Alexius Angelus, was placed in his room by the Greeks. Constantinople was taken by the Latins, who elected Baldwin earl of Flanders for emperor, and made themselves masters of the territories belonging to the Greek empire in Europe. The princes of the Greeks secured those in Asia, where they established several independant states.

Theodorus Lascaris fixed the seat of his empire at Nicea, a city of Bithynia.

The princes of the family of the Comneni seized upon some territories; namely, Michael of a part of Epirus; David of Heraclea, Pontus, and Paphlagonia; and Alexius his brother of the city of Trebizond, where he established an empire, that always remained separate from that of Constantinople.

1205

Baldwin marched against the Scythians, who cut his army to pieces near Adrianople, and took him prisoner; some time after this misfortune Baldwin died in prison.

Adolphus, archbishop of Cologne, was deposed by the pope's legat, for having crowned Philip of Suabia, and was succeeded in his see by Bruno. Philip made himself master of Cologne, from whence Otho escaped with great difficulty, and retired into England.

Since
Christ

Henry, brother of Baldwin, was elected emperor of Constantinople the 20th of August, and reigned 10 years.

1206

Stephen of Langron laid the kingdom of England under an interdiction, because the king would not acknowledge him archbishop of Canterbury; which he was afterwards obliged to do.

1207

A peace was concluded between Philip and Otho. Philip retained the empire, but his daughter was promised to Otho, who was likewise declared his successor.

Adolphus, archbishop of Cologne, was absolved by the archbishop, and Bruno set at liberty.

1208

Raymond VI. earl of Tholouse, caused Peter of Chateau-neuf, a white friar, and the first who had exercised the function of inquisitor, to be murdered. The pope, incensed at his behaviour, raised troops, excommunicated Raymond, and gave his territories to the first that should seize upon them. Raymond asked the pope's pardon, and obtained absolution on conditions very mortifying for a prince.

The emperor Philip was killed at Bamberg by Otho de Witelsbach. Otho, duke of Saxony, was elected at Francfort king of Germany in his room.

The order of friars was instituted, called Fratres Minores.

1209

Otho was crowned emperor by pope Innocent III. but the inhabitants of Rome revolted against the new emperor.

The army of the Croisade, amounting to upwards of 50,000 men, under the command of the earl of Montfort, attacked the town of Beziers, made themselves masters of it the latter end of July, and put to the sword upwards of 30,000 persons, some authors say 60,000. The Croisade made itself master of Carcassone, and several other places.

An assembly was held at Wertzburg.

Aristotle's books of physicks and metaphysicks, that had been lately brought from Constantinople, and translated into Latin, were condemned and burnt by a council at Paris, who forbade the reading of them on pain of excommunication.

The city of Lubeck was burned to ashes.

1210

Otho revenged himself of the Romans in an hostile manner, which obliged the pope to excommunicate him, and declare him deprived of the empire, in a council held at Rome.

John, king of England, exacted heavy contributions from the Jews settled in his dominions, which some of them having refused to pay, he ordered them to lose every day a tooth, till they had paid the whole sum.

1211

The pope caused his sentence of excommunication against the emperor Otho to be published in Germany by Sifroi archbishop of Mentz.

An assembly was held at Nuremberg, in which Frederic II. grandson of Frederic Barbarossa, was elected emperor in the place of Otho.

1212

Otho returned from Italy into Germany, ravaged Thuringia, and performed the ceremonies of his marriage. Frederic II. hastened to Germany with an army, and put Otho to flight. The new emperor then went to Mentz, and, after being proclaimed emperor there, to Aix-la-Chapelle, where he was crowned.

John, king of England, being informed that Philip Augustus was preparing a fleet to invade his territories, applied to the pope for absolution, and promised to make his kingdom tributary to the holy see, and

Since
Christ and to pay yearly 1000 pounds sterling by way of tribute, over and above the old tribute called Peter-pence.

1213 Philip, king of France, assembled a fleet of 1700 ships, and an army of 60,000 men, to invade England. Ferdinand, count of Flanders, having neglected to join the French army, the king marched against him, and took several places from him. The English came to the count's assistance with a fleet of 500 ships, which attacked that of France, took upwards of 300 vessels loaded with stores, ran upwards of 100 more a-ground, and landed to set fire to the rest. The king of France, who was then besieging Ghent, marched with great haste to his ships, surprised the English, routed them, and obliged them to take to their ships again; but as he despaired of being able to save the rest of his fleet, he ordered the stores and engines of war to be landed, and fire to be set to the ships, as likewise to the town of Damme.

The king of Arragon having laid siege to the city of Muret with an army of almost 100,000 men. The count of Montfort got into the place to defend it, and in a sally at the head of 800 or 900 horsemen, killed the king of Arragon, and cut to pieces upwards of 20,000 of his troops.

1214 The king of England landed at Rochelle in the beginning of spring, and took Angers and several other places, but was obliged to retire on Philip's approach. After this expedition, Philip attacked Otho near the village of Bovines in Flanders, and defeated his army consisting of 150,000 men, of whom upwards of 30,000 remained on the field of battle.

Henry, son of Alphonfus king of Arragon, succeeded his father.

Lewis, son of Philip Augustus, as a thanksgiving for his father's late victory, founded the abbey of our Lady of Victory near Senlis.

1215 Simon, count of Montfort, general of the Croisade against the Albigenses, assumed the title of count of Tholouse, the county of that name having been adjudged to him by the council of Montpellier and the pope.

The pope's legat reformed the university of Paris, and renewed the orders not to read the works of Aristotle, except the logick of that philosopher, which he gave them leave to teach.

The pope approved the order of Fratres Minores, which began this year to establish itself at Paris.

The Dominicans likewise established themselves this year in Paris, in St. James's-street, and from thence have been called Jacobins by the French.

The fourth general council of Lateran was held in the month of November. It consisted of upwards of 400 bishops, and above 1000 abbots.

1216 The emperor Otho died at Brunswick.

The barons of England revolted against the king, and were excommunicated by the pope, on the king's complaining against them. They however proceeded to elect for king, Lewis the son of Philip Augustus; and this young prince passed over into England, and carried on the war against John, surnamed Lackland, who died the 17th of October, after having reigned 18 years, 5 months, and 4 days. He was succeeded by his son Henry III.

Since
Christ

Henry, emperor of Constantinople, died the 10th of June, and Peter de Courtenay, count of Auxerre, who had married his sister Yoland, was elected in his room.

1217

Henry of Castile died, who left his territories to his sister Berengaria, queen of Leon. This princess gave them to her son Ferdinand, who succeeded his father Alphonfus in the kingdom of Leon.

Peter de Courtenay was crowned emperor of Constantinople the 18th of April, in one of the suburbs of Rome, by Honorius III. but was taken prisoner in his journey to Rome, by Theodorus Comnenus, prince of Epirus. His empress Yoland governed the empire three years.

1218

Simon de Montfort, general of the Croisade against the Albigenfes, having besieged Tholouse, was killed during the siege, being wounded by five arrows. His son Amaury, succeeded to his titles.

Theodorus Comnenus renounced the Greek schism to join the Latin church.

1219

The christians passed over into Egypt, and made themselves masters of the city of Damietta, after a siege in which there fell upward of 80,000 Saracens.

1220

Frederic, having composed the troubles in Germany, passed into Italy, and caused himself to be crowned emperor at Rome, by pope Honorius.

Peter de Courtenay, emperor of Constantinople, died this year, and was succeeded in the empire by his son Robert, who reigned seven years.

1221

Frederic founded the university of Padua, and quarrelled with the pope, who excommunicated him.

St. Dominick, founder of the order of Brother Preachers, died at Bologna in Italy the 6th of August, aged 51 years.

1222

The emperor Frederic caused his son Henry to be elected king of Germany, in an assembly held at Wurtzburg, and had himself crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Theodorus Lascaris died, who was succeeded by John Ducas, his son-in law.

The christians, having unadvisedly made war against the sultan of Egypt, were defeated by him, and obliged to restore Damietta.

An impostor, who called himself the Messiah, and showed marks on his hands, feet, and side, for those our Saviour received on the cross, was condemned in a council held at Oxford, and afterwards burnt.

1223

Philip, king of France, died at Mante the 25th of July, aged about 58 years, of which he had reigned 43 years, 8 months. and 14 days. He was succeeded by his son Lewis VIII. surnamed the Lion, on account of his great courage.

The order of St. Mary of Mercy, was founded at Barcelona, by St. Peter Nolascus, under the authority of James I. king of Arragon, and by the advice of Raymund de Pennefort.

Frederic came into Italy to make war against the pope, but the king of Jerusalem, being come to Rome to solicit assistance against the infidels, brought about a peace between the emperor and the pope. The king of Jerusalem married Yoland, widow to Peter de Courtney, and proceeded to France and England to solicit succours against the Saracens.

Alphonfus,

Since
Christ
1224 Alphonfus, king of Portugal, died, and was succeeded by his son Sanchus II. His brother Alphonfus was declared regent.

Raymund, count of Tholouse being dead, his son, of the same name, succeeded him, submitted to the church of Rome, and was reconciled in the council held at Montpellier.

Lewis VIII. king of France, entered Poitou, obtained a victory over the English, and made himself master of all the places they possessed as far as the Garonne. He afterwards besieged and took Rochelle.

1225 By the month of February the king of France, and a great many prelates and lords formed a league against the Albigenfes, and took crosses from the hands of the legat. The city of Avignon, having refused the army a free passage, was besieged, and taken after a siege of three months. Lewis, king of France, caused the walls to be rased, and the ditches to be filled up. The health of this prince growing weaker and weaker every day, he thought proper to return to Paris, and died at the castle of Montpensier in the beginning of November, aged near 40 years, 3 months, and 24 days. He was succeeded by his son Lewis IX. called St. Lewis, then 11 years and a half old, under the tuition of his mother Blanche. Lewis was crowned at Rheims by the bishop of Soissons the 1st of December.

Raymundus, count of Tholouse, was excommunicated in a council held at Paris, and his territories given to Lewis king of France, and his successors, to whom Amaury, count of Monfort, had made over all his claims.

1227 Gregory IX. renewed the excommunication pronounced against Frederic, for not having marched into Syria with the other princes of the Croisade. The emperor upon this published manifestoes against the pope and the cardinals.

Raymond, count of Tholouse, and the inhabitants of that city, were excommunicated in a council held at Narbonne during the Lent of this year.

An assembly met in the beginning of this year at Aix-la-Chapelle. in which the emperor, and other princes of the Croisade, resolved upon an expedition to the Holy Land.

1228 Frederic passed into Syria, and the king of Jerusalem laid a great many snares for him. The pope seized on several places in Apulia during Frederic's absence. The Romans expelled the pope, who retired to Viterbo.

Robert, emperor of Constantinople, died, and was succeeded by his brother Baldwin II.

1229 Frederic concluded a treaty with the sultan, and caused himself to be crowned king of Jerusalem the 18th of March. He then returned to Italy, and recovered the places which he had lost during his absence.

Theodorus Comnenus having made himself master of Theffalonica, and taken the title of emperor of Constantinople, was excommunicated by the pope.

The university of Paris, unable to obtain justice for the death of some of its students killed by soldiers, shut up the schools, and retired, some to Rheims, and some to Angers. The Dominicans took the advantage to obtain degrees, and got leave to teach, which occasioned those disputes they afterwards had with the university.

Since
Christ

- Frederic was absolved by the pope, and reconciled to him at Anagnia.
- 1230 Alphonfus, king of Leon, died, and left his kingdom to his two daughters; but his son Ferdinand, king of Castile, took possession of it.
- 1231 Frederic grew suspicious of his son Henry, and banished him to Sicily.
- Pope Gregory renewed the orders not to read Aristotle's books, till they were corrected.
- 1233 The pope wrote to Germanus, patriarch of Constantinople, concerning the re-union of the two churches, and sent legats to him for that purpose.
- The university of Paris was re-established and reformed. That famous body made soon after a decree to hinder the Regulars from having above one chair of divinity in Paris.
- The statutes of Raymund, count of Tholouse, against the Albigenes, enacted by the council of Melun of the preceding year, were published the 14th of February of the present.
- 1234 The Statindgs, hereticks of Germany, having assembled against the catholicks, were defeated and cut to pieces by the troops of the archbishop of Bremen, the duke of Brabant, and the count of Holland, who utterly exterminated them.
- St. Lewis, aged 20, married at Sens the 27th of May, Margueret daughter of Raymund Berengarius, count of Provence.
- 1235 Frederic made war in Lombardy. His son having formed a league against him in the cities of Lombardy, his father seized on him, deposed him, and banished him to Apulia, where the ensuing year he died in prison.
- 1236 Conrad, second son of Frederic, was, on the death of his brother, elected king of Germany.
- 1237 Frederic went into Italy, and retook almost all the cities of Lombardy.
- Baldwin came into the west to demand assistance against the emperor of the Greeks.
- 1238 The pope excommunicated and deposed Frederic, and offered his kingdom to Robert, brother of St. Lewis, who refused accepting it.
- The faculty of theology at Paris condemned plurality of benefices.
- Some Carmelites, or White Friars, removed from the east into the west; where they settled themselves.
- Frederic laid the first foundation of the university of Vienna, in Austria.
- 1239 Italy was laid waste by a war between the Guelphs and Giblins. Frederic encamped before Rome. but was repulsed. The pope formed a league against him, and made himself master of Ferrara.
- 1241 Frederic took the castle of Campania, in which were the relations of pope Gregory, whom he hanged.
- 1242 St. Lewis had a son born, whom he named after himself.
- 1245 The pope retired into France, and ordered a council at Lyons.
- The first general council of Lyons was held June 26, at which the emperor Frederic was deposed and excommunicated; in consequence of which the Germans chose king of Rome Henry VIII. landgrave of Hesse and Thuringia. The pope laid a tax upon the clergy, and

Since
Christ

and gave the money arising from it to Henry to carry on the war against Frederic.

1246

Henry VIII. who had been elected king of the Romans, died the 6th of February, in whose place was elected William earl of Holland. The emperor endeavoured, in vain, to be absolved, but was refused by the pope.

1247

One Peter des Vignes, being accused of an intention to poison the emperor Frederic, had both his eyes put out, and was imprisoned at Capua.

1248

Frederic besieged and took the city of Parma, which had revolted.

William, count of Holland, seized upon Aix-la-Chapelle, and caused himself to be crowned king.

1249

St. Lewis departed August 25th for the Holy Land, and arrived at the island of Cyprus the 25th of September; where he passed the winter.

1250

St. Lewis arrived at Damietta the 4th of June, and made himself master of the city.

St. Lewis gave the Saracens battle, and routed their whole army; but was himself, a few days after, beaten and taken prisoner, but obtained a truce from the Saracens for 10 years.

The emperor Frederic died the 13th of December, and left his kingdoms to his son Conrad; nevertheless, the pope confirmed the empire to William earl of Holland.

The faculty of theology at Paris determined that it was not permitted to persons to make their confessions to whom they pleased, without the consent of their curate. The brother preachers, not being willing to consent to this, nor to conform to the statutes of the university, were excluded from that body.

1251

Conrad came to Apulia, and took possession of the kingdom.

The pope returned to Italy, and excommunicated Conrad and his adherents.

1252

Conrad was poisoned, but through the care of his physicians recovered. The pope inclined to this prince, and offered to absolve him, if he would marry one of his relations; but the emperor rejected his proposal.

Ferdinand, king of Leon, and Castile died the 1st of June, and was succeeded by his son Alphonfus.

Queen Blanche, the mother of St. Lewis, died at Melun the 26th of November; aged above 65 years.

1253

The college of the Sorbonne was founded.

The university of Paris wrote circular letters to all the bishops in France, to engage their assistance against the preaching friars.

The emperor Conrad died, the 22d of May, having been poisoned by Mainfroy, his natural brother. He left his kingdoms to his son Conradin. The pope would have seized upon Sicily, but was opposed by Mainfroy.

1255

St. Lewis returned from Palestine to Vincennes, September the 5th.

Mainfroy defeated the pope's forces, and made himself master of Apulia and Sicily. Pope Alexander IV. invested Edmund, son of the king of England, with the kingdom. The pope issued his bulls for re-establishing the preaching friars in the university of Paris. The university

Since
Christ

verfity wrote to the pope to recall his firft bull, the execution of which was fufpended by the king.

John Ducas died, after a reign of 33 years; and was fucceeded by his fon Theodorus Lafcaris.

William, earl of Holland, died in December.

1256

The 1ft of March the univerfity of Paris made a concordate for determining their difputes with the preaching friars, but the pope put out feveral bulls againft the concordate, and the fupposed authors of it. A book called the Eternal Gofpel was condemned by the pope to be burnt.

1257

The electors of the empire were divided in the election of an emperor; one party chofe at Francfort in the month of January, Richard brother to the king of England, and the other Alphonfus king of Caftile.

Alphonfus III. fucceeded his deceased brother Sanchus II. in the kingdom of Portugal.

1259

Theodorus Lafcaris died, and left his fon John, then but fix years old, under the guardianship of Arfenius patriarch of Conftantinople, and George Mufalo; but Michael Paleologus, a descendant from Alexius Comnenus, took that power, and caufed himfelf to be proclaimed regent.

The pope engaged feveral of the members of the univerfity of Paris to receive the religious mendicants.

1260

Michael Paleologus caufed himfelf to be joined in the government of the empire, depofed Arfenius, and put in his place Nicephorus of Ephelus.

The feft of the Flagelifts began now to be eftablifhed at Perufia.

1261

Michael Paleologus took Conftantinople from the Latins, by the means of the fecret intelligence which he received from the Greeks who were in the city. Thus ended the empire of the Latins at Conftantinople, which had fubfifted 58 years.

1262

Pope Urban invefted Charles, count of Anjou, with the kingdom of Sicily, on paying him an acknowledgment.

Michael Paleologus put out the eyes of John, and made himfelf fole mafter of the empire.

1263

Civil wars in England, and many troubles in Germany.

1264

The feaft of the Holy Sacrament was intituted by pope Urban, on the 8th of September.

1265

Charles, count of Anjou, was, June the 28th, crowned at Rome king of Sicily.

Simon, legat of the holy fee, reformed the univerfity of Paris, and confirmed the order of 1215, concerning the books of Aristotle.

1266

Mainfroy was defeated and killed in battle the 26th of February. Charles got into poffeffion of Sicily.

1267

Conradin, fon of Conrad, marched into Italy with an army to retake the kingdom of Sicily. He took Tufcany and Romania, and entered Rome, where he was proclaimed by the people emperor.

1268

Conradin was defeated and taken prifoner in the month of Auguft, by Charles king of Sicily.

1269

Conradin was, October 27th, put to death at Naples.

Since
Christ

St. Lewis went into Africa, where he died August the 25th, aged 55 years, and 4 months; having reigned 43 years, 9 months, and 18 days. Philip, surnamed the Hardy, succeeded him.

1270
1271

Philip, the Hardy, returned to France, after having made a truce with the Africans.

Richard, who had been elected emperor, died in England the 2d of April.

The FIFTH EPOCH.

This Epoch extends from the year 1273, when Rodolphus of Hapsbourg was raised to the imperial throne, to 1589, when the royal branch of Bourbon succeeded to the right of the French crown. This Epoch, which lasted 316 years, is full of great events. The holy see removed from Rome to Avignon, which occasioned a schism in the church. New sectaries attacked it with their dogma. The empire of the east, almost grown old, suffers its total overthrow; whilst the empire in the west was not without its domestic troubles. France, and some other kingdoms, though more quiet, still sustained some shocks.

Since
Christ

RODOLPHUS count of Hapsbourg, was, in October, elected emperor, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.

1273

Henry, king of England, died the 21st of November, and was succeeded by his son Edward.

1274

At an assembly at Nuremburg, Rodolphus was acknowledged emperor by all the German princes, except Ottogar king of Bohemia, who refused to be present at this meeting.

1275

Henry, surnamed the Fat, king of Navarre, died at Pampeluna the 21st of July.

1276

Rodolphus having declared war against Ottogar king of Bohemia, the princes of the empire obliged him to cede to Rodolphus, Austria, and the other provinces which he had seized, and to take an oath of allegiance to him as emperor.

James I. king of Arragon, died, and was succeeded by his son Peter III.

The city of Lubeck was destroyed by fire.

1278

The emperor Rodolphus engaged Ottogar the 27th of August. Ottogar lost his life in the battle, with 14,000 men. Venceslaus, his son, a child of 8 years old, succeeded him, and reigned 27 years.

1279

Alphonfus, king of Portugal, died; and was succeeded by his son Dennis.

1280

This year was remarkable for a great plenty of provisions.

1281

The city of Marienburg, in Prussia, was founded.

1282

The Sicilians murdered, on Easter Sunday, all the French in their island, not sparing women with child, nor children at the breast; and this massacre has been called the Sicilian Vespers, because the first stroke of the bell that was to call the people to vespers served as a signal to the conspirators.

Peter, king of Arragon, seized upon Sicily.

Alphonfus,

Since
Christ

- Alphonfus, king of Castile, was stript of his crown by his son Sanchus.
- 1283 Michael Paleologus, emperor of the east, died; and was succeeded by his son Andronicus. The patriarch Veccus was expelled, and Joseph restored.
- There was a new separation of the Greek and Latin churches on the death of Michael.
- 1284 Charles, king of Sicily, was defeated by the king of Arragon, and his son Charles the Lame taken prisoner.
- Alphonfus, king of Castile, died; and his son Sanchus remained in the quiet possession of the kingdom.
- 1285 Charles, king of Sicily, died the 7th of January, and was succeeded by his son Charles the Lame.
- Philip the Bold, king of France, died the 6th of October, and was succeeded by his son Philip, surnamed the Handsome.
- Peter III. king of Arragon, died the 9th of November, and was succeeded by his son Alphonfus.
- 1287 Charles the Lame recovered his liberty.
- The Tartars committed great ravages in Poland.
- Eric IX. king of Denmark, reigned 34 years.
- 1289 Charles the Lame had himself crowned king of Sicily at Rome, the 28th of May; but Frederic of Arragon disputed the crown with him.
- 1291 The emperor Rodolphus died the last day of September, aged 73 years and 5 months, after a reign of 18 years.
- Alphonfus, king of Anjou, died, and was succeeded by his son James.
- 1292 Adolphus, count of Nassau, was elected emperor the 6th of January.
- Edward, king of England, made war against Philip the Handsome.
- 1294 Peter Moron, a famous hermit, was elected pope, and called himself Celestin V. but at the persuasion of Benedict Cajetan, renounced the popedom the 12th of December. Cajetan caused himself to be elected in his stead the 24th of the same month, and took the name of Boniface VIII.
- The emperor Adolphus ravaged Thuringia.
- 1295 Sanchus, king of Castile died, and left his crown to his son Ferdinand.
- 1297 Adolphus was deposed by the princes of Germany, who elected in his stead Albert duke of Austria, son of the emperor Rodolphus. The deposed emperor was defeated and killed in a battle he fought upon this occasion.
- 1298 Chajan, prince of the Tartars, renounced mahometanism, embraced christianity, drove the Saracens out of Palestine, and made himself master of all the towns that the infidels had possessed in the kingdom.
- 1299 An earthquake in Germany.
- 1300 Pope Boniface established a jubilee for every 100 years. He shewed himself in Rome in pontifical and imperial robes, with this device, *Ecce duo Gladii*.
- Wencefflaus, king of Bohemia, was elected king of Poland.
- The beginning of the Ottoman family is referred to this year.
- 1301 Boniface VIII. excommunicated Philip the Handsome, and declared himself sovereign in temporals as well as spirituals, Philip the Handsome

Since
Christ
some fixed the parliament of Paris to one residence, and gave it the palace which now goes by that name, and which was built under the direction of Enguerrand de Marigny, intendant of the revenues.

1302 William de Nogaret presented, the 12th of March, a letter of complaint to Philip the Handsome against pope Boniface VIII. Philip assembled the states of his kingdom at Paris against the pretensions of Boniface; who, the 16th of November published a bull, beginning with the words, *Unam Sanctam*.

Some authors refer to this time the invention of the mariner's compass, or needle, which they attribute to Flavius, a native of Melfe; but others insist he only improved it.

1303 Boniface was made prisoner at Anagnia the 8th of September, ill used by Sciarra Colonna, and died the 12th of October. Benedict IX. succeeded him.

1304 Philip the Handsome held an assembly at Paris the 12th of June, in which he appealed to the next council.

Pope Benedict repealed the bulls which Boniface had published against France.

Edward, king of England, reduced Scotland.

1305 Clement V. was elected pope, and crowned at Lyons. He resided in France. He repealed all the bulls against France, particularly the bull *Unam Sanctam*.

Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia and Poland, died; and was succeeded by his son Wenceslaus, who was killed the 3d of August. Upon this Henry of Carinthia, his near relation, usurped the crown of Bohemia.

The knights templars were informed against, and Philip the Handsome took upon him the care of prosecuting them.

1306 Italy suffered by intestine wars and rebellions.

1307 The templars were taken up in all parts of the kingdom the 5th of October, and examinations taken against them in Paris, and several other places.

1308 The emperor Albert was killed by one of his nephews the 10th of May, and succeeded by Henry of Luxemburg the 1st of November.

Edward, king of England, died; and was succeeded by his son Edward II.

The pope removed the affairs of the templars before the holy see. The divines of the university of Paris gave their opinion of them. The pope examined the templars, who were delivered up to him, and gave the inquisitors and ordinaries leave to try them, and named commissaries to proceed against the order.

Dulcin, who had gathered about him great numbers of people, was apprehended near Verceil, and burnt there for a heretick, and his followers dispersed.

The knights of St. John of Jerusalem made themselves masters of the island of Rhodes.

1309 Henry VII. was crowned emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle the 6th of January.

The pope's commissaries prepared for the trial of the templars.

1310 The templars were condemned in a council held at Paris, and several of them were executed in the month of May. The whole order was informed against.

Since
Christ

All that Boniface VIII. had done to the prejudice of France, was formally repealed the 27th of April by pope Clement.

1311

A general council at Vienna was opened the 16th of October.

1312

The council of Vienna came to a resolution of extinguishing the order of knights templars, and likewise condemned the opinion of the Begards and Begurnes as erroneous.

The emperor Henry VII. came into Italy, and had himself crowned at Rome the 1st of August.

Philip the Handsome founded the university of Orleans.

Ferdinand, king of Castile, died; and was succeeded by his son Alphonfus XI. a child of 18 months old.

1313

The emperor Henry having received, in communion, a poisoned host, died the 2d of August. His death was followed by an interregnum of 14 months.

The great master of the templars, and the dolphin's brother were executed at Paris the 11th of March.

1314

The electors of the empire assembled at Paris, and then divided into two parties, one of which elected Lewis of Bavaria the 18th of October, and the other Frederic, son of Albert of Austria. This division occasioned a war in Germany.

Philip the Handsome, king of France, died, the 29th of November, aged 46 years, of which he had reigned 29, 1 month, and 23 days. He was succeeded by his son Lewis X. surnamed Hutin.

1315

Germany was afflicted with plague and famine.

Walter Lollard began to propagate his opinions.

1316

Philip, count of Poitiers, assembled the cardinals at Lyons, where they elected, the 6th of August, John XXII. who was crowned there the 5th of September, and from thence went to reside at Avignon.

Lewis X. king of France, died, the 5th of June, leaving his wife Clemence big with child. She was delivered of a son the 13th of November, who was called John, and lived but eight days. Upon this Philip, surnamed the Long, brother of Lewis Hutin, was declared king of France.

1317

Philip the Long assembled the states of the kingdom at Paris, and all the members promised not to acknowledge any other king but Philip and his male issue, to the exclusion of the female.

1319

The order of Christ was re-established in Portugal, who were invested with the estates of the templars.

1321

Frederic, king of Sicily, associated his son Peter in the kingdom.

1322

Philip the Long, king of France, died at Vincennes the 3d of January, aged 28 years, of which he had scarce reigned more than five. His brother Charles IV. surnamed the Handsome, succeeded him.

1323

Mount Ætna cast up so great a quantity of flames, that all the country round suffered by the eruption.

Frederic was defeated and made prisoner by Lewis of Bavaria, against whom the pope fulminated a sentence of excommunication.

1324

There was at this time great troubles in Sicily.

1325

Dennis, king of Portugal, died; and was succeeded by Alphonfus.

1326

James II. king of Arragon died, and was succeeded by Alphonfus IV.

1327

Urchan, or Orchan, son of Ottoman, king of the Turks, succeeded his father.

Lewis of Bavaria came into Italy.

Edward

Since Christ
1328 Edward II. king of England, was deposed, and his son Edward III. reigned in his stead.

1328 Ceccus Afulan was sentenced to be burned at Bologna, for maintaining that the influence of the stars necessitated the human will.

Lewis of Bavaria was crowned emperor at Rome the 17th of January, by cardinal Colonna, and caused Michael de Corbario to be elected antipope. This Michael took the name of Nicholas V. was installed the 12th of May, and expelled Rome the 4th of August.

Charles the Handsome died, the 1st of February, in the castle of Vincennes, aged about 34 years, of which he had reigned 6 years, and 30 days. As this prince left no male issue, and his wife was with child when he died, the regency of the kingdom was committed to Philip, VI. the eldest son of Charles, count of Valois, who on the queen's being brought to bed of a daughter, succeeded to the kingdom of France, as the nearest relation to the deceased king, and was consecrated at Rheims the 28th of May.

The pope ordered Michael de Cefene to be tried, and appointed in his place cardinal Bertrand de la Tour, vicar-general to the order of Minor brothers.

Andronicus the Younger dispossessed his grandfather of the empire.

1329 John XXII. began to teach his doctrine against the vision of God, immediately after death. The same pope deposed Michael de Cefene from his generalship, and caused this deposition to be approved of, and confirmed in a general chapter of the Minor brothers held this year at Paris. Gerardus d'Odonis was elected in his room. The king of France yielded to the remonstrances of his clergy, whom he maintained in their rights and privileges.

1330 Frederic of Austria died, the 13th of January.

1332 Ladislaus, king of Poland, seized on Silesia.

1333 A general Croisade was published for the Holy Land.

Philip de Valois caused the opinion of John XXII. concerning the vision of God to be condemned by the doctors of divinity of the university of Paris, and wrote to the pope to engage him to retract his errors.

1334 Valdemer succeeded his father in the kingdom of Denmark, and reigned 42 years.

1335 The emperor, Lewis of Bavaria, sent ambassadors to the pope to sue for his absolution; but they returned without success.

1336 Alphonsus, king of Arragon, died; and was succeeded by Peter IV.

The grant which had been made to Philip the Handsome of the tenths of the clergy's revenues, in consideration of his expedition to the Holy Land, was repealed.

1337 Europe was ravaged, for three years successively, by great flights of locusts, or grasshoppers.

1338 Lewis of Bavaria, and the king of France, sent, each of them ambassadors to the pope, to obtain absolution for the former, but without success.

Lewis of Bavaria protested solemnly against the proceedings of John XXII.

Barlaam, envoy from the emperor Andronicus, proposed to the pope methods for reuniting the Greek and Latin churches, but his proposals were rejected.

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- Daniel de Trevisi was sent by Leo, king of Armenia, to pope Benedict XII. and composed his treatise in justification of the Armenians.
- Andronicus the Younger died in May, leaving two children, John and Manuel Paleologus, to whom he assigned for tutor John Cantacuzenus.
- 1341 The empress Anne, widow of Andronicus, expelled Cantacuzenus; who retired to Adrianople.
- 1342 Cantacuzenus was proclaimed emperor at Adrianople.
- The empress Anne, widow of Andronicus, made proposals to the pope for the reunion of the two churches. The Palamites were expelled Constantinople.
- 1343 Robert, surnamed the Wise, king of Naples, died, the 28th of January, and left his kingdom to Johanna, daughter to his son Charles, married to Andrew, king of Hungary.
- Philip, king of Navarre, died, the 16th of January, and was succeeded by his son Charles, surnamed the Wicked, under the tuition of the queen Johanna of France; his mother.
- 1344 The pope, at the request of the Romans, fixed the jubilee to every 50th year; and approved magistrates of their presentation, but refused going to Rome.
- A Croisade was formed against the Turks.
- 1345 Andrew, king of Hungary, was killed. His widow Johanna married Lewis, prince of Tarentum.
- 1346 The electors of Cologn and Treves elected, the latter end of August, Charles of Luxemburg, the fourth of that name, to the empire, in opposition to Lewis of Bavaria. The pope confirmed this election, renewed the proceeding against Lewis of Bavaria, and deposed him.
- Philip de Valois, having imprudently engaged Edward, king of England, near Cressy, lost 30,000 men, besides great numbers of his nobility, who remained on the field of battle. Edward made himself master of Calais the August following.
- France, and several other countries, were visited with the plague.
- Humbert Dolphin gave the province of Dauphine to Philip de Valois.
- 1347 Lewis of Bavaria died the 11th of October, after a reign of 32 years, 11 months, and 24 days. Charles IV. took possession of the empire, and caused himself to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle. Some of the electors chose Edward king of England, who refused the empire.
- Catacuzenus made himself master of Constantinople, and concluded a peace with John Paleologus, whom he associated to the eastern empire.
- 1348 Upwards of 90,000 persons were carried off by a terrible plague that afflicted Germany.
- The Jews were massacred on suspicion of having poisoned all the wells and cisterns.
- Nicholas Laurentius, having assumed the quality of Roman tribune, thought to make himself master of Rome, but was driven out of that capital.
- 1349 Gontier, count of Thuringia, who had been emperor, was poisoned by his physician, and died in the month of July.
- 1350 Philip de Valois died the 20th of August, aged 57 years, of which he had reigned 23. He was succeeded by his son John, who was consecrated

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secrated at Rheims the 26th of September. The new king instituted the order of the Star. Charles, king of Navarre, conspired against him. Provisions were this year very dear and scarce.

Alphonfus, king of Castile, died, leaving his territories to his son Peter I.

The pope issued a constitution, by which every cardinal was permitted to have a room to himself, and two clerks in the conclave.

The emperor Cantacuzenus sent, about this time, deputies to the pope, to treat of a reunion between the two churches.

1353 Two Minor brothers were burned at Avignon, for their opinions concerning the poverty of Jesus Christ.

1355 The emperor Charles was crowned at Rome, on Easter day, April the 5th.

A dispute among the Greeks concerning the light of Thabor, the essence and operation of God, was judged by a council held at Constantinople against the adversaries of Palamas.

1356 John, king of France, assembled the states of his kingdom, who granted him the tenth of all their possessions, towards the expences of his war with the English. He was taken by the English, and carried prisoner to London.

1357 Alphonfus V. king of Portugal, died, leaving his crown to his son, Peter the Cruel.

Cantacuzenus ceded the empire to John Paleologus, and retired to a monastery.

1359 Amurath succeeded his father Orcham in the eastern empire.

1360 Martin Gonsalvus gave himself out for the archangel St. Michael, and was thereupon condemned by the archbishop of Toledo, and burnt. Nicholas the Calabrian, a disciple of that heretick, endeavoured to make himself pass for the son of God, and was condemned to the flames at Barcelona.

The university of Prague was founded by the emperor Charles IV.

1361 King John of France was released from his confinement.

1363 King John of France died in England the 8th of April, and was succeeded by his son Charles V. who was crowned at Rheims the 17th of June.

1364 The university of Cracovia was founded by Casimir II. king of Poland.

1365 Upwards of 50,000 christians formed a league to drive the Turks out of Adrianople.

1368 The emperor Charles came into Italy, and reduced all the towns to the pope's obedience.

Peter the Cruel, king of Portugal, died, and left his throne to his son Ferdinand.

1369 Peter I. king of Castile, was killed, and succeeded by Henry II.

The emperor Paleologus came to Rome, and there signed his reunion with the Roman church. He was some time after arrested by the Venetians, and delivered by his third son Manuel, who paid his debts.

John Wickliff began to teach in England.

The French declared war against the English.

1370 The sect of the Turlupins settled itself in Provence.

Casimir, king of Poland, died, and was succeeded by his grandson Lewis.

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- Edward, prince of Wales, died, upon which his father ordered the deceased's son to be acknowledged as such.
- 1375 Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, son of the emperor Charles, was elected king of the Romans the 12th of June.
- 1376 Pope Gregory arrived at Rome the 17th of January, retired to Anagnina, returned to Rome in the month of November, and concluded a peace with the Florentines.
- 1377
- 1378 Edward III. king of England, died, the 23d of June, after having reigned 51 years. His grandson succeeded him.
The emperor Charles VI. died at Prague the 29th of November, after a reign of 32 years. He was succeeded by his son Wenceslaus.
- 1379 Clement VII. was elected pope, retired to Naples, and from thence removed to Avignon, where he arrived the 10th of June. The two pretenders to the popedom mutually condemned each other.
The great schism began.
- 1380 Henry, king of Castile, died; and was succeeded by his son John.
Charles V. king of France, died the 16th of September, after a reign of 17 years. He was succeeded by his son Charles VI. under the tuition of the duke of Anjou, and was consecrated at Rheims the 24th of November.
Urban VI. declared Johanna queen of Naples, deprived her of her kingdom, and gave it to Charles de Duras. The queen gave it to Lewis, duke of Anjou. Charles de Duras seized upon Naples, and made the queen Johanna prisoner.
Bajazet, son of Amurath, according to some authors, succeeded his father, or rather began to intermeddle with the government during the life-time of his father, who reigned 32 years.
- 1382 Lewis, king of Hungary, died the 13th of September, after a reign of 40 years, and was succeeded by his daughter Mary.
- 1383 Lewis, duke of Anjou, passed over into Sicily, and entered the kingdom of Naples. Charles de Duras caused the queen, Johanna, to be strangled.
- Ferdinand, king of Portugal, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother John.
- 1384 Lewis of Anjou died at Bari the 20th of September.
Urban VI. quarrelled with Charles de Duras, who caused him to be arrested, but afterwards released him.
Manuel III. son of Paleologus, was associated by his father in the empire.
- 1385 Urban retired to the castle of Luceria, and resolved to revenge himself on Charles de Duras; but the latter besieged him in the castle. Urban made his escape, and fled to Genoa, where he put to death five cardinals, who had conspired against him.
- 1386 Charles de Duras was killed in Hungary, in the month of January. Otho, duke of Brunswick, last husband to queen Johanna, having recovered his liberty, returned to Naples, and drove out of it Marguerite de Duras, Charles's widow; and her children.
Andronicus Paleologus made himself master of Constantinople, and threw his father and his brother into prison.
- 1387 Peter, king of Arragon, died; and was succeeded by his son John.
John and Manuel Paleologus, now set at liberty, recovered the empire, and delivered Andronicus into the hands of the Turks. Bajazet, son of Amurath, succeeded his father.

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- The university of Cologne was founded.
- 1389 Ladislaus, son of Charles de Duras, was crowned king of Naples, by Boniface.
- 1390 Lewis the Younger, son of the duke of Anjou, was crowned king of Naples by Clement VII. This young prince marched into Italy, and made some conquests; but after his return Ladislaus retook all the places he had reduced.
- Bajazet laid siege to Constantinople, but retired in consequence of a treaty with the Greek emperor.
- 1391 The university of Paris proposed means of putting an end to the schism.
- 1392 The Annates were this year established.
- John Paleologus died, upon which Manuel became sole emperor.
- 1394 The university of Paris wrote to Clement VIII. on the means of putting an end to the schism, who died of grief the 16th of September. The cardinals of his party elected the 26th of the same month, Peter de Lune, who took the name of Benedict XIII. An accommodation by cession was resolved upon in France, and proposed to the contending parties, and the princes of Europe.
- 1395 John, king of Arragon, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Martin.
- 1397 Bajazet, emperor of the Turks, was defeated and made prisoner by Tamerlane, cham of the Tartars, and confined in a cage of iron. Isa-Belis governed during his captivity.
- 1398 A subtraction of obedience to the two rivals for the popedom was resolved upon, and published in France, and other countries.
- 1399 Richard II. king of England, was stript of his dominions, and Henry earl of Lancaster elected king.
- 1400 The electors of the empire deposed the emperor Wenceslaus the 20th of August. Rupert, or Robert count Palatine, was elected and crowned emperor.
- 1401 The emperor Rupert marched into Italy with an army, but was repulsed, and obliged to return into Germany, by Galeas, viscount of Milan.
- 1402 Isa-Belis was killed by his brother Soliman, who was declared emperor of the Turks.
- 1403 An assembly of the clergy of France was held at Paris the 28th of May, in which the subtraction of obedience to Benedict XIII. was repealed on certain conditions.
- 1404 Bajazet was closely confined by Tamerlane, who made use of his body as a foot-stool to mount his horse, and obliged him to lie under his table at meal times, to feed on the crumbs and scraps that fell from it. Bajazet died of grief.
- Pope Benedict proposed some methods of accommodation to Boniface, who died the 11th of October.
- Ladislaus, king of Naples, seized upon Rome, and expelled Innocent.
- 1405 The Canary Islands were discovered.
- 1406 France withdrew a second time its obedience to Benedict. Innocent VII. died the 6th of November.
- The cardinals in the interest of Innocent VII. elected Angelus de Corario, who took the name of Gregory XII. on condition of procuring a peace by means of a cession.

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1407

The clergy of France assembled to deliberate on the claims of the two pretenders to the popedom, who entered into a treaty with the king of France concerning the extinction of the schism. Benedict fulminated an interdict against the kingdom of France.

The duke of Burgundy caused the duke of Orleans to be assassinated in the night, between the 23d and the 24th of November.

Henry III. king of Castile died, and was succeeded by his son John II. under the tuition of Ferdinand his uncle.

John Hus began to propagate his opinions.

1408

Ladislaus made himself master of Rome the 25th of April. The cardinals withdrew from their obedience to the two contenders, and retired to Pisa, in order to proceed to a new election. They published an act of appeal, and Gregory thundered against them.

Benedict wrote in injurious terms to the king of France. His couriers were arrested, tried, and thrown into prison.

Three councils were appointed to put an end to the schism, one at Perpignan, by Benedict XIII. to assemble the 1st of November; the other at Aquila, by Gregory XII. and the last at Pisa, by the cardinals.

1409

Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII. were deposed the 5th of June, and Alexander the Vth was elected the 15th.

Baltazar Costa took Rome from Ladislaus king of Naples.

1410

Soliman, emperor of the Turks, was killed by his brother Muza.

Alexander V. died the 17th of the same month.

The emperor Rupert died the 18th of May. Some of the electors elected Sigismund king of Hungary, and the rest Josse marquis of Moravia, who dying a short time after, all the votes conspired in favour of Sigismund.

Martin, king of Arragon, died; and Ferdinand, son to the deceased's sister Eleonora, was declared king.

1411

John XXIII. made war against Ladislaus, and defeated his troops, Ladislaus re-established his affairs, and led an army to the gates of Rome, upon which the pope concluded a private treaty with him.

1413

John XXIII. having been expelled Rome by king Ladislaus, retired into Lombardy, where he entered into a treaty with Sigismund, concerning a council, which by his bull of the 11th of November he called to assemble at Constance.

Henry IV. king of England, died the 20th of March, and was succeeded by his son Henry V.

Mahomet I. put to death his brother Muza, and seized on the Turkish empire.

1414

Ladislaus, king of Naples, died, and was succeeded by his sister Johanna.

John Hus arrived at the council of Constance the 3d of November, and was arrested six days after his arrival, and ordered to be tried.

1415

John XXIII. abdicated the popedom the 1st of March, and then made his escape from Constance. Upon this the council cited him to appear, and having been arrested, he was deposed the 29th of May. Gregory XII. renounced the popedom by his attorneys, and a convention was agreed to between Sigismund and the king of Arragon, concerning the deposition of Benedict III.

The trial of John Hus ended, and he was condemned and burned the 15th of July.

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Jerome of Prague, who arrived at Constance the 4th of April, endeavoured to make his escape, but was apprehended, and obliged to retract the 23^d of September.

1416 The trial of the antipope Benedict XIII. commenced.

Ferdinand IV. king of Arragon, died the 2^d of April, and was succeeded by his son Alphonfus.

Jerome of Prague was again accused, and condemned in the council of Constance, and burned the 30th of May.

This year there were great troubles in Bohemia concerning religious matters.

1417 Benedict XIII. was deposed in the month of July, and Martin V. elected pope the 11th of November.

1419 The council of Constance broke up the 22^d of April.

Gregory the XIIth died. John XXIII. escaped out of prison, and surrendered himself to Martin at Florence, where he died. Benedict XIII. continued obstinate, and was abandoned by all his followers, except those of the city of Peniscola.

John Manuel Paleologus was associated in the empire by his father Manuel.

1420 The military order of the Annunciation was instituted by Amadeus V. count of Savoy.

1421 Martin V. entered Rome.

Johanna, queen of Naples, invited Alphonfus, king of Sicily and Arragon, to her assistance, and adopted him as her successor.

A war broke out between Lewis of Arragon and Alphonfus.

Amurath succeeded his father Mahomet in the Ottoman empire.

Henry V. king of England, died at Vincennes the 28th of August, aged 40 years. He left a son, called Henry VI. by Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. king of France.

1422 Charles VI. king of France, died the 21st of October, aged 54 years, of which he had reigned 42.

The duke of Bedford caused his nephew, Henry king of England, to be proclaimed king of France. But Charles VII. son of Charles VI. and the lawful heir, succeeded his father, and afterwards drove the English out of most parts of his kingdom.

The emperor Manuel Paleologus having been seized with a palsy in the month of October, John Manuel began to govern alone.

Massianus, the pope's envoy at Constantinople, treated with the Greek emperor.

1424 Benedict XIII. died, upon which the cardinals who were about him, elected Giles Munioñ, who took the name of Clement VIII. The council began at Sienna, was transferred to Basil.

The Hussites committed great ravages in Maldivia and Austria.

1429 Clement VIII. abdicated the popedom, and the schism entirely ceased.

It is at this time that Johanna d'Arc, surnamed the Maid of Orleans, distinguished herself.

1430 The Hussites continued their ravages.

1431 Philip, duke of Burgundy, instituted the order of the Golden Fleece.

Johanna, queen of Naples, having quarrelled with Alphonfus king of Arragon, adopted Lewis duke of Anjou, and created him king.

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Henry, king of England, went into France in the month of November, and caused himself to be crowned king, by the cardinal of Winchester, in the cathedral church of Paris.

1432

Eugenius was driven out of Rome by the inhabitants, but entered it again three months after. This pope sought to dissolve the council of Basil, but it continued to sit in spite of his decree, and proceeded against him.

1433

John, king of Portugal, died the 18th of August, and was succeeded by his son Edward.

1434

Lewis, duke of Anjou, king of Naples, died the 24th of November, upon which Johanna, queen of Naples, conferred the crown on Renetus of Anjou, the deceased's brother. Alphonfus laid claim to it, but he was defeated, and made prisoner by Philip duke of Milan, who gave him his liberty.

The pope repealed his decree to dissolve the council of Basil, and confirmed its decrees the 5th of February.

A negotiation was made this year by the council of Basil and the pope with the Greeks, touching the transmigration of the latter into the west.

Ladislaus, king of Poland, died, after having reigned 48 years, and was succeeded by Ladislaus V.

1436

The French recovered Paris, after it had been for a long time in the hands of the English.

1437

The emperor Sigismund died the 9th of December, aged 60 years, of which he had reigned 27.

The emperor of the east formed a design of coming into the west with the Greek bishops, and of treating with the pope rather than the council of Basil.

1438

There was a contest about removing the council of Basil, at which a decree was made concerning receiving the communion in both kinds; and they also proceeded against the pope.

Eugenius removed the council of Basil to Ferrara, by his bull of the 1st of January, which was overturned the 9th of February, and the council of Basil continued, and declared the pope suspended.

Albert, duke of Austria, was chosen emperor, by the electors of the empire, at Francfort.

Edward, king of Portugal, died the 9th of December, and was succeeded by his son Alphonfus, under the guardianship of queen Eleonora his mother, and Peter duke of Conimber.

1439

Pope Eugenius having, after several citations, refused to appear at the council of Basil, was deposed the 29th of June. Amadeus, duke of Savoy, was chosen in his room on the 30th of October, by the electors nominated by the council, and was called Felix V.

After great disputes an union was concluded between the Greeks and the Latins, on the compliance of the former; a union also was settled between the Armenians and Latins.

The emperor Albert of Austria died the 27th of October.

1440

Pope Felix appeared at the council of Basil the 14th of June, where he was consecrated and crowned.

Frederic III. of Austria was elected emperor the 2d of February.

The clergy of Constantinople, and the greater part of the bishops of the Greek church, declared against the late union, whilst the emperor

Since emperor maintained it, and elected Metrophanes patriarch of Constantinople.

The Jacobites and Æthiopians united with the Latins.

There was an assembly at Bourges which acknowledged Eugenius, and the council of Basil.

1441 There were several negotiations with the christian princes about Eugenius and the council of Basil. A decree was published in the name of the council for the celebration of the feast of the Visitation of the Holy Virgin, instituted by Boniface IX.

Several writers fix the invention of printing at this time.

Alphonfus, king of Arragon, retook Naples.

Demetrius revolted against the emperor John Manuel Paleologus.

1442 Pope Eugenius removed the council of Florence to Rome on the 3d of May.

1444 Ladislaus, king of Hungary, gave the Turks battle the 10th of November; but his army was defeated, and himself killed in the action.

1445 The emperor, John Manuel Paleologus, died the 31st of October, and was succeeded by his son Constantine.

1446 The emperor Frederic declared war against the Swifs.

1447 Christian I. was elected king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

1449 Felix V. abdicated the pontificate, at the desire of the emperor Frederic.

1450 A very great number of persons came to the jubilee, when above 500 were drowned in passing over a bridge on the Tyber.

1451 Amurath, emperor of the Turks, died the 10th of February, after a reign of 31 years, and was succeeded by Mahomet II. his son.

1452 The English lost the city of Rouen, and several other places which they had possessed in France.

1453 The Turks, under the conduct of Mahomet II. took the city of Constantinople on the 29th of May, and the emperor Constantine was killed, in whose person ended the empire of the Greeks.

1454 John II. king of Castile, died the 10th of July, and was succeeded by his son Henry IV.

1456 Mahomet II. invested the city of Belgrade with an army of 150,000 men; but the city was delivered by the troops of the pope, and more than 40,000 Turks were killed. The pope, to support the war against the Turks, imposed the tenth penny.

1457 Ladislaus, king of Hungary and Bohemia, died at Prague the 22d of November, at 18 years of age, during the preparations for his intended marriage with the daughter of Charles VII. king of France.

1458 Alphonfus, king of Arragon, died at Naples the 27th of June, and was succeeded by his brother John.

Matthias was taken out of prison, and elected king of Hungary the 22d of January.

George Pogebzac was proclaimed king of Bohemia the 2d of March.

1460 Henry VI. king of England, was vanquished by Richard duke of York, who caused himself to be declared king of England. This latter was defeated, and killed by queen Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou. This was the commencement of the differences between the houses of York and that of Lancaster; the former of which was distinguished by the white, and the latter by the red rose.

Charles

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Charles VII. king of France, having refused to take any food for above eight days, his stomach and throat became so dried up that no nourishment could pass through them. He died the 22d of July at Meun-sur-Yèvre in Berry, aged 60 years, of which he had reigned 39, and was succeeded by his son Lewis XI.

1461

Edward IV. son of Richard, expelled Henry VI. and Margaret his wife, and was declared king of England in the month of June.

1462

Lewis XI. created a great number of nobles in his kingdom of France.

1463

A plague ravaged Thuringia and Saxony.

1467

An order of friars, called Minimes, was instituted by St. Francois de Paul.

1468

Charles, duke of Burgundy, took the city of Liege on the the 30th of October, burnt almost all the houses, and overturned the walls, and threw 600 children into the river Maese.

1469

Lewis, king of France, instituted the order of St. Michael the 1st of August, and limited the number of knights to 36.

1471

George Pogebzac, king of Bohemia, died the 22d of March, and was succeeded by Ladislaus, son of Casimir king of Poland, who reigned near 45 years.

Henry VI. king of England, was restored by Lewis XI. but was soon after expelled, and killed by Edward.

1473

Nicholas Copernicus, a learned mathematician, was born the 19th of February.

1474

Henry IV. king of Castile, died. Ferdinand V. king of Arragon, who had married Isabella, daughter of Henry, united the two kingdoms of Castile and Arragon.

1475

Such a prodigious number of locusts infested Hungary, Moravia, and Poland, that they obscured the light of the sun.

1477

The duke of Burgundy was killed in a battle against the duke of Lorraine, on the 5th of January. His body was honourably buried at Nancy, which he had besieged.

Lewis XI. recovered the dutchy of Burgundy.

1478

Lewis XI. king of France, established the use of posts.

1481

Mahomet II. died the 3d of May, aged 53 years, having reigned 31 years. His two sons, Bajazet and Zezim, disputed together for the empire.

Alphonfus, king of Portugal, died the 28th of August, and was succeeded by his son John II.

There was a great famine in France.

1482

Christiern, king of Denmark, died, and was succeeded by John.

1483

Edward IV. king of England, died the 9th of April, and was succeeded by his son Edward V. but Richard III. duke of Gloucester, having put him to death, seized upon the kingdom.

Lewis XI. of France being sick, made use of several extraordinary remedies to recover his health, but in vain, for he died in the castle of Pleffis les Tours, the 30th of August, aged 61 years, having reigned 23 years, and was succeeded by his son Charles VIII. about 14 years old.

1486

Henry of Richmond, son of John, brother of Henry VI. king of England, killed Richard king of England, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. and so united, in his own person, the rights of

Since
Christ of the two houses of York and Lancaster to the crown of England.
This prince is usually called Henry VII.

1488 The order of the Religious of the Conception of the Holy Virgin was now approved of.

1489 Matthias, king of Hungary, died April the 6th, aged 47 years; and was succeeded by Ladislaus.

1490 Innocent VIII. would have imposed the tenth penny on the clergy of France, but the university of Paris opposed him.

1492 Casimir, king of Poland, died June the 7th, and was succeeded by his son John.

Christopher Columbus discovered the new world.

1493 The emperor Frederic died August the 19th, aged 78, of which he had reigned 54 years, 4 months, and 4 days; and was succeeded by his son Maximilian I.

1495 John II. king of Portugal, died by a fall from his horse, having reigned 14 years, and was succeeded by Emanuel, the son of his uncle Ferdinand.

1497 Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, landed on the continent of the new world, which from him has obtained the name of America.

1498 The Walachs carried away from Poland above 100,000 men, and sold them to the Turks.

Charles VIII. king of France, died without issue at the age of 27 years and 9 months, having reigned 14 years and a half, and was succeeded by Lewis XII. duke of Orleans, the next of the male line.

1500 John, king of Denmark, and a party of the nobles were killed.

Charles V. was born at Gondia the 24th of February.

1501 Lewis Sforce recovered the dutchy of Milan.

Alexander Sigismund, king of Poland, died the 17th of July; and was succeeded by his brother Alexander, prince of Livonia.

1503 The grievances of the Germans, of which they complained against the court of Rome, were redressed by order of the emperor Maximilian.

1504 Frederic, king of Naples, and Isabella of Castile, died.

1505 Philip, archduke of Austria, heir of Castile, got into possession of it.

1506 Alexander, king of Poland, died; to whose kingdom Sigismund his brother succeeded.

1507 The emperor Maximilian I. entered on his journey to Italy, with a design to get himself crowned at Rome, but was stopped on the way by the Venetians.

1508 The pope and the emperor made a league with the king of France against the Venetians, in a treaty called the League of Cambray.

1509 Henry VII. king of England, died April the 27th; and was succeeded by his son Henry VIII. who solemnly espoused, June the 25th, Catherine.

1510 John Calvin was born.

Catherine queen of Cyprus, died at Venice, and left her possessions to the republic.

1511 The empire was divided into different circles or provinces, by an assembly which met at Treves.

1513 James IV. of Scotland, died in battle against the English; and was succeeded by his son James V.

John, king of Denmark, died after a reign of 32 years; and was succeeded by Christiern II. Selim,

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Christ

Selim poisoned his father Bajazet the 9th of April, put to death his brother and nephews, and made himself master of the Ottoman empire.

1515 Lewis XII. died at Paris the first of January, aged 54 years, having reigned 17 years, and was succeeded by Francis I. This young prince made a concordate with Leo X. on which they met in the month of December at Boulogne. This king had an engagement with the Swifs, whom he entirely defeated, in a battle which lasted ten days successively, and which was attended by his acquiring the dutchies of Milan, Parma, and Placentia.

1516 Ferdinand, called the Catholic, died the 22d of February, on whose death Charles V. son of Philip of Austria, and grandson of Ferdinand V. by his daughter, took possession of the kingdom of Spain.

Ladislaus, king of Hungary, died; and was succeeded by his son Lewis, 10 years old, under the guardianship of Sigismund and Maximilian.

1517 Leo X. published indulgences, and created at one time 31 cardinals; which had never before been done.

Martin Luther wrote against indulgences, and was answered by other writers.

1518 Martin Luther wrote upon penance, and was accused to the pope, who wrote to him. Luther was cited to Rome, and appeared before the pope's legat, October the 12th, at an assembly held at Augsbourg by order of Maximilian; he there entered an appeal to the pope on the 16th of the same month. The elector of Saxony took the part of Luther. Leo X. by a bull of the 9th of November, condemned the doctrine of Luther, who appealed, on the 28th of the same month, from his judgment to a future council.

A concordate was, after great disputes, published at Paris, by order of the king.

1519 The emperor Maximilian died at Lints the 22d of January, at 70 years of age, of which he had reigned 25 years, 4 months, and 26 days. Charles V. was elected in his place the 28th of June.

Zwinglius began to preach his opinions in Switzerland.

1520 Leo X. excommunicated Luther by a bull dated the 15th of June, in which he condemned 40 articles maintained by Luther. The latter wrote to the emperor and to the pope, and caused the pope's bull and decretals to be burnt in the city of Wirtemberg on the 10th of December.

Charles V. was crowned emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 23d of October.

1521 Luther appeared at the first diet held at Worms, on the 17th or 18th of April, at which he was banished, and was therefore obliged to conceal himself.

Henry VIII. of England, wrote against Luther's doctrines, and composed a book on the sacraments; the faculty of theology at Paris also censured several of Luther's propositions.

1522 Luther returned to Wirtemberg on the 6th of March, and translated the New Testament into the German language.

Soliman, sultan of the Turks, took the island of Rhodes.

1523 Frederic I. declared war against Christiern II. king of Denmark, and drove him out of his kingdom, and made himself to be crowned king.

Hereby

Since
Christ

Heresy introduced itself in France, and was first taught at Meaux.

The wars of the anabaptists.

Lutherism was introduced into Sweden and Denmark.

1525

There was an insurrection of the peasants in Franconia, who declared in favour of Luther. William of Furstenburg marched against them, and killed above 50,000 of them according to some writers, but according to others, more than 100,000.

Luther married Catherine de Born, who had been a religious.

Francis I. king of France, besieged Pavia; and was taken prisoner the 24th of February.

Charles V. let Francis out of prison, on his giving him his two sons for hostages.

There was a project for forming a league between the English and the Italian princes. Francis I. made one with the pope, Venetians, and Florentines. Rome was taken the 20th of September, by the Colonnes.

Henry VIII. king of England, disposed affairs for putting away his wife Catherine.

1527

Rome was taken a second time, on the 6th of May, by the troops of Charles of Bourbon, and the pope made prisoner.

Ferdinand, of Austria, drove John Waivode out of the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, and caused himself to be crowned king on the 24th of February.

Henry VIII. of England, continued to pursue the rendering of his marriage void.

1528

Gustavus Ericson was crowned king of Sweden on the 12th of January.

1529

A diet was held at Spire, in which a decree was made little favourable to the reformers. John, elector of Brandenburg, and other princes, protested against the decree; from which occasion those princes have been called protestants, who since have become of Luther's party. These princes assembled themselves at Smalkeld, and formed a league in defence of Lutherism.

The affair of the divorce of Henry VIII. was pleaded before the legats, and transferred to Rome.

1530

Charles V. caused himself to be crowned at Boulogne the 24th of February.

A diet assembled at Augsbourg, at which the Lutherans, on the 25th of June, presented their confession of faith drawn up by Melancthon; the Sacramentaries also presented theirs. The protestants or Lutherans, and the roman catholics conferred together: the diet separated on the 16th of November.

1531

Ferdinand, the emperor's brother, was elected king of the Romans on the 5th of January.

Zwinglius was killed, at the age of 44 years, in the Swiss war.

1532

The emperor concluded a peace with the German princes, the 13th of July. He had an interview with the pope at Boulogna, at the end of this year.

Christiern, who had been driven out of Denmark, re-entered it; but was afterwards seized on, and put into prison, where he remained 27 years.

Calvin taught privately at Paris, but not being permitted to be long there, without being inquired after, he fled from thence.

The

Since
Christ

The pope proposed a council to the German princes, and the king of France.

1533

The anabaptists, under the conduct of Storck and Muntzer, took the city of Munster.

The Swifs and Bohemians drew up a confession of faith.

The parliament of England made an act to withdraw themselves from the obedience of the pope, and to declare the king supreme over the English church.

Cranmer pronounced sentence in favour of the divorce of Henry VIII. from his wife Catharine.

1534

The definitive sentence of the pope, in favour of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Catharine, was given the 23d of March.

1535

Christiern III. the brother of Frederic, succeeded him in the kingdom of Denmark, and introduced Lutherism into his dominions.

Paul III. proposed holding a council at Mantua, but the protestants refused it.

The brethren of Bohemia and Moravia reunited themselves to the Lutherans. The city of Munster was taken, and the anabaptists dispersed.

Cromwel was made vicar general to Henry VIII. in England.

Francis I. assisted in person at a solemn procession made at Paris, in reparation of some affronts offered to the holy sacrament, by some paper which had been posted up in the city.

The society of Jesus was established by Ignatius Loyola.

1536

Catherine queen of England died the 8th of January.

A bull for calling the council of Mantua was published June the 2d.

1537

The council, which had been appointed at Mantua, was prorogued by a bull of the 20th of May.

1538

The pope issued a bull against Henry VIII. of England.

1539

Mieffen, or Misnia and Thuringia, changed religion, after the death of prince George, duke of Saxony.

A great number of people perished in a fire at Constantinople.

1540

Charles V. passed through France, in his way to the Low Countries, and was magnificently received by Francis I.

Pope Paul III. conducted an interview between Charles V. and Francis I.

1543

Mary, queen of Scotland, succeeded James V. who died December the 13th.

The council of Trent was fixed for the 1st of November, by a bull of the 22d of May.

1544

The emperor concluded a peace with the king of France the 14th of September.

The states of Sweden declared the kingdom hereditary.

The council of Trent was again fixed for the 15th of March, in the ensuing year, by a bull of the 19th of November.

1545

Legats were sent to Trent. The council was put off, but at last was opened the 13th of December. The next session was fixed for the 7th of the ensuing January.

1546

Luther died February the 18th.

The second session of the council of Trent was held January the 7th, and appointed the third, which was held February the 4th, the fourth was on the 8th of April, the fifth the 17th of June, and the sixth was fixed

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fixed for the 29th of July, but was not held till the 13th of January following.

1547 Henry VIII. of England died the 28th of January, aged 57 years, of which he reigned about 38 years, and was succeeded by his son Edward VI.

Francis I. of France, died, and was succeeded by his son Henry II.
1548 Sigismund I. king of Poland, died on Easter day, aged 81 years, having reigned 42. Sigismund II. his son, succeeded him.

1550 An act, called the Interim, was published in Germany, and the execution of it ordered by an edict of the emperor's, dated May the 15th.

The emperor strongly soliciting the re-establishment of the council, the pope, by a bull of the 15th of December, fixed the council of Trent for the first day of the May following.

A diet was held at Augsbourg. Charles V. published an edict against the Lutherans who were settling themselves in the Low Countries.

The pope confirmed the society of Jesus. This company obtained letters patent for its establishment at Paris, but could not obtain the sanction of the parliament.

1551 The emperor declared war against the duke of Parma, which he also undertook against the king of France.

The council of Trent was opened, a second time, on the first of May.

The king of France published an ordinance against the hereticks, and to forbid any thing being carried to Rome.

There was a change of religion in England.

1552 A peace was concluded at Passau, by which liberty of religion was allowed to the protestants of Germany.

1553 Edward VI. king of England, died the 6th of July, and was succeeded by his sister Mary, who restored the Roman catholic religion.

Michael Servitus was burnt at Geneva, for his errors touching the mystery of the Holy Trinity.

1555 A diet assembled at Augsbourg, and proposed a national council in Germany. The Roman catholics of the empire made an agreement with the protestants on some articles.

Socinianism began to spread itself in Poland and in Transylvania, by means of Lelio, and Faustus Socinus, and others of their party.

1556 Charles V. gave up his kingdoms in Spain, in favour of Philip his son, committed the government of the empire to his brother Ferdinand, on the 25th of October, and retired into the monastery of St. Justus, on the borders of Castile, where he ended his life.

1557 The French were defeated, at the battle of St. Quintin, by the Spaniards, under the command of the duke of Savoy.

1558 Ferdinand was acknowledged emperor. Charles V. died the 1st of September, aged 59 years.

Mary, queen of England, died November the 17th, and was succeeded by her sister Elizabeth.

The French, under the command of the duke of Guise, recovered Calais, which had been possessed by the English 210 years, and concluded a peace with Philip king of Spain.

A diet was held at Augsbourg.

There were troubles in Flanders, where they erected several new archbishops, and bishops sees.

Since
Christ

Christiern, king of Denmark, died December the 12th; and Frederic was crowned king the 20th of August.

1559 Henry II. of France was wounded at a tournament, by the breaking of a lance, by count Montgommery, and died the 10th of July, aged 40 years and 4 months, having reigned 13 years. Francis II. succeeded him.

A peace was concluded between France and Spain in the castle of Cambresis.

Elizabeth, queen of England, revoked the acts in favour of the Roman catholic church.

1560 The reformed revolted, in several parts of the kingdom, and formed a design to seize upon Francis II. while he was at Amboise, and to kill the cardinal and duke of Guise. This enterprise gave rise to what was called the Conspiracy of Amboise. The king assembled a great number of the principal lords of the kingdom at Fontainbleau, the 21st of August, when an edict of toleration was made in favour of the reformed. The king died the 5th of December, at the age of 17 years, 10 months, and 15 days, having reigned one year and a half; and was succeeded by Charles IX. at the age of 10 years and a half. The states assembled at Orleans the 13th of December.

It was proposed to renew the sitting of the council of Trent. Pope Pius IV. appointed the meeting of the council to be on Easter day in the ensuing year, by a bull of the 30th of December.

The league of Gueux, in Flanders, was made at this time.

1561 Eric XIV. came to the crown of Sweden.

Mary, queen of Scotland, widow of Francis II. returned to Scotland, and married Henry lord Darnley.

Charles IX. published an edict, in the month of July, in favour of the reformed.

Maximilian, son of the emperor Ferdinand, caused himself to be crowned king of Bohemia, at Prague, the 20th of September, and king of the Romans, on the 30th of November, at Francfort.

The followers of the duke of Guise massacred a great number of the Huguenots at Vassy, a town in Campagne. This action was as a signal to the civil war in France, between the reformed and the roman catholics.

The council of Trent assembled, for the third time, and held the seventeenth session on the 18th of January. A new safe-conduct was granted to the protestants.

1563 The duke of Guise died the 24th of February, of a wound which he received at the siege of Orleans. The queen granted a peace to the Huguenots the 18th of March.

1564 The Swedes and Danes entered into a war.

The emperor Ferdinand I. died the 25th of July, at the age of 61 years, having governed seven years, and was succeeded by his eldest son Maximilian II.

1566 Soliman I. died the 7th of September. Soliman II. succeeded to the Ottoman empire, and made a fruitless attempt to take the island of Malta.

1567 Lord Darnley, husband to the queen of Scotland, killed himself. This princess married earl Bothwell. The people of Scotland took up arms.

There

Since
Christ

There was a second religious war in France.

1568

Eric, king of Sweden, was deprived of his kingdoms by his brother John, who got into possession the 13th of October.

The queen of Scotland was obliged to quit her kingdom, and to seek refuge in England, where she was made a prisoner. James VI. was acknowledged king of Scotland, on the 25th of July, though then he was not more than two years of age.

There was a peace with the Huguenots. War was again renewed. Liberty of exercising the reformed religion was granted to the Low Countries.

1569

There was a battle at Jarnac and at Moncontour, the prince of Condé was killed by Montesquiou in the former.

Charles IX. of France married Elizabeth, daughter of the emperor Maximilian.

1570

There were such prodigious high winds in Holland, Friesland, and Zeland, that several towns and villages were overturned, and others drowned.

1571

The queen of England published an act against the Roman catholics in her kingdom.

Charles IX. of France, at the persuasion of the queen mother, and by the advice of many of his lords, ordered a massacre of admiral de Chatillon and of the Huguenots. This was executed with so much cruelty, that upwards of 70,000 persons were killed; and because this was done on the eve of the feast of St. Bartholomew, it has since been called the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Rodolphus, the eldest son of the emperor Maximilian, was crowned king of Hungary on the 26th of September.

Sigismund, king of Poland, died the 7th of June.

1573

Henry, brother to Charles IX. was elected king of Poland.

1574

Soliman, emperor of the Turks, died of a debauch, the 15th of December. His death was concealed till the arrival of his son Amurath, who, to secure to himself the empire, put five of his brothers to death.

Charles IX. died the 30th of May, aged 24 years, of which he reigned 13 years, and some months. His brother Henry III. returned from Poland to succeed him in the throne of France.

Stephen Battory was elected king of Poland.

1575

Rodolphus, son of Maximilian, was crowned king of Bohemia the 22d of September, elected emperor the 27th of October, and crowned the 1st of November.

Henry III. arrested his brother the duke of Alençon, who finding means to escape, joined the prince of Condé, and declared in favour of the Huguenots, and put himself at the head of their troops.

1576

The emperor Maximilian died at Ratisbonne the 12th of October, and was succeeded by his son Rodolphus.

Henry III. discovered and prevented a conspiracy which several eminent persons had made against him.

A peace was concluded in France with the Huguenots, confirmed by an edict of the 9th of May, and ratified by the parliament on the 15th. The advantages which, by this peace, were granted to the Huguenots, were murmured at by the Roman catholicks, and served as a pretence to the malecontents, who declared against Henry III. which gave occa-

Since
Christ

- sion to the famous league which afterwards made so great a ravage. This league occasioned the revoking the edict which had been made in favour of the Huguenots, by the states assembled at Blois.
- 1577 The Huguenots renewed the war. A peace was made with them.
- 1578 Sebastian, king of Portugal, went into Africa, where he was taken and killed by the Moors. Cardinal Henry succeeded him.
- 1580 The order of the Knights of the Holy Ghost was instituted. Faustus Socinus settled himself, and his sect, in Poland. Philip, king of Spain, possessed himself of the kingdom of Portugal, on the death of Henry, which happened the 31st of January. The Huguenots renewed the war.
- 1581 The Low Countries united together, after having withdrawn themselves from their obedience to Philip king of Spain.
- 1582 Several protestant princes refused the calendar reformed by pope Gregory.
- 1584 The duke of Anjou, presumptive heir to the crown of France, died the 10th of May.
- 1585 The Guises, at the head of the leaguers, renewed the war against the Huguenots. Stephen, king of Poland, died the 2d of December. Mary Stuart, queen of Scotland, was beheaded February 18th. Sigismund III. king of Sweden, was crowned king of Poland the 17th of December.
- 1588 Philip, king of Spain, fitted out a fleet, which was called the Invincible, on account of the great number of ships of which it consisted, said by some to be more than 425. This fleet, designed to invade England, arrived in the mouth of the Thames, where it was entirely destroyed, partly by a storm, and partly by Sir Francis Drake. Several persons having barricaded the streets in Paris with casks, to interrupt the passage of some troops which the king had called in for the safety of his person, the action of that day was therefore styled the battle of the barricadoes. The leaguers obtained such advantages over the king, that he was compelled to fly, and retire to Chartres. The leaguers deposed several of the magistrates of the city of Paris, and seized on several other cities in the kingdom. The duke of Guise, at the queen's persuasion, asked the king's pardon, and obtained it. Henry granted peace to the leaguers, and published an edict, which was called the Reunion. He went to Blois to assemble the states, which he opened on the 16th of September. The duke of Guise was slain December the 23d, in the palace of Henry III. Cardinal Guise was also stabbed with halberds, and both their bodies burnt, and dispersed before the wind. Almost all the cities of France withdrew from Henry III. as did also the leaguers, with the duke of Mayenne at their head. Henry called in the king of Navarre to his assistance. Frederic, king of Denmark, died April the 4th, aged 54. Christian IV. ascended the throne in his stead. Catherine de Medicis died at Blois, January the 5th, aged 70 years.
- 1589 The council of Six proposed a case of conscience to the faculty of divines at Paris, namely, whether the French might not take up arms against Henry III. and whether they might not dispense with that allegiance they owed to their sovereign.

Bussi,

Since
Christ

Bussi, a clerk to the parliament of Paris, had the rashness forcibly to intrude, with a band of soldiers, into the great chamber, and conduct from thence Achilles de Harlay, first president of the parliament, with several other counsellors, to the Bastile, because they were attached to the service of Henry III.

The duke of Mayenne entered Paris. The leaguers made him lieutenant general of the state, crown, and kingdom of France.

This duke assumed a sovereign power. Through the seditious sermons and discourses of the partisans of the leaguers, almost all the cities in France revolted. The king of Navarre arrived to succour Henry III. and enabled that prince to open the siege of Paris.

James Clement, a dominican, about 25 years old, born in the village of Sorbonne, upon the Sens, came to St. Cloud, and there, with a knife, he stabbed Henry III. below the navel, of which wound he died, August the 2d, aged 38 years, 10 months, and 13 days, after having reigned 15 years, and 2 months.

The family of the Valois, which had reigned 161 years, from Philip VI. on his decease became extinct.

The SIXTH EPOCH A.

This Epoch a begins with the year 1589, when the royal house of Bourbon ascended the throne of France, which has continued near 170 years. The church hath continued quiet during this Epoch a. The infidels, who in this Epoch a made themselves masters of the eastern empire, attacked the christians; but not always with equal success. On the other hand, different states have been distressed by wars, which sprung not so much from the just pretensions of princes, as from the ambition of some; and sometimes even from the evil counsels of their ministers.

Since
Christ

1589

HENRY III. was succeeded by Henry IV. king of Navarre, who was related to the late king in the 22d degree, descended from Robert of France, count of Clermont, lord of Bourgon, and who was the last son of king St. Lewis. The duke of Mayenne and the leaguers declared openly against Henry IV. and proclaimed, November 21st, the cardinal of Bourbon, king of France, by the name of Charles X.

Henry IV. drew near to Paris the 31st of October, attacked the suburbs of St. Germain, and some days after retired to Tours.

1590

Henry IV. made a new attempt upon Paris. But notwithstanding the inhabitants were reduced to the utmost necessity, through want of provisions, they would not surrender; and the king was again obliged to retreat. The count de Chatillon attempted to surprise it, but two monks, who were centinels, prevented his success.

There was a great earthquake at Vienna, Moravia, and Bohemia, on the 5th of September.

The cardinal of Bourbon died of a retention of urine, May the 8th, aged 67 years.

1591

The pope excommunicated Henry IV. but almost all the parliament acknowledged the injustice, and no body paid any regard to it.

Since
Christ

The leaguers held an assembly at Paris. The archbishop of Bourges, and the abbot du Perron, successfully laboured at the conversion of Henry IV. who made his abjuration at St. Dennis, Sunday the 25th of July.

1593 Sigismund succeeded Eric in the kingdom of Sweden.

1594 Henry IV. was consecrated at Chartres February 17th. Count Brissac, and others, conducted his entrance into Paris, where he entered, without any opposition, the 22d of March. One John Chattel struck him with a knife on his upper lip, and broke one of his teeth; but the assassin was taken on the spot. The parliament published an arret the 22d of December against the assassin, in which the jesuits were also included, who were ordered to quit Paris, and all the cities referred to by the parliament, in three days after the publication of the arret. Almost all the parliaments in the kingdom issued the same orders. The house of John Chattel, which was before one of the great gates of the palace at Paris, was demolished, and a pyramid erected on the spot where it had stood.

1595 Henry IV. was reconciled to the see of Rome.

Antony, titular king of Portugal, died at Paris the 25th of August. The king of Spain continued always in the possession of the kingdom.

Amurath, emperor of the Turks, died the 8th of January.

Mahomet III. put to death above 13 of his father's children, and ascended the throne.

The peace of Vervins was concluded between France and Spain.

1598 Philip II. king of Spain, died at the Escorial the 13th of September; and was succeeded by his son Philip III.

Sigismund Battory yielded Transylvania to Maximilian, but soon after repented of that cession.

The edict of Nants, in favour of the reformed, was published.

1599 Andreas Battory was dispossessed of Transylvania by the emperor.

1601 Peace was concluded between France and Savoy, and Bresse was ceded to the king, in exchange for the marquisate of Saluce.

Henry IV. prohibited his subjects from all commerce with Spain.

Lewis the dauphin, afterwards king of France, was born at Fontainebleau the 27th of September.

1602 The conspiracy of marshal Biro, was punished.

1603 Elizabeth, queen of England, died without posterity, April the 3d, at above 69 years of age; of which she reigned 44 years. The succession of the kings of England ended with her, and passed to James VI. king of Scotland, who succeeded; in whose person was united the crowns of England and Scotland, which had never been before.

The senate of Venice made a decree for the defence and establishment of a new order of religious, and for the erection of some new hospitals and monasteries.

Manufactories of crystals were set up in France.

1604 From the 2d of January the parliament of Paris ratified the edict which the king had granted for the re-establishment of the jesuits, who had been expelled 10 years.

1605 The senate of Venice prohibited the laity from giving any land to the clergy. They imprisoned two of the clergy, for whose enlargement Paul V. in vain solicited. This refusal gave occasion to great disputes between the republic and the pope, who published several mo-

notory

Since
Christ notory letters with regard to the republic of Venice, and its decrees, of which I shall have hereafter occasion to speak.

Henry IV. of France pulled down the pyramid which had been erected before the palace, on the spot on which formerly stood the house in which John Chattel was born.

There was a conspiracy formed in England against the king and nobles, to blow them up when assembled in parliament, on which account it has been since called the gunpowder plot.

1606 Leonardo Donato was elected doge of the republic of Venice. The senate still abided by their late decrees, nor would they release the two ecclesiastics from their imprisonment. Paul V. laid the states of Venice under an interdict, by a bull of the 17th of April. The senate prohibited the publication and observation of the interdict, and protested against the bull.

A fire broke out in the Jews quarter at Constantinople, which destroyed 800 houses, and 1500 persons.

1607 An accommodation was brought about between the pope and the senate of Venice, with regard to the late interdiction, by the mediation of the king of France; the cardinal de Joyeuse was also employed on this occasion, and succeeded in his commission.

There was a great inundation in England, about the end of January, and several large towns and villages were carried away by the waters.

1608 The cold was so very extreme, that this year was called the great, or severe winter. The most rapid rivers were so frozen, that carriages passed over them. The frost penetrated even to the roots of the vines, cyprus, and walnut trees.

The archduke Matthias was proclaimed king of Hungary, the 14th of November, and crowned the 19th.

Prince Charles of Lorraine died in the month of May.

1609 The 15th of November, the queen of France was brought to bed of a third daughter.

1610 Henry IV. was, May the 14th, killed in Paris, by Francis Ravail-lac. His son Lewis XIII. succeeded him. The parliament declared the queen regent from the 14th of May. The king held his bed of justice on the 15th of May, and with the advice of the princes of the blood, the dukes and great lords of the kingdom, confirmed the arret which had been made the day before concerning the regency. He was crowned at Rheims the 17th of October, by the cardinal de Joyeuse.

Philip III. king of Spain, executed the edict which he had made against the Moors the 9th of December 1609, by which they were ordered to quit their estates in 30 days, but now restrained to 20. Above 900,000 persons were affected by this edict, and obliged to relinquish the greatest part of their effects.

1611 Upwards of 200,000 persons died of the plague at Constantinople.

The king of Denmark declared war against the king of Sweden.

Charles IX. of Sweden died October the 29th, and was succeeded by his son Gustavus Adolphus.

1612 The emperor Rodolphus died the 10th of January, and Matthias I. succeeded him.

A south wind blew so violently that a great number of ships were lost at sea, and upwards of 2000 corpses were taken up on the coasts of England

Since
Christ and France, and above 1200 on the coasts of Holland. Several towns and villages were also damaged by the tempest.

The Hollanders made a fruitless attempt to sail to the East Indies, by the streights of Weigat. The English also endeavoured, but without success, a passage to China by the north.

The French, under the command of the sieur Rasilly, made a settlement in the island of Maranhoo, or Maragna; where some capuchins published the christian faith.

1613 On the 11th of March upwards of 120 houses in the city of Osna-brug were, by accident, reduced to ashes. April the 18th a fire consumed a great part of the buildings of Magdeburg, a city in Saxony. An incendiary set fire, in six different places, to the city of Gnesna, in Poland, by which means the conflagration spread through the city and suburbs. In the month of May there fell such large quantities of hail that it lay 12 feet above the surface. The corn and the vines were entirely destroyed.

After an inundation which overflowed Provence, there followed a prodigious multitude of locusts, who devoured all the fruits of the earth.

1614 The prince of Conde, with several princes and great lords retired from court, and left Paris. The duke of Vendome was detained a prisoner in the Louvre, escaping from thence, he fled to Ancenis in Brittany.

The marquis of Ancre was constituted marshal of France, on the demise of the marshal of Fervaques.

1615 Queen Margaret of Valois, who was the last surviving princess of that branch, died on the 27th of March at Paris.

On the 23d of April, Lewis XIII. issued letters patent for the departure of all Jews from his kingdom, a month after their publication.

The prince of Conde, and other lords, levied troops against the king. The Huguenots followed their example.

Lewis XIII. celebrated his nuptials at Bourdeaux, with Anne the infant of Spain.

1616 The king granted a truce to the prince of Conde, and afterwards arrested and sent him prisoner to the Bastile, on the 25th of September.

1617 The marshal d'Ancre was slain on the 24th of April. The populace dragged his corps about the city, and treated it with a thousand indignities. By an arret of parliament his wife was burned at the Greve, on the 8th of July. On the 4th of May, the queen-mother quitted the court, and retired to Blois.

The republick of Venice denounced war against the archduke Ferdinand of Gretz.

Achmet, the grand sultan, died on the 15th of November, aged 30 years, after a reign of 15 years. His brother Mustapha succeeded him.

1618 The king of Sweden concluded a peace with the Czar of Muscovy.

Philip of Nassau, prince of Orange, died February the 21st. His brother, prince Maurice, succeeded him.

A war broke out in Bohemia on account of the election of Frederic V. elector of Palatine, to the crown.

Ferdinand was crowned king of Hungary on the 1st of July.

Cardinal Clefel was made a prisoner by king Ferdinand, but was released by the counts de Colalte and Dampierre, and carried into the county of Tyrol.

Since Christ The prince of Piedmont espoused Christiana, a second daughter of France, on the 10th of February, when she was 13 years of age.

The emperor Matthias died on the 10th of March at Vienna. Ferdinand III. succeeded him.

Lewis XIII. had an interview with the queen near Tours, and another at Brissac, on the 13th of August. The prince of Conde was released from his confinement, October the 20th, and was favourably received by the king at Chantilly.

1621 Philip III. of Spain died at Madrid the 31st of March: his eldest son Philip IV. succeeded him.

The archduke Albert died July the 13th.

1622 The inhabitants of Rochelle took up arms against Lewis XIII.

The Poles defeated 300,000 Turks. The Janissaries strangled Osman the 21st of May, and restored Mustapha to the throne.

The duke of Rouen, in conjunction with the protestants of Lower Languedoc, submitted themselves to Lewis XIII. This prince besieged Rochelle.

1623 The sultan Mustapha was deposed, and Amurath succeeded to the Ottoman throne, in his room.

1625 James I. of England, died March the 16th, aged 59 years, after a reign of 22 years in England. His son, Charles I. succeeded him. This prince espoused Henrietta Maria, the daughter of Henry IV. of France, on May the 11th.

An inundation which drowned several cities in Spain, particularly Seville and Salamanca.

A great plague infested England.

The Turks besieged Bagdat with an army of 150,000 men.

1627 The emperor's eldest son was crowned king of Bohemia.

Lewis XIII. arrived at the siege of Rochelle, which was first opened by the duke of Orleans.

1628 The inhabitants of Rochelle concluded a league offensive and defensive with the king of England, on the 28th of January.

The king left Rochelle, and returned to Paris, having appointed cardinal de Richelieu to carry on the siege. His majesty returned, on the 3d of April, to the camp before Rochelle. The king carried the city, and on that occasion caused Te Deum to be sung on the 1st of November, and on the 18th returned to Paris.

The plague ravaged the city of Lyons, near three months, and destroyed upwards of 60,000 of the inhabitants.

1629 Monsieur Gaston, the brother of Lewis XIII. with the queen mother, quitted the kingdom of France.

Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, entered Germany.

1631 Sigismund, king of Poland, died the 29th of April, having reigned 45 years. Ladislaus Sigismund, his eldest son, on the 13th of November, was elected in his stead.

1632 The Danes embroiled themselves with the Swedes; the latter made war with the emperor. Gustavus Adolphus engaged the imperial army near Lutzen, where he was slain, November the 16th. His daughter Christiana succeeded him, when she was but seven years of age. Five of the principal lords of the kingdom were appointed to govern during her minority.

The king of Bohemia died on the 29th of November.

Since
Christ

Mount Vefuvius threw out flames in such abundance, that upwards of 4000 persons lost their lives, and a large track of land was destroyed.

A treaty of peace was concluded between Lewis XIII. and the duke of Lorraine. The king's brother returned to France to levy troops. The duke of Montmorency took the part of the latter, and Languedoc declared for the prince. The king sent marshal Schomberg, and the marshal de la Force against these troops. The king came into Languedoc. His army coming to a close engagement, gained an advantage over the king's brother. The duke de Montmorency, who received several wounds in the battle, was taken prisoner, conducted to Castelnaudari, where he was condemned, and beheaded October the 30th, 1632. Monsieur made peace with the king his brother, and departed out of the kingdom for the fourth time.

1633 The duke of Lorraine levied troops, and refused to render homage to Lewis XIII. for the dutchy of Bar. The king marched into Lorraine, besieged the city of Nancy, and concluded a peace with the duke.

The emperor caused Walftein, for conspiring against him, to be put to death.

1634 The duke of Lorraine resigned his estates, on January the 19th, to the cardinal his brother. The latter sent back his cardinal's hat to Rome. The pope gave him a dispensation, he married, and then betook himself to flight. The king sent troops into Lorraine, and established a regency at Nancy.

A fire in Constantinople.

1635 The king declared war against Spain, continued that against Lorraine, sent troops into Germany, Picardy, Italy, and into Valteline.

The king's brother returned to France.

A truce was concluded between Poland and the Swedes.

1637 The emperor Ferdinand II. died on the 8th of February at Vienna.

1638 Christophulus, the son of Antony, the titular king of Portugal, died at Paris, aged 66 years.

Zaga Christ, king of Ethiopia, died at Ruel, near Paris, at 24 years of age.

Lewis XIV. king of France, was born September the 5th. The queen-mother arrived at Amsterdam the 14th of August, soon after she passed into England. Lewis XIII. committed himself and his kingdom, by a solemn vow, to the protection of the Blessed Virgin.

1639 A suspension of arms was concluded between France and Spain.

There was a sedition in Scotland, excited by some of the clergy, which was appeased by the prudence of king Charles.

The grand vizier died in Mesopotamia. Mehmet Bacha succeeded him.

1640 On September the 21st, Philip of France, duke of Anjou, was born.

Cardinal Richlieu promoted a revolution throughout all Portugal. John IV. duke of Braganza was proclaimed king on the 1st of December, as next heir to the crown, which the Spaniards had usurped in 1580.

1641 Lewis XIII. concluded a treaty with Charles, duke of Lorraine, on the 29th of March. The marshal d'Etrees, the French ambassador at Rome, disputed about his privileges.

The king of Portugal made peace with Holland, and made preparations against Spain, who had denounced war against him.

The Imperialists and the Swedes continued the war against each other.

Since
Christ
1642 The queen mother of Lewis XIII. died at Cologne, on the 8th of July.

Charles, duke of Lorrain, took up arms against France. He married the countess of Cantecroix, although his first lady was living. The pope excommunicated the duke and his second wife on the 13th of April. He protested against the excommunication.

Mess. de Cinq Mars and de Thou were executed at Lyons.

Cardinal Richieu died December the 4th. Cardinal Mazarin succeeded him in the ministry.

Civil wars in England and Ireland between the protestants and roman catholics. The parliament declared against the latter, and demanded the abolition of the episcopacy in England. The queen of England passed into Holland the 7th of March. King Charles took his leave of his spouse at Whitehall, and retired to York; there he formed a resolution to sail to Ireland, and appease the troubles which had desolated that country. The parliament opposed his voyage, levied troops against him, and besieged Plymouth, which had taken the king's part. Several counties declared for the king, who at first gained some victories over the parliament.

The emperor Ferdinand III. made peace with the Turks.

1643 The parliament of England continued the war against king Charles.

Lewis XIII. assembled the states of the kingdom, and in their presence declared the queen his spouse regent of the kingdom, after his decease. This prince died the 14th of May: his son Lewis XIV. succeeded him.

The prince of Conde beat the Spaniards at Rocroy.

Troubles in China. The Tartars entered the country.

1644 A treaty was concluded with the king of Portugal.

The troops of Lewis XIV. possessed themselves of Piombiono, Dunkirk and Porto Longone.

1646 Troubles and a revolt in Naples, excited by the faction of Mazaniel. The duke of Guise entered the kingdom, and abetted the revolvers, but without success.

1648 The peace of Munster, between France, Germany and Sweden, was concluded October the 24th. Alsace was ceded to France, and a French garrison was kept at Philipsbourg.

Paris was barricaded on account of the imprisonment of Broussel, a counsellor of the parliament.

Ladislaus Sigismund, king of Poland, died May 29th. His brother, John Casimir, succeeded him.

Christian IV. king of Denmark, died the 28th of February, aged 71 years. Christian, his daughter's son, succeeded him; but dying before he was crowned, his son Frederic III. succeeded him.

1649 Charles I. king of England was beheaded on the 30th of January, old stile. Charles II. being defeated, sheltered himself in France, July the 10th. Oliver Cromwel seized on the reins of government.

The court retired from Paris to St. Germain. A civil war in Paris. The prince of Conde blocked up the city with 7000 men. The parliament proclaimed cardinal Mazarin an enemy to the state. The commotions in Paris were appeased the 3d of April.

1650 Christiana, the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, was crowned queen of Sweden.

- Since
Christ The princes of Conde, of Conty, and of Longueville, were imprisoned, January the 18th.
- 1651 These princes were set at liberty.
Cardinal Mazarin resigned his ministry, and retired to Havre de Grace.
- 1652 The cardinal returned to court, and the king to Paris, and caused cardinal de Retz to be arrested.
- 1654 The king of France was consecrated at Rheims June the 7th, and declared of age on the 17th of September following.
Christiana, queen of Sweden, abdicated the crown June the 16th, in favour of her cousin Charles Gustavus.
Lewis XIV. reconciled the Vaudois of the vallies to the duke of Savoy.
- 1655 At the instance of Lewis XIV. and pope Alexander VII. the Venetians consented that the jesuits should be restored.
- 1656 Through the mediation of the king of France, peace was restored to the Swifs of the two communions.
John IV. king of Portugal, died at Lisbon, November the 6th. Alphonfus, his eldest son, reigned in his stead.
- 1657 Ferdinand III. died at Vienna April the 2d. His son Leopold I. was elected in his place July 18th, 1658.
- 1658 Dunkirk was taken by viscount Turenne January the 15th, and put into the possession of the English.
Oliver Cromwel, who had usurped the government of England, died on September the 13th.
- 1659 A suspension of arms with Spain was followed by the Pyrenean treaty concluded November the 7th. The king mediated a peace between Sweden and Denmark.
- 1660 Gaston of France, brother to Lewis XIII. duke of Orleans, and uncle to the king of France, died on February the 2d.
Lewis IV. was married by proxy at Fontarabia the 3d of June.
The kings of France and Spain swore to observe the peace in the isle of Bidassoa on the 6th of June. Philip IV. on the 7th of the same month, consigned to the king, his spouse Maria Theresa. The ceremonies were celebrated on the 9th at St. John de Luz, and on the 26th of August the queen made her publick entrance into Paris.
Aureng Zeb raised himself to be emperor of Mogul.
- 1661 Cardinal Mazarin died March the 9th. The 1st of April following, the king's brother espoused Henrietta of England. The dauphin was born on the 1st of November.
Charles II. king of England, was restored by his subjects.
- 1662 The king of France met the parliament, and caused the donation which Charles IV. had made to him of Lorraine, to be registered. France concluded a defensive league with Holland. Dunkirk was redeemed from the English.
- 1663 The king, on the 28th of November, renewed his alliance with the cantons of Swisserland.
- 1664 A treaty of peace was set on foot between France and the pope.
Cardinal Chigi, nephew to pope Alexander VII. and the imperial cardinal, arrived in France, to give the king satisfaction.
September the 10th, the king of France erected an academy for sculpture and painting. November the 8th they began to cut a canal between the two seas.

Since
Christ

The battle of St. Gothard in Hungary, where the French troops, as auxiliaries to the emperor, beat the Turks.

1665

The journal of the works of the learned commenced on January the 5th at Paris. Several manufactories were established in France particularly one for woollen cloth, and another for painted calicoes. The order of St. Michael was restored on the 12th of the same month.

Philip IV. king of Spain, died the 17th of September. His son Charles II. succeeded him.

1666

Anne of Austria, mother of Lewis XIV, died the 20th of January, this prince declared war against the English in favour of the Dutch.

The royal academy of sciences was erected in December.

1667

A peace was concluded at Breda January the 26th, between England, Holland, France, and Denmark.

Casimir V. king of Poland, voluntarily abdicated his crown.

1668

The first plan of a triple alliance between England, Sweden, and Holland was drawn up January 23d, concluded on, and finished the 25th of April. Spain made peace with Portugal, by the mediation of the king of France, the 25th of February.

A treaty of peace was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle. France kept its conquests in Flanders.

1669

The king of France obliged the Palatine, and the duke of Lorraine, to terminate their differences.

The triple alliance engaged in defence of the Low Countries.

Casimir, king of Poland, left his kingdom, and went into France. Lewis XIV. gave him the abbey of St. Germain des Prez. The states of Poland elected in his room, the 19th of June, Michael Koribut Wiefnowiski.

Alphonfus VI. king of Portugal, was prohibited the government of his kingdoms, which was given to his brother Peter, afterwards chose king in his stead.

1670

The emperor, Spain, and Holland, entered into a treaty the 26th of January.

The Algerines were obliged to make peace.

The king of France procured a peace between the duke of Savoy, and the republic of Venice.

The triple alliance was renewed, May the 4th, at the Hague.

The duke of Lorraine having set France at variance with her allies, the marshal de Crequi deprived him of his estate the 27th of August.

Frederic III. king of Denmark, died the 9th of February, at the age of 61 years. Christian V. or, according to others, the VIth, succeeded him.

1671

The princess Palatine returned, the 15th of November, to the Roman catholic church. Philip of France, the king's brother, married this princess at Chalons the 21st of the same month.

There was a fire at Constantinople.

1672

The emperor, Spain, Brandenburg, and Holland, formed a league against France.

The king of France declared war against Holland April the 6th, and appointed the queen regent in his absence.

Casimir V. king of Poland, died at Nevers the 4th of December.

1673

A truce was concluded between France and Brandenburg.

The duke of Lorraine treated with the emperor against France.

The

Since
Christ

- The government of the Spanish Netherlands declared war against France, in favour of Holland, October the 15th. France declared war against Spain, the 19th of the same month.
- Michael Koribut, king of Poland, died November the 10th.
- 1674 The elector of Palatine joined the emperor against France.
- Prince William of Furstemberg rendered himself master of Cologne. This action broke off the conferences for a peace.
- England concluded a separate peace with the Dutch.
- The king of France conquered Franche Comte.
- Through the assistance of France, John Sobieski was, May the 20th, elected king of Poland.
- There were troubles in Messina, the capital of Sicily.
- 1675 The king of France agreed that the conferences for a peace should be held at Nimeguen.
- 1676 France, in favour of Sweden, declared war against Denmark, August the 28th.
- 1677 Monsieur, the king's only brother, defeated the prince of Orange, and the allied army, near Cassel, April the 11th.
- Cambray, Valenciennes, and St. Omer, were taken by the king's troops.
- 1678 The king settled the conditions of the peace which was signed between France and Holland at Nimeguen, August the 10th.
- The prince of Orange, notwithstanding the peace was signed, attacked the French under the command of marshal Luxembourg. This prince was beat, and repulsed in a bloody engagement at St. Denys, near Mons.
- 1679 All the princes of the empire, the elector of Brandenburg excepted, subscribed to the peace between France and Sweden, February the 5th. This elector refused, till the 29th of June, to subscribe, when he restored all he had taken from Sweden: as did Denmark the 2d of September following.
- The French discovered Mississipi, or Louisiana, a country which lies west of Canada.
- The king of Spain espoused the eldest daughter of monsieur Philip of France.
- 1680 The title of Grand was bestowed on Lewis XIV. This prince restored to the duke of Holstein all the estates he had forcibly taken from him.
- 1681 The city of Strasbourg surrendered itself to the king.
- 1682 The general assembly of the clergy of France confirmed the king's prerogative over all the churches of his kingdom, and over all benefices where he had a right to present. Their sentiments on this head, which they reduced to four articles, were called Propositions of the Clergy on the sovereign power of kings, and their independence on all human authority in things temporal, upon the authority of a general council, as superior to that of the pope, on the pope's fallibility, and on the validity of the laws and customs of the churches.
- The duke of Burgundy was born August the 6th.
- Tekely excited troubles in Hungary.
- The Turks besieged Vienna, the capital of Austria. John Sobieski, king of Poland, compelled them to raise the siege.

Since Christ
1683 Maria Theresa, the wife of Lewis XIV. died the 30th of July.
The duke of Anjou, who was afterwards king of Spain, was born December the 19th.

Alphonfus VI. the dethroned king of Portugal, died in the isle of Tercera, September the 12th.

1684 The ambassadors of Algiers arrived at Paris on the 4th of July, to implore the king's clemency.

Luxembourg was taken by the king's troops.

A truce between France and Spain was concluded the 10th of August, at Raifbon. The 15th of the same month gave birth to another between France and the empire.

Charles II. king of England, died without issue February the 16th, His brother, James II. succeeded him, and was crowned king, May the 3d.

The king of France received ambassadors from the king of Siam.

1685 Lewis XIV. at the intercession of pope Innocent XI. gave peace to the Genoese, when the doge and four senators came to Paris, May the 15th, and made their submissions in the name of their republick.

The edict of Nantz was revoked, and the exercise of the reformed religion prohibited, by another edict, bearing date October the 22d.

Molinos, a Spanish priest, being accused of having propagated Quietism, was arrested at Rome, and imprisoned by the inquisition. His positions were censured, and himself condemned, by the holy office, to a perpetual imprisonment.

The emperor Leopold recovered Buda and Neuhausel, in Hungary, from the Turks.

1686 The marshal de la Feuillade erected a statue to the king of France, in the place des Victoires in Paris.

A second embassy came from the king of Siam to Lewis XIV.

The league of Augsbourg began first to be formed against France.

The duke of Berry was born August the 31st.

Lewis, the second prince of Conde, died December the 11th.

The royal hospital of St. Cyr was established for the reception of 300 noble virgins.

1688 The carnival at Venice, where the duke of Savoy and of Bavaria formed connections against France.

1689 Lewis XIV. declared war against Holland, December the 3d.

Troubles in Muscovy. The Czar, Peter I. began to reign alone.

The queen of England retired, with her son, from London, and arrived at Paris, January the 6th.

James II. king of England, arrived, the 7th of the same month, at the castle of St. Germain-en-Laye.

William, prince of Orange, and the princess Mary his wife, the daughter of James II. became king and queen of England.

Germany denounced war against France, January the 24th.

The king of France did the same against Spain, April the 15th, and against the English on the 25th of June.

Christiana, the queen of Sweden, died at Rome the 19th of April.

1690 The battle of Flerus was fought, in which monsieur Luxembourg defeated the allied army July the 1st.

The battle of Stafarde, wherein monsieur de Catinat defeated the army commanded by the duke of Savoy.

King

Since
Christ

- King James embarked for Ireland to oppose king William, and compelled him to raise the siege of Limerick, September the 10th.
- Pope Alexander VIII. granted bulls to the bishops of France, who had been nominated by the king; and to whom they had been refused since the assembly of the clergy in 1682. They mentioned nothing of the king's prerogative, who ceded part of his rights.
- The peace of Nippon, when the limits of the kingdoms of the Czar of Muscovy, and the emperor of China, were settled.
- 1692 A naval engagement was fought between the fleets of England and France, May the 29th. The French lost 14 ships at Cherbourg, and at la Hogue.
- The duke de Luxembourg defeated upwards of 10,000 men, under the command of king William at Steenkirk, in the province of Haynault, August the 3d.
- 1693 Lewis XIV. instituted the order of St. Lewis on the 10th of May, as a reward for the officers of his troops.
- Marshal Luxembourg attacked king William at Nerve, the 29th of July. This monarch was defeated, lost his camp, his cannon, and upwards of 12,000 men.
- The duke of Savoy defeated the marshal de Catinat near Marfaglia; upwards of 8000 men were left on the spot.
- 1694 The English made a descent at Camaret, in Brittany; but were either cut to pieces, or taken prisoners. They likewise bombarded Dieppe the 22d and 23d of July.
- 1695 Marshal Luxembourg died January the 4th.
- 1696 A peace was signed between France and the duke of Savoy at Turin, July the 4th, and published in the September following.
- A truce was concluded for Italy till the latter end of August.
- Queen Mary II. died at London on the 8th of December.
- John III. king of Poland, died at Warsaw, June the 17th, aged 72 years.
- The Czar, Peter I. took Asoph from the Turks, a city bordering on the Black Sea.
- 1697 The conferences for a general peace were begun, and concluded at Ryfwick in Holland in September.
- Frederic Augustus, elector of Saxony, was elected king of Poland, June the 27th, and crowned September the 15th.
- Charles XI. king of Sweden, died April the 15th. His son Charles XII. succeeded him.
- 1698 The English and the Dutch formed a partition of the Spanish dominions, although Charles II. was still alive. This step produced the testament of this monarch in favour of a prince of the house France.
- 1699 The king of Spain declared, by his testament, the duke of Anjou heir to all his estates.
- Christian V. of Denmark, died September the 4th. Frederic IV. his son, succeeded him.
- The peace of Carlowitz was concluded, when the bounds of the German and eastern empires were settled.
- 1700 Charles II. king of Spain, died November the 1st. The duke of Anjou, grandson of Lewis XIV. succeeded him, by the name of Philip V.

Since
Christ

The general assembly of the clergy of France approved of the condemnation of a book entitled, *Maxims of the Saints*, wrote by monsieur de Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray; and at the same time they condemned several other propositions which were injurious to morality.

1701 The emperor, England, Holland, the duke of Savoy, and Portugal, declared war against France and Spain.

Frederic, elector of Brandenburg, caused himself to be proclaimed king of Prussia, and in that quality he was acknowledged by a great many powers.

James II. late king of England, died at St. Germain, September the 16th.

The malecontents in Hungary stirred up great commotions.

1702 King William III. of England, died March the 19th. Anne, the second daughter of king James II. ascended the throne in his stead.

The battle of Luzara was fought in Italy, where the Imperialists were compelled to yield the honour of the day to the French troops.

At the battle of Fridlingue, near Hungary, the marquis de Villars overthrew the Imperialists.

The king of Spain admitted the French to trade to the South Sea.

The French sent colonies into Louisiana, or the Mississippi.

1703 The duke of Burgundy took Brisac September the 7th. The battle of Spire, at which the French gained the victory over the Imperialists, November the 15th.

Prince Ragotsky, who was sovereign of Transylvania, put himself at the head of the malecontents in Hungary.

1704 The battle of Hocksted was fought, in which the Imperialists handled the French so roughly, as to oblige them to retreat into France. The loss of this battle was followed with the loss of all Bavaria.

Stanislaus Leczinsky was elected king of Poland July the 22d. He was afterwards crowned, and recognized by the powers of Europe. He then declared war against Augustus, who had been elected king in the year 1697.

1705 The duke of Vendome gained the battle of Cassano in Italy over the Imperialists, August the 16th.

The emperor Leopold I. died at Vienna, May the 7th. His eldest son Joseph, James, Ignatius, John, Antony, Eustachius succeeded him.

1706 The battle of Ramilles was fought in Brabant, where the French were defeated by the allies, who rendered themselves masters of almost all the Low Countries.

Peter IV. king of Portugal, died December the 9th. John V. reigned in his stead.

The Spaniards discovered the Philippine islands.

The city of Lerida was taken from the archduke Charles.

1707 The battle of Almanza was fought on the frontiers of the kingdom of Valencia, when the army of Philip V. king of Spain, obtained a complete victory over that of the archduke Charles.

The Imperialists rendered themselves masters of the kingdom of Naples.

John V. was proclaimed king of Portugal, January the 1st.

The siege of Toulon was undertaken, and raised by the duke of Savoy.

Queen Anne made an union between England and Scotland. At the same time she settled the succession of the crown, in the protestant line

Since
Christ

line of the house of Hanover, in favour of the princess Sophia, dowager of Brunswick-Hanover.

1708

The city of Lille was taken by the allies.

The battle of Oudenarde was fought, the loss of which to the French was followed by raising the siege of Brussels, under the command of Maximilian Emmanuel the elector of Bavaria.

The English made themselves masters of Port Mahon, in the island of Minorca.

The emperor took and appropriated to himself the dutchy of Mantua.

1709

The king of Sweden was defeated by the Muscovites, near Pultowa, in the east part of the Ukrain, July the 8th. General Lowenkaupt, with more than 16000 Swedes, were forced to surrender themselves to general Menzikow. The king of Sweden retired to Bender, under the protection of the Grand Signor.

The north was distressed by wars.

Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, who had abdicated in 1706, protested against his former abdication, returned to Poland, and enjoyed his kingdom till he died. Stanislaus retired to the king of Sweden, and afterwards into France.

The count of Bourg, lieutenant-general, and commander of Strasbourg, entirely defeated, in upper Alsatia, a body of 9000 German troops, under the command of general Mercy, who was wounded in the action; the Germans lost 2500 men, who were out of the battle, and 2000 prisoners.

Tournay, a place of importance on the Scheld, was invested by the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene. The city surrendered after three weeks defence; but the castle held out a month, and then capitulated.

The battle of Malplaquet was fought, called by the allies the battle of Tenieres. The English and the allies gained the field of battle, 30,000 men, at least, were left on the spot, the French lost near 10,000. The public wishes of Holland were not more fulfilled by this victory, than by the prize. Marshal Villars was wounded, and carried out of the battle, which obliged the French army to retreat, which they did in good order, and with great honour, under the command of marshal Boufflers, who served as a volunteer under marshal Villars. The allies, in consequence of this victory, gained Mons.

Philip V. king of Spain, assembled the states general at Madrid, where the prince of the Asturias was acknowledged the presumptive heir to the crown of Spain.

The city and castle of Alicante, the only post of retreat which remained in the kingdom of Valencia to the archduke Charles, were taken by the troops of Spain, in the sight of the English fleet, which had come to their assistance.

1710

Lewis, duke of Anjou, now king of France, by the name of Lewis XV. was born February 15th.

The city of Douay, in French Flanders, was invested by the allies, but did not surrender till after a vigorous defence of 52 days.

Negotiations for a peace were carried on at Gertruydenberg, a little place in Dutch Brabant, but were broke off on the part of Holland.

The

Since
Christ.

The defeat of the troops of the king of Spain, near Almaraz, and afterwards at Saragossa, obliged Philip to leave Madrid, and to retire to Valladolid. The archduke entered Madrid, where the coolness of the inhabitants made him sensible that he was not acknowledged as their lawful sovereign. At the end of the year, the king of Spain entered Madrid. He afterwards attacked, near Villaviciosa, the army of the allies, commanded by count Staremberg, one of the ablest generals of the Imperial troops. He entirely defeated him, with a great loss of the allies. The gaining of this battle confirmed the crown of Spain to king Philip. Almost all the places in Spain that had revolted, submitted; and Philip V. made his entry into Saragossa, which was considered as a conquered city, as well as the kingdom of Arragon, which, by its revolt, lost all its former privileges.

The dauphin, son of Lewis XIV. died of the small-pox, April 14, aged 49 years, 5 months, and 14 days; upon which the king conferred the title of dauphin upon the duke of Bourgoyne.

The city of Gironne, in Catalonia, surrendered to the duke of Noailles, after a troublesome siege. In the remainder of the year, Philip V. subdued all the rest of the kingdom of Arragon.

The duke of Marlborough invested Bouchain, on the Scheld, and took it in 21 days.

The English made a fruitless attempt upon Quebec, the capital of Canada.

The emperor Joseph died the 17th of April, aged 32 years, 8 months, and 23 days. His brother, Charles VI. was elected in his stead, October 12 following.

The war of Hungary, which commenced in 1701, was concluded by the taking of Montaufsch.

Maria-Adelaide of Savoy, wife to the dauphin of Burgoyne, died at Versailles, Feb. 11, aged 26 years; and the dauphin himself died at Marly the 18th of the same month, aged 30 years; and the duke of Bretagne, his son, who was declared dauphin, died the 8th of March.

The negociations for a general peace at Utrecht, begun A suspension of arms between England and France was published at Paris the 24th of August, and was afterwards prolonged to bring about a general peace.

The army of France, commanded by marshal duke Villars, forced, and took, the enemy's camp at Denain. The earl of Albemarle, who commanded, and several other general officers, were made prisoners of war. This advantage was followed by the raising of the siege of Landrecy by prince Eugene, and the taking of Douay, which surrendered to marshal Villars the 10th of September; Quesnoy the 4th of October, and Bouchain. In the abbey of Marchiennes was taken a great quantity of artillery, provision, and warlike stores.

The king of Spain solemnly renounced his pretensions to the crown of France, by an act of the 5th of November. The dukes of Berry and Orleans renounced their pretensions to the crown of Spain

1711

1712

1713

Since
Christ

Spain the 19th of November. They went to the parliament the 15th of March following, to register this renunciation. The czar Peter I. restored Azoph, on the Black sea, to the grand seignor, with whom he had made a peace.

A peace concluded at Utrecht by France and Spain with England, Savoy, Portugal, Prussia, and Holland, the 11th of April, and published at Paris the 22d of May. By this treaty the king of Prussia was acknowledged king.

The French king, for the sake of peace, sacrificed the port and fortifications of Dunkirk, which he afterwards demolished.

Landau and Fribourg taken by the emperor Charles, who had refused to come into the peace of Utrecht.

The Imperialists entirely quitted Catalonia. Count Staremberg retreated from Barcelona the 30th of June, and embarked the 18th of July with the emperor's troops. All Catalonia was subdued by the king of Spain, except Barcelona and Cardona.

Frederic I. king of Sweden, died.

Acadia, the island of Terra Nova, both in America, ceded to the English.

1714

The treaty of peace signed the 6th of March, at Rastadt, in the principality of Baden, by prince Eugene of Savoy, in the name of the emperor, and by marshal Villars, in the name of the French king. This treaty was not entirely ratified till the 7th of September following, in the little city of Baden, in Switzerland; where are commonly held the assemblies of the three cantons, and their allies.

The emperor began, at Anvers, the barrier treaty with the states general of Holland, which was not entirely concluded till the 4th of October, 1715.

The duke of Berry died.

The queen of Spain died the 14th of February.

After a very obstinate defence of six months, and a difficult siege, the city of Barcelona, which had constantly maintained its revolt, though abandoned by the Imperialists, surrendered at last at discretion the 12th of September. Cardona, another city of Catalonia, which had behaved in the same manner, made the like surrender.

At the end of the year, king Philip V. married the princess of Parma.

Queen Anne died, August 1, O. S. in the 50th year of her age, and 13th of her reign, universally lamented.

The English called to the crown George Lewis, elector of Hanover: he was acknowledged in this quality by France, by virtue of the treaty of Utrecht, which assured the succession of the crown in the protestant line.

1715

Peace between the crowns of Spain and Portugal signed at Utrecht the 13th of February.

The king of Spain subdued the island of Majorca, which had as yet held out for the emperor Charles V. The whole island

and Palma, the capital, were invested a month, in order to their reduction; and were made sensible, with the other islands, of the clemency of Philip V.

A Persian ambassador made his entrance in the month of February; and had, some days after, a famous audience in the gallery at Versailles, where the king, and all the court, appeared with all the magnificence that can be imagined in so great a prince.

The first of September died, after a short illness, Lewis XIV. one of the greatest kings, not only of the French monarchy, but of all Europe. His death was that of a Christian hero, quitting the world without regret. He was respected after his death, as he had been esteemed and feared whilst living. The emperor Charles VI. magnificently celebrated his obsequies. Upon his death, Lewis XV. his great-grandson, ascended the throne.

Here my author concludes this part of his tables which I have continued to the 25th of October 1760, ending in page 191.

This year a rebellion broke out in Scotland; the battle of Preston was fought November 12, and the pretender landed at Peterhead, near Aberdeen, December 25.

James, earl of Derwentwater, and William viscount Kenmare, were beheaded on Tower-hill, and many other persons were afterwards hanged, and many transported, for high treason.

About six in the evening was seen a very surprising phenomenon, like a great body of light towards the north east; it afterwards spread further, and formed several columns of light, flashing continually upwards, as swift as lightning, till near three in the morning.

The triennial act repealed.

Several persons were committed for wearing boughs of oak in memory of the restoration; and on the 10th of June following, guards were posted in several parts of the town, to prevent wearing white roses; in consequence of which, Mr. Forden, the printer, was shot by a foot soldier, in Newgate-street.

Prince Eugene gained a great victory over the Turks near Peterwaradin, in which the grand vizier, and the aga of the janizaries were killed.

Two soldiers whipped almost to death in Hyde-park, and turned out of the service, for wearing boughs of oak in their hats the 29th of May.

A westerly wind, this day and the night before, forced back the tide, and drove forwards the ebbing water, and laid the Thames perfectly dry both above and below bridge, except a little narrow channel, about three or four feet deep, and ten, or twelve yards over.

The Imperialists, under prince Eugene, gained a complete victory over the Turks near Belgrade; and on the 18th, the town of Belgrade capitulated, after a siege of two months.

The marquis de Lede, the Spanish general, made a descent on the island of Sardinia, with 6000 foot and 600 dragoons, and in a few days possessed himself of it.

Since
Christ

1716
Feb.
24.

March
6.

May 7
29

Aug. 5

6

Sept.
14

1717
Aug
16,
NS
22

Since
Christ.
Dec.

The value of guineas was reduced by proclamation to one and twenty shillings; and all gold coin in the same proportion.

A terrible inundation this year in Holland and Germany.

22

1718

The czar of Muscovy disinherited his eldest son prince Alexis, and Peter, his second son, was declared presumptive heir.

July

1,2

The marquis de Lede made a descent on the island of Sicily, near Palermo, and was well received; most of the towns setting open their gates, and offering to submit to king Philip.

10

A treaty of peace between the emperor and the Venetians, and the Turks, was signed at Passarowitz.

22

A treaty of an alliance between the emperor, Great Britain, and France, called afterwards the quadruple alliance, upon the states general coming into it, February 4th following.

This year the pretender was married to the princess Sobieski.

31

Sir George Byng fell upon the Spanish fleet, consisting of 26 men of war, near Syracuse, and took about fifteen of them.

Oct.

28

The king of Sicily came into the quadruple alliance, and the ratifications were exchanged the 15th of January following, at Whitehall.

Dec. 3

An order of council issued for making general reprisals on the Spaniards.

1719

This spring the French invaded Spain by land, and took Port Passage, where they burnt six men of war upon the stocks.

June

10

An engagement at Glenfields in Scotland, between the English forces, and some Spaniards and Highlanders, wherein the latter were defeated, which put an end to the Spanish invasion.

16

Fontarabia surrendered to the French.

The Imperialists attacked the Spaniards near Franca Villa in Sicily, but were repulsed with the loss of 5000 men; and their general, count Merci, dangerously wounded.

July

11

The Muscovites made a descent in Sweden, and burnt and ravaged the country.

Aug. 1

The town of St. Sebastian surrendered to the duke of Berwick, and on the 17th of August the castle.

This month the Muscovites again harraß the Swedish coasts; and, amongst others, burnt Nikopping, the third best town in the kingdom.

The English seamen, which lay before St. Sebastian, joined by some French troops, attacked St. Antonio, and took and destroyed three large men of war on the stocks, with a prodigious quantity of timber, and other materials, that the Spaniards had provided for building more.

Oct. 1

Vigo surrendered to lord Cobham.

1720

Jan. 26

The king of Spain accepted of the conditions of peace proposed to him by Great Britain and France; and a suspension of arms between the two first was proclaimed the 28th of February, N S. following.

May

14 NS

June

11

The king of Sweden was crowned at Stockholm.

A terrible earthquake at Pekin in China.

This summer almost every-body turned stock jobbers; and the directors

directors of the south sea, by one artful means or other, raised the stocks to 1000, and held it up almost all the month of July to between 900 and 1000. This bubble at last ended in the ruin of many, and seems to have been formed upon the Mississippi company in France, of which Mr. Law was the projector, under the protection of the French ministry. There was a multitude of other bubbles set up here this summer: the sums proposed to be raised by them, did not amount to less than 300,000,000 sterling.

The Imperialists made a cession of the kingdom of Sardinia to the late king of Sicily. Aug. 8

The marquis de Lede obtained a victory over the Moors near Ceuta. Nov. 15

The princess Clementine Sobieski, the pretender's consort, brought to bed of a son, at Rome. Dec. 20

The Spaniards obtained another victory over the Moors. 21

The marquis de Lede returned to Spain, not being able to drive the Moors from before Ceuta. 1721

Mahomet Sha, great grandson of Aurengzebe, succeeded to the empire of Indostan, or Mogulstan. 24

Pope Clement XI. died, in the 72d year of his age, having held the see 22 years. March 19

Cardinal Conti was elected pope, and assumed the name of Innocent XIII. May 8

The czar of Muscovy assumed the title of emperor of all Russia. Oct 22

Three hundred captives, redeemed from Morocco, went in procession to St. Paul's cathedral, to return thanks to God for their deliverance, where a sermon was preached; they afterwards went to St. James's to thank his majesty, who ordered them 500 l. and at Leicester house, his royal highness ordered them 250 l. Dec. 4

Mahamood, a Persian nobleman, on the confines of Usbeck Tartary, usurped the throne of Persia; surprised the capital city of Ispahan, and deposed the sophi Shaw Sultan Hossein his sovereign. 1722

The Turks reduced the frontier towns and provinces of Persia.

The great duke of Marlborough died at Windsor, in the 74th year of his age. June 16

This year Kang Hi, the emperor of China, died, and was succeeded by Yong Tching, which signifies lasting peace: he assumed this name on ascending the throne. He banished the jesuits, and other popish missionaries; and imprisoned his subjects who refused to renounce Christianity.

An East India Company established at Ostend.

The good and learned, but unfortunate Dr. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, was banished. 1723 Sept. 12

Four English gentlemen were robbed and murdered about seven miles beyond Calais. The assassins, being discovered some years afterwards at Paris, were broke alive upon the wheel. 1724

Philip V. king of Spain, resigned his crown to his eldest son, don Lewis, prince of Asturias. Jan. 4

The congress at Cambray opened. 26 NS

Since Christ Mar. 7	Pope Innocent XIII. died; and the 19th of May following, Vincent Maria Ursini was elected pope, and took the name of Benedict XII.
	A severe edict, published in France, against the protestants, or new converts.
May	A violent persecution in France against the protestants, in pursuance of the edict.
14	
July	Lewis I. king of Spain, died in the eighth month of his reign; whereupon king Philip, his father, resumed the government.
25	
Aug.	Thomas Guy, esq; formerly a bookseller of London, and afterwards member of parliament for Tamworth, died in the 80th year of his age. He left 200,000 <i>l.</i> for an hospital, called after his name, for incurables, erected, and near finished in his life-time, besides other charities; and 1000 <i>l.</i> a piece to fifty of his relations.
20	
Dec.	
27	
1725	Peter I. emperor of Great Russia, died, and was succeeded by his empress Catherine Alexewina.
Ap. 30	A treaty of peace between the emperor and Spain, called the Vienna treaty.
Sep 24	
1726	The French crown appeared to be 200,000,000 sterling in debt.
Aug 21	A dreadful earthquake at Palermo in Sicily.
1727	The Spaniards besieged Gibraltar.
Feb 27	The czarina, empress of Russia, died, in the 39th year of her age; and was succeeded by prince Peter Alexowitz, grandson of the late czar.
May 6	
June	
10	King George I. died at Osnabrug in Germany, aged 67 years.
1728	Preliminaries being adjusted between Great Britain and Spain, and a congress appointed at Soissons in France, the siege of Gibraltar was raised, and the British fleets recalled.
1729	The queen of France brought to bed of a dauphin.
Sept.	A peace was concluded at Seville, between Great Britain, France, and Spain.
24 NS	
Nov. 9	This year there died in London 30,000, being about 2000 more than usual.
NS	
1730	The czar Peter II. died of the small-pox, in the 15th year of his age, and the third of his reign; and was succeeded by the princess Anne, dutchess of Courland, and daughter of John Alexowitz, elder brother of the czar Peter the great.
Jan 19	
Feb 10	Pope Benedict XIII. died at Rome.
	Cardinal Laurence Corsini elected Pope on the 12th of July, N. S. and took the name of Clement XII.
Sept. 3	Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, and duke of Savoy, resigned his crown into the hands of his son, Charles Emanuel, prince of Piedmont.
17	The grand signor, Sultan Achmet, advanced to the throne by the janizaries.
1731	
Oct 12	The king of Denmark died, and was succeeded by his son, Christian VI.
NS	
Mar 20	A great earthquake at Foggia, in the kingdom of Naples, and above 2000 people killed by it.

At the sessions at the Old Bailey a person was condemned, and afterwards hanged, for forging a bond, being the first executed upon the statute of forgery.

Since
Christ.
June 4

The Swedes erected an East India company.

25

A new treaty was signed at Vienna between the emperor, Great-Britain, and Spain.

July

The pragmatic sanction was confirmed by the diet of the empire.

12

1732

Jan. 11

The protestants of Saltsburg were driven out of their country, and were invited, by the king of Prussia, to settle in Brandenburg.

N S

Advice was received, that Muley Abdallah had defeated all his competitors, and reigned sole emperor of Fez and Morocco.

The Moors attacked the Spaniards near Oran, but were defeated; and the latter took possession of the city of Oran.

July 1

N S

Victor Amadeus, late king of Sardinia, died.

Oct 31

This month most people were afflicted with a head-ach and fever, of which many died; particularly from Tuesday the 23d, to Tuesday the 30th, upwards of 1500 in London and Westminster.

1733

Jan

Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, and elector of Saxony, died.

Feb 1

This month Mr. Dieden, plenipotentiary from king George, as elector of Hanover, received, in the name of his master, from the hands of the emperor, the investiture of Bremen and Verden.

This year the odious excise-scheme was brought into the house, but dropt.

King Stanislaus was re-chosen king of Poland by his party; but obliged to quit Warsaw the 22d instant, on the approach of the Russian troops.

Sept.

12 N S

The elector of Saxony elected king of Poland.

Oct. 5

The French king declared war against the emperor; as did also the king of Sardinia on the 14th.

10

1734

Augustus, king of Poland, and his queen crowned at Crakow.

The princess royal of England was married to the prince of Orange, at the French chapel at St. James's.

March

13

This spring Don Carlos made his public entry into the city of Naples, and took upon him the title of king of Naples and Sicily; and soon after the Spaniards defeated the Imperialists in the kingdom of Naples.

The duke of Berwick opened the trenches before Philippsburgh; but was killed at that siege, by a cannon ball, the 12th instant.

June 1

The city of Dantzick was obliged to capitulate, but gave king Stanislaus an opportunity of escaping. By this capitulation, which was signed the 9th of July, the city was obliged to acknowledge Augustus king of Poland.

A battle was fought near Parma between the Imperialists, commanded by count Merci, and the French and Sardinians, commanded by marshal Cogni; wherein four or five thousand were killed on each side, and among them count Merci, the Roman general, whereupon the prince of Wirtemberg took the command, maintained the fight till night, and then retired.

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Since Christ July 10 Aug 30	King Augustus was proclaimed in the city of Dantzick. Philippsbourg surrendered to the French on the 18th, N. S. The Spaniards made a descent in Sicily, which they reduced with little opposition.
Sept. 15	The Imperialists surprised marshal Broglie's quarters, on the banks of the Secchia in Italy. The marshal escaped only in his shirt; but his plate, jewels, and treasure, were taken by the enemy.
19	The Imperialists attacked the French and Sardinians, near Goastalla, but were repulsed with great loss. There were 14 or 15,000 killed and wounded on each side.
1735 April	The king of Portugal and the king of Spain assemble their forces, and prepare for war.
May 27	Sir John Norris sailed with a great fleet to Lisbon, to protect the Portuguese against the Spaniards, and arrived there the 9th of June following.
	The French and their allies made themselves masters of all the Austrian dominions in Italy, this month, except the city of Mantua.
	The fortress of Trepani, the last place in the island of Sicily which held out for the emperor, surrendering.
	Don Carlos made his public entry into the capital city of Palermo, on the 30th instant, N. S. and there afterwards was crowned.
	The protestants in Bohemia severely persecuted by the Austrians.
1736 April 10	This summer the czarina sent 30,000 Russians to assist the emperor.
27	Prince Eugene died at Vienna, in the 73d year of his age.
1737 Sept. 30	In the evening the prince of Wales was married to princess Augusta, of Saxe Gotha.
Nov 20	A war commenced this summer between the Russians and Turks.
1738 May 24	The fleet market was proclaimed a free market, and opened.
	Queen Caroline died.
	The princess of Wales was delivered of a son, and baptized privately the same day, by the name of George, now king of England.
	The Muscovites invaded Crim Tartary. Count Munich also penetrated the frontiers of Turkey, on the side of Bog, and compelled the Turks to fly before him. The Turks, on the other hand, were successful against the Imperialists, making themselves masters of the frontiers of Meadia and Orfowa, near Belgrade.
1739 Feb. 8 Nov. 21, 22,	A copy of the convention between Great-Britain and Spain, concluded at Pardo January 14, 1739, N. S. was laid before the house of lords.
	Admiral Vernon took Porto-Bello with six men of war only.
	The emperor and the French king entered into an offensive and defensive alliance.

Letters of marque granted against the Spaniards, and great preparations made for a war with Spain.

Since
Christ.
July 21

At this time there were above 260 members of the house of commons, who enjoyed places under the government, with salaries from 250*l.* to 11,000*l.* *per annum.*

About this time advice was received, that Sha Nadir, commonly called Kouli Kan, had invaded India, and penetrated into the heart of that country; whereupon the Turks were at liberty to recal their troops from Persia, and led their whole force against the Christians; that the Imperialists had been defeated at Kroska, near Belgrade; and that the Turks had laid siege to that city.

A peace was concluded between the emperor and the Turks.

A charter passed for erecting an hospital for foundlings.

War was declared against Spain.

The Thames was frozen over this winter.

Sept 21
Oct. 17
Oct. 23
1740
May
31 NS

The king of Prussia died, aged 52 years; and was succeeded by his son Charles Frederic.

Cardinal Albertini was elected pope, by the name of Benedict XIV. in the room of Clement XII. who died the 6th of last February.

July
16
N. S.
Oct. 17

The czarina Anne, empress of Russia, died, and was succeeded by prince John, son of Antony Ulrick, duke of Brunfwick, and Anne princess of Mecklemburg, an infant of three months old. The czarina had appointed the duke of Courland regent; but he was deposed, and made prisoner by the princess Anne of Mecklemburg, who took upon her the regency, with the assistance of count Munich, the Russian general.

Charles VI. emperor of Germany, died.

Admiral Vernon's birth-day was celebrated in a more extraordinary manner, than ever was done upon that of any sovereign in this kingdom.

20 NS
Nov. 2

During the session of parliament for this year, a motion for an address, most humbly to advise and beseech his majesty to remove sir R. Walpole from his presence and councils for ever, was made in both houses, but carried in the negative.

The elector of Bavaria, and the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, also declared against the queen of Hungary; the former took possession of the city and castle of Passau: and being soon after joined by a French army of 40,000 men, under the marshals Broglie and Belleisle, made himself master of Lintz.

The Swedes, who had declared war against Russia; but upon the revolution there, mentioned above, a cessation of arms was agreed upon between them.

1741
July
1742

The city of Prague besieged by the Austrians; the French, who had got into it, sustained a long siege; but, being reduced to great extremities, marshal Belleisle found means to get out of the town, and made a memorable retreat, tho' with great loss: after which, the city was surrendered to the Austrians.

- Since
Chm. The battle of Czaflaw was fought between the king of Prussia and prince Charles; but tho' the latter kept the field of battle, neither side could boast of victory. However, this battle was followed by a treaty, concluded at Breslau, between the two powers, on May 13; soon after productive of a peace between the Austrians and Saxons.
- Jan. 13 Charles, elector of Bavaria, was elected emperor of Germany, at Franckfort, notwithstanding all the opposition of the Austrians.
- Feb 20 A comet made its appearance, and continued in our hemisphere for some weeks.
- 1743 The battle of Dettingen, between the allied army, commanded by his majesty in person, and under him, by the earl of Stairs; and the French army, commanded by the marshal duke de Noailles, when the latter was defeated, by the great good conduct of the earl, and obliged to repass the Main with precipitation; whilst the allied army, being destitute of provisions, was oblig'd to continue its march that night to Hanau.
- Dec Another comet appeared this month, and continued in view a long time.
- 1744 The French declared war against Great Britain.
- Mar. 4 Great Britain declared war against the French.
- 31 The French declared war against the queen of Hungary, and April the queen against France in the succeeding month.
- The king of Prussia unexpectedly taking up the cause of the emperor, broke the peace with the queen of Hungary, and entering Bohemia with a powerful army, made himself master of Prague, and soon after of almost the whole kingdom. This sudden irruption obliged prince Charles to repass the Rhine, August 12, in order to march to the relief of Bohemia. He was followed by two French armies; one of which laid siege to Strasbourg; and the other, in conjunction with the Imperial forces, recovered possession of Munich, and the greatest part of Bavaria. The king of Prussia, therefore, was obliged to abandon Bohemia, and fly before the Austrians, who had been reinforced with 20,000 Saxons.
- Oct 24 Fribourgh was surrendered to the French, after a brave defence; and the cattle was not given up till November 16.
- Admiral Matthews (February 11) came up with, and engaged, the united French and Spanish fleets, who had just left the harbour of Toulon; and would, in all probability, have quite demolish'd them; but admiral Lestock, with his division, either would not, or could not, come up to engage; so that the enemy escaped in the night, having had one Spanish ship, of 60 guns, burnt, and several others disabled.
- Commodore Anson arrived in the Centurion, at St. Helen's, whereby he completed his voyage round the world.
- Sir John Balchen was wrecked in his ship the Victory, one of the finest first-rates in the navy, which was lost with her whole crew, consisting of 1000 men, among whom were 100 gentlemen volunteers.

volunteers, either by foundering at sea, or running upon a rock, near the Race of Alderney; for how they perished was never known, as not one soul escaped the wreck.

This year died Mr. Pope, the celebrated poet.

At the beginning of this year, Charles VII. emperor of Germany, and elector of Bavaria, died at Munich. He was succeeded in his electoral dominions by his eldest son, Maximilian-Joseph. The Austrians having gained a complete victory over the French army, and taken their general prisoner, April 4, at Pfaffenhofen, prince Maximilian-Joseph was obliged to fly from Munich, and conclude a peace with the queen of Hungary at Fuesien.

The duke of Cumberland was appointed captain-general, and commander in chief of all his majesty's forces; and on April 3, set out for Flanders, to take the command of the allied army.

The French having invested Tournay, the duke, in the morning, attacked them in their camp near Fontenoy; when the right wing of the confederate army, consisting chiefly of the English and Hanoverian troops, bravely drove the enemy before them: but not being well supported by the left wing, &c. the army retreated about one, in good order, as far as Aeth, unpursued by the enemy. In the action we had 7347 men, including officers, killed, wounded, or missing; yet the enemy's loss is supposed to have been more considerable: the consequence was, that Tournay surrendered June 8, and soon after the French became masters of Bruges and Ghent.

Commodore Warren and Mr. Pepperel, commander of the New England forces, took the town and fortresses of Louisburgh, and of the whole island of Cape-Breton, after a siege of 49 days.

Two Bristol privateers, under the command of capt. Talbot, took two rich prizes from Peru, of the value of 7 or 800,000 l. sterling.

Ostend surrendered to the French.

The queen of Hungary's spouse, the grand duke of Tuscany, was elected emperor of Germany at Franckfort.

The Prussians defeated the Austrians in the battle of Staudentz, in Bohemia; and at the end of the year, his Prussian majesty defeated the combined army of the Austrians and Saxons, near Dresden, of which he got possession by that victory, and the whole electorate of Saxony. This brought on a treaty of peace between him, the emperor, and the king of Poland, elector of Saxony.

This year a rebellion broke out in Scotland. In September, the rebels took possession of Edinburgh; and on the 21st, attacked the English forces commanded by general Cope, and defeated them at Preston-Pans.

The duke of Cumberland being arrived from Flanders, set out to take upon him the command of the army, then on its march into Lancashire. The rebels were now 8000 strong, and had marched from Edinburgh to Carlisle, which had surrendered to

Since
Christ.

1745

March
12

May 1

June
16

July

Aug 12
Sept. 1

19

Nov.
26

them

188 A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

- Since
Christ. them on the 15th; and on the 29th, took possession of Manchester. They afterwards marched into Derbyshire; and intended to slip by the duke, and make for London directly: upon which, a camp was formed upon Finchley common: The rebels changing their intention, quitted Derby, and retreated northward.
- Dec: 8 The duke came up with the rear of the rebels at Clifton, in Northumberland; and, after a smart attack, drove them from the village with loss.
- 30 He retook Carlisle, after a siege of 9 days.
- 1746 The duke being returned to London, the rebels defeated the superior forces of the king, commanded by general Hawley, at Falkirk-moor.
- Jan 17
- 30 The duke arrived at Edinburgh, and next day marched to the relief of Stirling, besieged by the rebels, who precipitately retreated northward, without waiting for his arrival.
- The duke was obliged to wait for a reinforcement; in the mean time, the rebels gained several advantages.
- Apr 16 The duke entirely defeated the rebels at the battle of Culloden, which put a final end to the rebellion.
- During the course of this year, the French made themselves masters of Brussels, Antwerp; reduced Mons, St. Ghislain, Charleroy, and Namur.
- Sept. Marshal Saxe gained a great advantage over the allied army, commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, near Liege; and the Austrians were very successful in Italy against the French, Spaniards, &c.
- 30 This year died Philip V. king of Spain; and Christian VI. king of Denmark.
- Oct 17 The city of Lima, capital of Peru, and town of Callao, were destroyed by a most dreadful earthquake.
- 1747 The admirals Anson and Warren fell in with a French fleet of men of war and merchant-vessels; took six of their men of war, and three East India company's ships fitted as men of war. Our own fleet suffered very little. The French lost a million, and an half by this defeat, and 4000 men were made prisoners.
- May 3 A treaty was signed in June, between his majesty and the czarina; whereby, in consideration of an annual subsidy of 100,000 l. she engaged to keep on foot, during the war, upon the frontiers of Livonia, a body of 50,000 foot, and 40 or 50 gallies upon the coast of that province, to act as his majesty should require, in assistance of his allies.
- Oct 4 Admiral Hawke intercepted a French fleet bound to the West Indies; and after a very hot engagement, took two of their 74 gun ships, one of 70, two of 64, and one of 50. Many other rich captures were made this year; but our success on the continent was not equal. Count Lowendahl made himself master of part of the Dutch frontier, and reduced Hulst and Axtel, and finished, soon after, the reduction of Dutch Flanders. In June, the duke of Cumberland fought the French at Val, commanded by

by marshal Saxe; but our army was obliged to retreat, with the loss of 4000 men: the French, tho' they kept the field of battle, lost 3000 men. Count Lowendahl opened the trenches before Bergen-op-Zoom the 12th of July, in the night, which was taken by storm September 16 following.

This year the famous Kouli Khan, emperor of Persia, was murdered in his tent.

The French opened their trenches in the night between the 15th and 16th of April, N. S. before Maastricht, which capitulated on the 7th of May, N. S. following; the next day hostilities ceased in Flanders, pursuant to the preliminaries signed at Aix, by the ministers plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, France, and the States-General; but before this was known, admiral Knowles had taken Port-Louis, upon the island of Hispaniola, on the 8th of March, after three hours warm cannonading.

A proclamation for a cessation of arms, pursuant to the preliminaries signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, was read at the Royal Exchange, &c.

A convention was signed between the ministers of Great-Britain, France, and the States-General; in which it was agreed, that 37,000 Russians, then in march thro' Germany, should return back; and that the king of France should order the same number of his troops from Flanders, into the interior parts of France.

The definitive treaty of peace was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, by the ministers of the belligerent powers.

According to the 9th article of the above treaty, the earl of Suffolk and lord Cathcart were sent to France, to reside there as hostages, till certain advice should be received of the evacuation of Cape-Breton, and the French evacuated most of the towns they conquered in Flanders. At this period, the debt of the nation was 71,340,397 l. 16s. 0d. $\frac{1}{4}$; and there remained in cash, in the exchequer, towards the payment of it, 100,141 l. 9s. 6d.

Nova Scotia, in America, was peopled from hence this year.

Between twelve and one at noon a shock of an earthquake was felt all over the cities of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent, and some chimnies, &c. were thrown down; and in many places the waters were agitated in a very extraordinary manner.

At half an hour after five o'clock, early in the morning, there was a more severe shock of an earthquake than the former, attended with a hollow rustling noise, as of wind; and numbers of people were awakened from their sleep by its violence; several chimnies were thrown down, and houses damaged, but no other mischief happened. The shock was so violent in some places, that many people ran from their beds and houses almost naked. Preceding the shock, there was observed a continual, tho' confused, lightning, till within a minute or two of its being felt, which darted very low, and the flashes were very strong.

John, king of Portugal, died, and was succeeded by his eldest son Joseph.

Since Christ	The new stone bridge at Westminster was opened.
Nov.	A defensive treaty, or convention, was entered into between his majesty and Spain.
17	His royal highness Frederick prince of Wales died.
1751	This year the title was altered.
March	This year a dreadful fire happened at Moscow, which consumed 5000 houses.
20	This year was passed the famous marriage act.
1752	This year died Dr. Richard Mead, the famous physician.
1753	The French having violated the late treaty of peace, in many respects, reprisals were made on our part.
1754	This month was remarkable for earthquakes in many parts of the world, particularly at Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, which was almost totally destroyed, with near 70,000 of its inhabitants.
1755	War declared against France.
Nov.	The French declared war against Great Britain.
1756	The island of Minorca surrendered to the French.
May	The king of Prussia unexpectedly entered the electorate of Saxony with two considerable bodies of forces, and published a manifesto to justify his conduct.
18	At the close of this year, the ministry was happily changed; Mr. Fox was turned out, and Mr. Pitt made secretary of state in his room.
June	Admiral Byng was shot at Portsmouth.
19	In the East-Indies colonel Clive defeated the Nabob in a pitched battle.
28	The convention of Closter Seven, by which the Hanoverians were obliged to lay down their arms; and a neutrality was granted to the electorate, &c.
	The king of Prussia had various successes in the course of the war, and took Berlin.
	The Swedes declared war against the king of Prussia.
1757	A treaty was concluded with the king of Prussia, by which his majesty of England engaged to pay him annually 670,000 l. &c.
March	By the excellent conduct of the new administration, our war was gloriously conducted.
14	Two descents were made this year upon the French coast; in the first, much mischief was done to the French at St. Maloes; in the second, Cherburgh was taken, the harbour destroyed, and 20 brass cannon taken.
	Senegal, and two other factories on the coast of Africa, were taken.
	Admiral Boscawen, and general Amberst, reduced the city of Louisbourg, and the whole island of Cape Breton.
July	Several other advantages were gained over the French in the East-Indies, and other parts.
	The king of Prussia took Schweidnitz; but having besieged Olmutz, was obliged to raise the siege.

Upon the Russians advancing, the king of Prussia was obliged to abandon the strong post of Königsberg; and on the 25th of August, defeated the Russian army; he was sometime afterwards himself defeated by the Austrians.

This year, in April, died, pope Benedict XIV; and cardinal Rezzonico, a Venetian, was elected in his stead, by the name of Clement XIII.

An attempt was made to assassinate the king of Portugal, for which many of the nobility suffered death, and ended in the expulsion of the Jesuits out of that kingdom.

In the summer, admiral Rodney warmly bombarded the town of Havre-de-Grace; in August, admiral Boscawen engaged a French squadron, and took several first-rate ships.

Sir Edward Hawke destroyed the French fleet designed to invade our coasts.

Quebec, the capital of Canada, was taken by the British troops; we had besides several advantages over the French in the East-Indies.

The French, this year, perfidiously took possession of Francfort on the Mayne.

The allies gained the battle of Minden against the French, principally by the valour of a few British infantry.

The battle of Cunnersdorf was fought August the 12th; the Russians were conquerors; and the campaign closed unfortunately for the Prussians.

The French were so reduced in their finances, that they stopped payment of the interest of their funds; whilst the generous Britons raised subscriptions to clothe upwards of 20,000 French prisoners, who were quite abandoned by their sovereign to perish in our gaols.

The king of Spain died, and was succeeded by don Carlos, king of Naples, his half brother, who left his third son, don Ferdinand, in possession of that kingdom, and the two Sicilies, having declared his eldest son an idiot.

The parliament granted, for the year 1760, 70,000 seamen, including 13,355 marines; and, for the land-service, 57,294 men; and provided for 47,750 foreign auxiliaries in Germany. The sum total of the grants was 14,503,563 l. 15 s. 9½ d.

Thurot made a descent, with 600 men, at Carrickfergus, in Ireland; got possession of the town and castle, but was soon obliged to re-embark; and near the isle of Man, capt. Eliot came up with him, February 28; and after a smart engagement, in which Thurot lost his life with honour, took his little squadron.

Laurence, earl Ferrers, was executed at Tyburn, for the murder of his steward, Mr. Johnson, by deliberately shooting him in his lordship's own house.

General Amherst sailed down the river St. Laurence, with an army of 10,000 men, and a body of Indians commanded by Sir William Johnson, and took Isle-Royal, one of the most important posts on that river; and, after a dangerous navigation, on

Since
Christ.

1759

Sep 13

Aug 10

1760

Feb 21

May 5.

July

September

Since
Christ September 6, landed his troops on the island of Montreal; and the city was surrendered to him, with all Canada, by the marquis de Vandreuil, the late governor-general, the 8th of that month; general Murray, from Quebec, and colonel Haviland, with a body of troops, having also just landed on the island. And thus was the conquest of this fine country completed.

Aug 15 The king of Prussia defeated Laudohn at Lignitz, who lost 10,000 men killed and wounded.

Lord George Sackville was tried by a court-martial, for having disobeyed the orders of prince Ferdinand at the battle of Minden. The charge being, *in the opinion of the court*, proved upon his lordship, they adjudged him unfit to serve his majesty in any military capacity whatever.

Oct 25 King George the II. died suddenly, between seven and eight in the morning, at Kensington, in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign; and was succeeded by his grandson, George III. who was proclaimed the next day, and married September the 8th, 1761, to princess Charlotte, of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz; and on the 22d of the same month, were both crowned king and queen of Great-Britain, at Westminster-Abbey.

T A B L E S

O F

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

PART II.

N

FIRST

FIRST CENTURY.

JESUS CHRIST, the eternal High Priest, after the order of Melchisedeck, was crucified in the 4th year of his ministry, and in the common æra 33.

I.

33 St. PETER, bishop of Jerusalem, then of Antioch, in all 8 years.

41 * At Rome; he governed there 25 y. 2 mon. and 7 d. was martyred 29 June 66; the see not vacated.

II.

66 St. LINUS, coadjutor to St. Peter, 11 June 55, became pope 29 June 66, governed 1 y. 2 m. 24 d. was martyred 23 Sept. 67; the see not vacated.

III.

67 St. Clement, 24 of Sept. he governed 9 y. 2 m. 10 d. abdicated 3 Dec. 76; the see continued vacant 2 m. 14 d.

IV.

77 St. Cletus, 16 Feb. governed 6 y. 2 m. 10 d. was martyred 26 April 83; the see continued vacant 4 m. 12 d.

V.

83 St. Anacletus 7 Sept. governed 12 y. 10 m. 7 d. was martyred, 13 July 96; the see not vacated. Some among the moderns have confounded this Pope with St. Cletus

VI.

96 St. Evaristus is made coadjutor to St. Anacletus, 25 march 95, succeeds him 13 July 96, governed 12 y. 3 m. 13 d. was martyred 26 October 108; the see continued vacant 1 m. 8 d.

FIRST CENTURY.

The first day of the week only was kept holy, which for some time had been celebrated in conjunction with the Jewish sabbath; our Saturday.

The faithful for a short time had all things in common.

The institution of the Agapæ, or *Love Feasts*, usually celebrated in the church.

The laying on of hands for the ordination of the priests, and the giving of the Holy Ghost.

Baptism by immersion, which continued for some time.

The celebration of Christmas, Easter, Ascension-day, and Pentecost.

Singing established in the church.

The name of Christians was first taken by the faithful of Antioch, and afterwards by the rest of the church.

60 It is said that about this time there was a religious sect called Therapeutæ; i. e. *servants of God*; but it is a matter of doubt.

The christians are forbid eating the blood of animals, that they might not give offence to the converted Jews, who always avoided this custom according to their ancient law.

Illuminations in churches during divine service, because the faithful often assembling in the night, or in dark places, had need of light; which custom the church of Rome has ever since kept up in all its religious ceremonies.

* I have, as my author directs, placed St. Peter at the head of the bishops of Rome; but that he never was bishop of Rome is demonstrated, among others, by Budæus de Ecclef. Apostol. and if we may judge of the church of Rome by the constitution of other apostolical churches, she could have no particular bishop before the end of the first century; for, as Barattier observes, in several places, there were two bishops at the same time; the one for the Jewish, and the other for the Gentile converts.

FIRST CENTURY.

- 31 St. John the Baptist beheaded, aged 35 y. 2 mon. 5 d.
 33 Jesus Christ raises Lazarus from the dead.
 St. Stephen, the first martyr, 26 Dec.
 34 St. Paul converted, 25 Jan.
 44 St. James the son of Zebedee, or the greater, suffers martyrdom.
 44 The rapture of St. Paul into the third heaven.
 45 The conversion of St. Theaclea, a virgin and martyr.
 53 Gamaliel, chief of the synagogue, dies 3 August.
 Silas the disciple dies.
 62 St. James the less, bishop of Jerusalem martyred.
 63 Lazarus, who was raised to life by Jesus Christ, dies the 17 Dec.
 64 St. Gervas and St. Protas martyred at Milan, 19 June.
 66 St. Paul martyred at Rome.
 68 St. Mark the evangelist, martyred 25 April.
 69 St. Andrew the apostle, martyred 30 Nov.
 71 St. Bartholomew the Apostle, martyred 24 Aug.
 79 St. Apollinarius, first bishop of Ravenna, dies 23 Jan.
 80 The conversation of St. Polycarp; he became bishop of Ephesus.
 86 St. Anian, first bishop of Alexandria, died 25 April.
 95 St. John is cast into a caldron of boiling oil at Rome.
 95 St. Dionysius the Areopagite, was martyred at Athens, 3 Oct. St. Clement the Roman consul martyred.
 97 St. Timotheus, disciple of St. Paul, died 25 Jan.

FIRST CENTURY.

- 33 The 1st persecution by the Jews.
 34 The 2d persecution by the Jews.
 38 Simon, the magician, head of the Symoniacks, offered to purchase the gift of working miracles.
 44 The 3d persecution of the Jews.
 45 Ebion, head of the Ebionites, disputes the godhead of J. C. and the virginity of Mary.
 Cerinthus also attacks the godhead of J. C.
 50 The Offensians taught that faith may and ought to be dissembled.
 50 Hymeneus asserted that the resurrection was already passed, and not to be expected.
 55 The resurrection of bodies denied by Philetus.
 56 Alexander, excommunicated by St. Paul, for having preached against the faith.
 64 The I. general persecution of the Christians under Nero.
 66 Nicholas, deacon of Antioch, head of the Nicholaitans, would have every thing, even to the women, in common among the Christians. In their assemblies they abandoned themselves to the most infamous debaucheries.
 74 Menander, born in Samaria, adopted the errors of Simon the magician, and the Nicholaitans. He asserted that the world was created by the angels, that himself was invested with the omnipotence of God the father, and only favour of the chosen, who could not obtain salvation but through his magic art. His disciples were very disorderly, as were most of the original heretics.

* The original is, *Heretices & Persecutiones*; but as my author places under this head some persons whom we, protestants, deny to have been heretics, I have changed it for a more general title, and such as yet agrees with the matter found under it.

SECOND CENTURY.

VII.

- 108 St. Alexander I. 3 Dec. governed 8 years, 5 mon. was martyred 3 May, 117; the see continued vacant 1 m. 5 d.

VIII.

- 117 Sixtus I. 7 June, governed 9 y. 9 m. 26 d. was martyred 3 April 127; the see not vacated.

IX.

- 127 Telephorus, 5 April, governed 10 y. 9 m. was martyred 5 January 138; the see not vacated.

X.

- 138 Hyginus, 6 Jan. governed 4 y. 3 d. was martyred 8 Jan. 142; the see continued vacant 3 m. 1 d.

XI.

- 142 Pius I. the 9 April. governed 8 y. 3 m. 3 d. was martyred, 11 July 150; the see continued vacant 1 d.

XII.

- 150 Anicetus, 13 July, governed 10 y. 9 m. 5 d. was martyred, 17 April 161; the see continued vacant 8 m. 13 d.

XIII.

- 162 Soter, 1 January, governed 9 y. 3 m. 22 d. the see remained vacant 10 d.

XIV.

- 171 Eleutherius, 3 May, governed 14 y. 23 d. was martyred, 26 May 185; the see continued vacant 1 m. 22 d.

XV.

- 185 Victor I. 18 July, governed 12 y. 10 d. was martyred, 28 July 197; the see continued vacant 1 mon. 27 days.

XVI.

- 197 Zephyrinus, 25 September, governed 19 y. 10 m. 2 d. he was martyred 26 July, 217; the see continued vacant 7 d.

SECOND CENTURY.

Anointing of the sick, or extreme unction, practised so early as the first century. St. James makes mention of it in his epistle.

Exorcism in use, in the first century. Public notaries, established by the bishops to collect the acts of the martyrs; there still remains amongst us some of these acts.

The sign of the cross at this time very much in use among the faithful, as well to know each other as to sanctify themselves. Anniversary feasts established in the church.

Fasts established not only at Lent, but at other times and seasons, to appease the wrath of the Almighty.

The faithful, when they prayed to the Lord, looked towards the east, from whence arose the ancient custom of placing *le chevet des Eglises* * facing the east; this custom was abolished by degrees.

Letters given by the bishops to the faithful who travelled, in order to make themselves known and received by others of the faithful.

The usual method of putting martyrs to death, was by condemning them to be devoured by wild beasts, or by beheading.

The confessors were sent to the mines, or destined to labour at the public works; and the gentlest punishment was that of banishment.

The Jews driven from Jerusalem and forbidden to return; which prohibition probably extended also to the Christians.

Catechists established in the great towns, to instruct the Catechumens and the faithful, newly converted to the christian religion.

Baptism usually administered during the feasts of Easter and Pentecost, which custom lasted for many centuries.

* A circular part behind the altar. Dict. Arch.

SECOND CENTURY.

- 100 Death of pope St. Clement, 23 Nov. Death of St. John the evangelist, 27 Dec.
- 103 St. Justin the philosopher, afterwards the martyr, born.
- 107 St. Simon, second bishop of Jerusalem, martyred, aged 102 years. End of the apostolical times.
- 107 St Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, was martyred at Rome.
- 120 Birth of St. Irenæus in Asia, he was afterwards Bishop of Lyons in France.
- 121 St. Faustinus and St. Jovitus, martyred at Brescia in Cisalpin Gaul, or Italy.
- 124 St. Eustatius and his followers martyred.
- 126 Quadratus makes a defence for christian religion.
- 128 St. Hieronimus, bishop of Antioch, dies.
- 133 Conversion of St. Justin, an ecclesiastical writer and martyr.
- 136 The christians of Jewish origin, leave off joining together the law of Moses and the Gospel.
- 150 St. Justinus the philosopher, presents his apology for the christians, to the emperor Antonius.
- 150 St. Papias, bishop of Hierapolis in Phrygia.
- 158 St. Polycarpus, bishop of Smyrna, comes to Rome.
- 164 The martyrdom of the seven sons, and afterwards of St. Felicitia herself.
- 166 St. Justinus the philosopher, martyred.
- 168 Peregrinus the philosopher and apostate, burns himself at the Olympic games.
- 177 St. Athenagoras makes his apology for the christian religion.
- 182 Egesippus, an historical ecclesiastic, dies.
- 189 A mission to the Indies by St. Pantenus, a priest, philosopher, and catechist, of Alexandria.

SECOND CENTURY.

- 93 The II. general persecution under Domitian, when St. John was thrown into a caldron of boiling oil.
- 105 Basilides establishes two predestinations, one for salvation, the other for punishment.
- 106 Elxai denies the divinity of J. C. and asserts that is a crime to suffer martyrdom.
- 107 The III. general persecution under Trajan.
- 115 Saturninus adopts the ancient heresies.
- Gnostics, i. e. *the enlightened*; a name that was taken by the first Heretics.
- 120 Papias, the Millenarian, believes that the Saints will reign a thousand years upon the earth with J. C. before they enter into glory.
- Carpocrates adopts the errors of Simon the magician, and the Nicolaitians.
- 130 Prodicus, head of the Adamites; they were always naked when they prayed.
- 134 Marcion admits of three Gods.
- 141 Cerdon admits of two causes.
- 142 Valentinus admits of many Gods and other errors.
- 142 Theodotus, the tanner and banker, denies the existence of the eternal word.
- 150 Colorbasus follows the opinion of Valentinus.
- 158 Quartodecimans celebrate Easter on the same day with the Jews.
- 164 The IV. general persecution under M. Aurelius.
- 165 Bardesanes embraces the opinion of Valentinus.
- 170 Tatian head of the Abstinents, embraces the opinion of Saturninus and Valentinus.
- Lucian admits two causes.
- 175 Appelles affirms, that J. C. was corporeal to outward appearance only.

THIRD CENTURY.

XVII.

- 217 Calixtus I. 2 August, governed 5 y. 2 m. 10 d. he was martyred 12 October, 222; the see not vacated.

XVIII.

- 222 Urban I. 13 October, governed 7 y. 7 m. 11 d. was martyred 23 May 230; the see continued vacant 3 m. 5 d.

XIX.

- 230 Pontianus, 29 August, governed 5 y. 2 m. 2 d. was martyred 30 October 235; the see continued vacant 22 d.

XX.

- 235 Anterus, 22 Nov. governed 1 m. 12 d. was martyred 3 Jan. 236; the see not vacated.

XXI.

- 236 Fabianus, 4 Jan. governed 14 y. 1 m. 25 d. was martyred 1 March 250; the see continued vacant 3 m. 1 d.

XXII.

- 250 St. Cornelius, 2 June, governed 2 y. 3 m. 12 d. was martyred 14 Sept. 252.

- 251 Novatian, the first antipope; the see continued vacant 1 m. 3 d.

Towards the middle of this century, the holy see sent missionaries into different countries, particularly into the northern parts of Gaul. The southern parts had embraced the gospel so early as the first century of the church.

The eucharist administered to children, and preserved in order to be sent to the sick, or absent.

Sepulture of martyrs, with a purple vestment without sleeves.

Prayer for the dead, in use in this century.

THIRD CENTURY.

The Jews permitted to return to Palestine.

The consecration of church yards, for the interment of the faithful.

The exact dates of the rites and ceremonies are not affixed, because they were insensibly established in every century, without being able to fix the year exactly.

228 The birth of St. Paul the first hermit of Thebais or upper Egypt.

Although the faithful, were zealous in supporting the faith which they had embraced; nevertheless manners began to degenerate. The great number of councils that were held this century is a proof of it. Laws were enacted only to put a stop to vice and irregularity: in most of these councils the order and ceremonies of the church were also established.

250 St. Paul, the first hermit, retires into the deserts of Egypt, to avoid the persecution of the emperor Decius. His life is written by St. Jerom.

251 Birth of St. Anthony, he was father of the Anchorets of Egypt. His life was written by St. Athanasius, who had frequently visited him in the desert.

270 This year was founded the first monastery, to which the sister of St. Anthony retired.

271 St Anthony at the age of 21 years betakes himself to solitude.

190. St.

- 190 St. Serapion bishop of Antioch.
 198 St. Narcissus quits his bishopric of Jerusalem to betake himself to solitude.

THIRD CENTURY.

- 202 St. Leonidas martyred, he was a philosopher of Alexandria, and father of Origen.
 203 St. Irenæus bishop of Lyons, martyred.
 213 St. Pantenus, apostle of the Indies, dies.
 216 St. Clement, catechist of Alexandria, dies.
 216 Julius Africanus, goes on an embassy to the emperor, in behalf of the christians.
 231 The conversion of St. Gregory Taumaturg of Cæsaria.
 235 St. Hyppolitus, bishop and teacher of the church, dies.
 240 St. Gregory the Taumaturg, is made bishop of Neocæsaria.
 242 St. Cyprian converted.
 245 St. Dennis comes to Paris with 6 other missionaries.
 247 St. Helena born.
 St. Cyprian made bishop of Carth.
 249 St. Trophimus, bishop of Arles, dies.
 250 The first banishment of St. Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria.
 Saturninus comes to Toulouse, and becomes the first bishop thereof.
 251 St. Babylas, bishop of Antioch, martyred.
 St. Agatha, a virgin of Catana in Sicily martyred.
 Death of St. Alexander bishop of Jerusalem and protector of Origen.
 252 St. Hyppolitus priest of Rome, martyred, he was drawn to pieces by wild horses.

- 184 The Montanists, Phrygians, Cataphrygians, Encratites, and Catartres, are the same; they condemn marriage.
 187 The Ophites adore the serpent.
 189 The Cainites worship Cain.
 190 The Sethians assert that Seth was the true Christ.
 195 Patricius affirms that man is produced by the devil.

THIRD CENTURY.

- 202 The V. general persecution under Severus.
 204 The Apostolics refuse obedience to the church; laws enacted against them by Theodosius.
 205 Tertullian follows Montanus, believes God to be corporeal, condemns second marriages, penance, and maintained other errors.
 207 Praxeas denies the three persons in God.
 208 Hermogenes follows Praxeas, and affirms that matter is eternal.
 230 Origen falls into some errors, but does not remain obstinate in them, he submits to the church.
 235 The VI. general persecution under Maximinus.
 240 Noetius denies that there are three persons in the godhead, but asserts there are many operations and denominations.
 241 Berillus of Bostria affirms that J. C. was a mere man.
 246 The Arabians believe that the soul and body die and are raised together.
 250 Novatus, priest of Carthage, together with Montanus, destroys penance and second marriages, makes a schism against St. Cyprian, and stirs up one at Rome against pope Cornelius.
 250 The VII. general persecution under the emperor Decius.
 250 The Esquinists, a sect but little followed, adopt at the same time

XXIII.

- 252 Lucius I. 18 of October, governed 1 y. 4 m. 17 d. was martyred 3 March 254; the see continued vacant 1 m. 3 d.

XXIV.

- 254 Stephen I. the 10 April, governed 3 y. 3 m. 23 d. he was martyred 2 August 257; the see was not vacated.

XXV.

- 257 Sixtus II. made coadjutor to Stephen, 2 Sept. 255, succeeds him 2 August 257, governed 2 y. 5 d. was martyred 6 August 259; the see continued vacant 1 m. 12 d.

XXVI.

- 259 Dionysius, 19 September, governed 9 y. 3 m. 19 d. died the 29 December 268; the see continued vacant 4 d.

XXVII.

- 269 Felix I. 3 January, governed 4 y. 11 m. 29 d. died 1 January 274; the see vacant 1 d.

XXVIII.

- 274 Eutychianus, 3 Jan. governed 9 y. 11 m. 6 d. died 8 December 283; the see continued vacant 7 d.

XXIX.

- 283 Caius, 16 December, governed 11 y. 4 m. 12 d. he was martyred 27 April 295; the see continued vacant 7 m. 24 d.

XXX.

- 295 Marcellinus, 22 December, governed 8 y. 2 m. 23 d. he was martyred 16 March 304; the see continued vacant 2 m. 24 d.

FOURTH CENTURY.

XXXI.

- 304 Marcellus I. he was elected 21 May, governed 5 y. 7 m. 26 d.

and becomes the father and chief of a great number of religious persons and Anchorites; but he did not go into the deserts till 14 years afterwards.

- 276 Birth of St. Pacomus, abbot of Tabenna, institutor of the religious and monkish life in upper Egypt, 25 years after the birth of St. Anthony.

276 The Asiatics abandon the custom they had been used to from time immemorial, of celebrating Easter on the 14 of the month of March, and not on the Sunday following. This custom passed into Syria, where it had been unknown, and continued to be practised there, till the general council of Nicæa, which ordered that Easter should be celebrated on the Sunday following the 14 of the month of March, which has been ever since practised.

- 284 In this year the æra of Dioclesian, or of the martyrs, was established, because of the persecution which that emperor then set on foot in Egypt. This epocha has been long made use of in the Alexandrian church.

285 The birth of St. Ammonus, St. Anthony at the age of 35 years retires into the desert.

- 291 The birth of St. Hilario, patriarch of the monks or religious of Palestine.

296 St. Pacomus converted.

- 300 It is imagined, that St. Synclitica established this year a monastery of nuns. The birth of St. Macarius.

FOURTH CENTURY.

- 305 Beginning of the monastic life in the monasteries, under St. Anthony in the upper Egypt.

The fallen are received to penance after having made satisfaction to the church.

253 Origen, a priest and ecclesiastical writer, dies.

253 St. Cyprian corrects the abuse of those who celebrated the mass with water.

257 St. Polieuctus martyred.

258 St. Cyprian martyred.

258 St. Laurence the dean martyred.

264. St. Dionysius of Alexandria dies.

265 The birth of St. Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea.

270 St. Gregory the Taumaturg dies after 30 years episcopacy.

273 The emperor Constantine born.

286 St. Genes the comedian martyred.

St. Mauritius, an officer in the Thebæan legion, martyred.

287 Martyrdom of St. Firminus, first bishop of Amiens, of St. Crispinus, St. Crispinianus at Soissons, of St. Quintin in Vermandois, of St. Lucian at Beauvais, of St. Rieulus at Senlis.

St. Sebastian martyred.

Martyrdom of St. Alban; the first English martyr.

290 Martyrdom of St. Vector, an officer belonging to the troops at Marseilles.

St. Dennis of Paris martyred.

299 The birth of St. Athanasius, teacher of the church, and patriarch of Alexandria.

300 St. Gatian, first bishop of Tours, dies,

the errors of Montanus, Novatus and Sabellius.

250 Valefius, an Arabian philosopher, believes that concupiscence deprives a man of his free will, and that, in order to be saved, he must become an eunuch.

251 Novatian, priest of Rome, causes a schism against pope Cornelius, refuses penance to those who are fallen after baptism, and proscribes second marriages. He is condemned in many councils, particularly in that of Nicæa in 352.

257 The VIII. general persecution under the emperor Valerian.

257 Sabellius of Ptolemais in Egypt asserts that there is but one person in God.

262 Paul, bishop of Samosatia, head of the Paulianists, denies the Godhead of J. C.

272 The IX. general persecution under the emperor Aurelian.

277 Manes, head of Manichæans, a very extensive sect, a heathen and Persian by birth, causes himself to be baptized; but immediately after rejects all the sacraments, even baptism, and maintains that there are two causes, one good, the other evil. He refuses obedience to sovereigns, as dangerous; asserts that the ancient law proceeds from the evil cause, that it is evil, and that all the prophets are damned. These doctrines were overthrown by St. Augustin.

286 Hiærax, an Egyptian philosopher, chief of the Hiæracians, who believe that Melchisedeck was the H. Ghost, and deny the Resurrection.

FOURTH CENTURY.

303 The christian eunuchs, belonging to the court, and chamberlains to Dioclesian, martyred.

FOURTH CENTURY.

302 The X. general persecution under Dioclesian.

306 Meletius, of Thebes in Egypt, bishop

was martyred 16 January 310; the see continued vacant 2. m. 17 d.

Some of the moderns have confounded this pope with Marcellinus.

XXXII.

310 Eusebius, 2 April, governed 4 m. 16 d. he died 17 August 310; the see not vacated.

XXXIII.

310 Melchiades, made coadjutor to Eusebius 4 June, succeeds him 17 August, governs 3 y. 4 m. 29 d. he died 15 January 314; the see continued vacant 15 d.

XXXIV.

314 Sylvester, 31 January, governed 21 y. 11 m. he died 31 Dec. 355; the see continued vacant 17 d.

XXXV.

336 Marcus, 18 January, governed 8 m. 20 d. he died 6 October 336; the see continued vacant 4 m.

XXXVI.

337 Julius I. 6 February, governed 15 y. 2 m. 6 d. he died 12 April 352; the see continued vacant 1 m. 12 d.

XXXVII.

352 Liberius, 24 May, governed in all 14 y. 4 m. he died 24 Sept. 366.

356 Felix, the second antipope.

358 Liberius, abdicated 29 August; the see not vacated.

XXXVIII.

358 Felix II. becomes lawful pope 29 Aug. 358. governed 1 y. 3 m. 2 d. he was martyred or abdicated 11 Nov. 359; the see continued vacant 1 m. 10 d.

359 Liberius, again 29 December, he died 24 September 366, governed the second time 6 y. 9 m. 3 d. the see vacant 6 d.

XXXIX.

366 Damasus, 1 October, governed 18 y. 2 m. 10 d. he died 11 Dec.

306 The monastic life established by St. Hilario, at the age of 15 years; he retires into the desert of Palestine.

311 St. Anthony quits the desert, and comes to exhort the martyrs of Alexandria in the height of the persecution.

314 St. Pacomus enters into the solitude of Tabenna in the upper Egypt.

314 The birth of St. Theodorus the sanctified, disciple of St. Pacomus, and abbot of Tabenna.

314 St. Pacomus is converted.

321 Constantine causes Sunday to be kept throughout the whole empire.

325 The monastical life established at Tabenna by St. Pacomus. Nuns of St. Hilario.

327 The Croisiers of Syria, doubtful.

328 The Carmelites, very doubtful.

333 St. Athanasius visits the monks of Thebais.

337. Nuns of St. Anthony in Syria. Nuns of St. Macarus in Egypt.

341 God makes St. Paul the Hermit known to St. Anthony; and St. Paul dies, aged 113 years.

349 St. Pacomus dies, aged 73 years.

356 St. Anthony dies, aged 105 years.

357 St. Basil at the age of 28 years, retires into solitude, and becomes the father of the Greek monks.

358 Nuns of the order of St. Basil, by St. Emilia his mother, and St. Macrina his sister.

360 St. Martin builds, near Poitiers, the first monastery that had yet been in Gaul. Nuns of the order of St. Ambrose, by Marcellina his sister.

366 The Nuns of St. Basil in the West; at Naples, then at Rome.

371 St. Hilario, Institutor of the Anchorets in Palestina, dies in the Island of Cyprus.

- 304 St. Vincent martyred at Valentia in Spain, and St. Januarius at Benevento in Italy.
- 304 Martyrdom of St. Eulalia, a virgin of Barcelona, of St. Justus and St. Pastor, children at Compluto, or Alcala, in Spain.
- Martyrdom of St. Justa and St. Rufina at Seville in Spain, and of St. Lucia at Syracuse in Sicily.
- 306 Constantine, proclaimed Emperor, he makes the first edict in favour of the christians.
- 307 St. Euphemia, a virgin, martyred at Chalcedonia.
- 316 St. Martin born at Sabaria, a town of Hungary.
- 326 St. Athanasius becomes bishop of Alexandria.
- The cross of our Saviour J. C. found upon mount Calvary.
- 328 St. Gregory Nazienzus and St. Basil born.
- 330 St. Gregory of Nyssa born.
- 332 St. Monica and St. Jerome born.
- 337 The emperor Constantine baptized at Achyron, near to Nicomedia in Bythinia, by Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia.
- 340 St. Ambrose born; he was afterwards bishop of Milan.
- 342 The martyrdom of St. Potamon, bishop of Heraclea in Egypt; he was put to death by the Arians.
- 347 The birth of St. Paulina, a Roman lady, and of St. John-Chrysostom, afterwards bishop of Constantinople.
- 350 The birth of St. Arsenus, who was the præceptor of Arcadius.
- 353 The birth of St. Paulinus, at Bordeaux, or near to it, and afterwards bishop of Noles.
- 354 Birth of St. Augustin, at Tagasta in Africa.
- 362 St. Basil, priest of the town of Ancyra, martyred.
- 366 St. Epiphanius, bishop of Salamina in the island of Cyprus.
- bishop of Lycopolis in that kingdom, and chief of the Melætiens, causes a schism against the bishop of Alexandria only.
- 312 Donatus, bishop of Casenoire in Numidia, a province of Africa, chief of the Donatists, at present nothing but a meer schismatic. He denies the validity of baptism given by heretics, and rejects the infallibility of the church. His errors spread themselves greatly in Africa, and were very strongly combated by St. Augustin, and condemned by the councils.
- 315 Arius, chief of the Arians, condemned at Nicæa, maintains that J. C. was not God, but a man only.
- 316 Colluthus, chief of the Colluthians, denies a providence.
- 320 Eunomius, and the Eunomæans, very furious Arians.
- 326 The Eusebians, or Arians, Disciples of Nicomedia.
- 337 The XI. persecution by the Arians, under Constantius.
- 338 Audaus, chief of the Anthropomorphites, makes God to be corporeal.
- 341 Acacians, or Half Arians, Disciples of Acacius.
- 342 Basil, bishop of Ancyra, chief of the Half-Arians.
- 342 Photinus follows the errors of Noetius and Paul of Samosatia.
- 350 Aërius makes priests equal to bishops.
- 356 Aëtius, a disciple of Arius, writes against the H. Trinity, and preaches against J. C.
- 360 The Godhead of J. C. and that of the H. Ghost rejected by Macedonius. He was condemned by the general council of Constantinople, in 381.
- 361 The XII. persecution, under Julian, surnamed the apostate.
- 370 St. Appollinarius affirms, that J. C.

- 384; the see continued vacant 20 d.
 366 Ursicinus, the third antipope.
 XL.
 385 Siricius, 1 January, governed 15 y. 8 m. 19 d. he died 19 Sept. 399; the see continued vacant 19 days.

XLI.

- 399 Anastasius, 9 October, governed 2 y. 25 d. he died 3 Nov. 401; the see vacant 23 d.

FIFTH CENTURY.

XLII.

- 401 Innocent I. elected 24 Nov. governed 15 y. 2 m. 20 d. he died 14 Febr. 417; the see continued vacant 22 d.

XLIII.

- 417 Zosimus, 9 March, governed 1 y. 9 m. 4 d. he died 13 Dec. 418; the see continued vacant 16 d.

XLIV.

- 418 Boniface I. 30 December, governed 3 y. 8 m. 5 d. he died 4 September 422; the see continued vacant 8 d.
 418 Eulafius, antipope.

XLV.

- 422 Celestinus I. 13 September, governed 9 y. 10 m. 8 d. died 21 July 432; the see continued vacant 20 d.

XLVI.

- 432 Sixtus III. 10 August, governed 7 y. 11 m. 12 d. he died 22 July 440; the see continued vacant 1 m. 9 d.

XLVII.

- 440 St. Leo the great, 1 September, governed 21 y. 2 m. 2 d. died 3 November 461; the see continued vacant 17 d.

- 372 St. Martin builds the Monastery of Marmoutier, in the neighbourhood of Tours.
 377 The festival of Christmas passes from Rome into the East.
 386 The song of two choirs, by St. Ambrose.
 387 The hermits of St. Augustin; not formed into an order till 1256.
 390 St. Arsenus retires to solitude.
 391 St. Honoratus retires into the island of Lerins, in Provence.

FIFTH CENTURY.

- 404 St. Paula, a Roman lady, dies at Bethlehem in Palestine.
 405 St. Macarus, an Anchorite, dies.
 409 Foundation of the monastery of Lerins upon the borders of Provence by St. Honoratus.
 410 Death of St. Maro, an Anchorite of Syria, head of the Maronites.
 413 Foundation of the abbey of St. Victor of Marseilles by John Cassian from the East. He there introduces the customs of the Eastern fathers.
 419 St. Eustochia, a virgin, daughter of St. Paula, dies at Bethlehem.
 420 Ancient Nuns of St. Augustin.
 425 St. Romain establishes the monastery of Condat, now St. Claude, in Franche-Comté.
 434 Vincent, a monk of Lerins, publishes his commonitorium against Heresy.
 440 Canonesses of Latran, under the institution of St. Augustin, placed in congregation in the year 1060.
 445 St. Arsenus, an Anchorite of Egypt, dies; he had been preceptor to the emperor Arcadius.
 448 The death of John Cassian, first Abbot of St. Victor of Marseilles.
 451. St.

- 373 St. Athanasius dies.
- 375 St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan.
- 379 Death of St. Basil the great.
- 381 St. Gregory bishop of Nazianzum.
- 385 St. Jerom goes into Palestine.
- 386 St. Cyrillus dies at Jerusalem.
- 387 St. Augustin converted, and St. Monica dies.
- 396 St. Augustin bishop of Hyppo.
- 397 St. Ambrose and St. Martin die.
- 398 St. John-Chrysostom, bishop of Constantinople.
- 399 St. Pulcheria the virgin, and afterwards empress, born.

FIFTH CENTURY.

- 402 The first exile of St. Chrysostom.
- 403 St. Epiphanius, a Greek father, dies.
- 404 The 2d. exile of St. Chrysostom.
- 407 St. John Chrysostom dies, going into his last exile.
- 409 St. Paulinus made bishop of Nolo in Italy.
- 412 St. Cyrillus made bishop of Alexandria.
- 414 St. Pulcheria declared Augusta; that is, empress.
- 420 St. Jerom dies at the age of 88 years.
- 422 St. Geneviva born at Nanterre, near Paris.
- 429 St. Germain of Auxerre goes into England to oppose the Paelagians; he sees St. Geneviva at Nanterre.
- 430 St. Augustin dies at the time of the siege of Hyppo.
- 432 St. Patrick goes into Ireland.
- 437 St. Remi, bishop of Rheims, born.
- 444 St. Cyrillus of Alexandria, dies.
- 446 St. Germain of Auxerre returns into England.
- 449 St. Germain of Auxerre dies at Ravenna in Italy.
- 456 St. Prosper of Aquitain dies.
- 459 St. Remi bishop of Rheims.
- 460 St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, dies at the age of 83 years.

- J. C. has put on a celestial body, to which the Divinity serves as soul.
- 378 Dadoas asserts two causes.
- 380 Helvidius attacks J. C. and the chastity of the holy virgin.
- 380 Priscillian, a Spaniard, follows the Manichæans.
- 382 Jovinian, a monk, denies the virginity of the holy virgin.
- 382 The Collyridians worship the holy virgin.
- 398 The Circoncellians, Donatists.
- 400 Pelagius, chief of the Pelagians, denies original sin, the necessity of grace, and that charity proceeds from God.

FIFTH CENTURY.

- 404 Vigilance, a Spanish priest, attacks the worship of saints and their relicks, celibacy and monastic life.
- 406 Cælicoles, a species of heretics, who worshipped heaven.
- 415 Victor Vincent, an African priest, believes the soul to be a portion of the Divinity.
- 420 Vitalis, an African priest, believes that faith is not a Gift of God.
- 420 Paternus believes Man to be the work of the devil.
- 420 The Semipelagians affirm, that Man can of himself begin his salvation, and that grace is necessary only to perseverance.
- 429 Nestorius asserts two persons in J. C.
- 439 The persecution of the Vandals.
- 447 Eutyches, head of the Eutychians, asserts, that there is but one Nature in J. C.
- 449 Dioscorus of Alexandria favours the Eutychians.
- 457 The persecution of the Vandals in Africa under Genferic.
- 470 The predestinarians, established by Lucidus, a priest of Gaul, believe,

XLVIII.

- 461 Hilarius, 21 November, governed 6 y. 3 m. died 21 Febr. 468; the see continued vacant 2 d.

XLIX.

- 468 Simplicius, 24 February, governed 15 y. 6 d. died 2 March 483; the see continued vacant 3 d.

L.

- 483 Felix III. 6 March, governed 8 y. 11 m. 19 d. he died 25 Febr. 492; the see continued vacant 4 d.

LI.

- 492 Gelafius, 1 March, governed 4 y. 8 m. 19 d. he died 19 Nov. 496; the see continued vacant 4 d.

LII.

- 496 Anastasius II. 24 November, governed 1 y. 11 m. 25 d. he died 17 or 18 November 498; the see was vacant for 3 or 4 d.

LIII.

- 498 Symmachus, 22 November, governed 15 y. 6 m. 28 d. he died 19 June 514; the see continued vacant 5 m. 6 d.

- 498 Laurentius IV. antipope, 13 m.

SIXTH CENTURY.

LIV.

- 514 Hormisdas, 26 November, governed 8 y. 8 m. 10 d. he died 6 August 533; the see continued vacant 6 d.

LV.

- 523 John I. 13 August, governed 2 y. 9 m. 13 d. he died 27 May 526; the see continued vacant 1 m. 26 d.

LVI.

- 526 Felix IV. 24 July, governed 4 y. 2 m. 2 d. he died 25 Sept. 530; the see continued vacant 2 d.

LVII.

- 530 Boniface II. 28 September; go-

- 451 St. Nil, a priest and Anchorite of Arabia, dies, aged 90 years.

- 460 The death of St. Romain, first abbot of Condat, or St. Claude, in Franche-Comté.

- 462 St. Simeon Stylitus dies.

- 469 St. Mammertius, bishop of Vienna, institutes the 3 days of rogation.

- 490 St. Fulgentius becomes a Fryar, and St. Daniel Stylitus dies aged 90 years. Regular canons of St. Maurice of Sion in the Alps; the abby was established by Charlemagne.

- 493 St. Sabas made superior general of the Anchorites of Palestine.

- 494 St. Benedict at the age of 16 retires into the desert.

- 495 Regular canons of Latran, or of St. Saviour, supposed to be founded by pope Gelafius I.

- 498 The founding of the famous abby of Galliata at the foot of the Appenine mountains on the borders of Tuscany and the Romanian.

SIXTH CENTURY.

- 506 St. Mary, the first abbess of Bodan, or Val Benedict, near Sisteron.

- 508 The monastery of Micy, near Orleans, founded by King Clovis.

- 512 The grand monastier, or St. Casaria, of Arles, founded.

- 515 The abby of Agaune in the Velais, founded by St. Sigismund, King of Burgundy.

- 521 St. Stylitus the younger born.

- 528 St. Benedict establishes his order at mount Cassin.

- 529 St. Theodosius, chief of the religious of Palestine, dies.

- The Litanies established in the church of France.

- 468 St. Fulgentius born.
 472 Translation of the body of St. Martin into the new church of his name at Tours.
 478 Death of St. Loup, bishop of Troyes, after 52 years episcopacy.
 481 St. Eugenius, bishop of Carthage.
 482 Death of St. Sidonius Appollinarius, bishop of Auvergne.
 484 St. Claude, bishop of Besançon, born.
 487 Boetius, a christian philosopher, is raised to the consulate without a colleague, notwithstanding his youth.
 492 St. Cæsarius, a monk of the abby of Lerins, ordained priest at Arles.
 493 St. Clotilda espouses Clovis, king of France.
 496 St. Germain, bishop of Paris, born in the territory of Autun.
 497 St. Remi, bishop of Rheims, establishes the bishopric of Laon.
 498 St. Vannes, bishop of Verdun.
 499 St. Vaast, ordained bishop of Arras, by St. Remi of Rheims, and sent into Artois, there to establish the faith of Jesus Christ.

SIXTH CENTURY.

- 502 St. Cæsaria, bishop of Arles.
 505 The bishop of Africa banished by Thrasamond, king of the Vandals; carry the body of St. Augustine into Sardinia.
 508 St. Fulgentius made bishop of Ruspina in Africa.
 509 Anchorites martyred in Palestine by the Saracens.
 512 St. Geniviva, patroness of Paris, dies, eight days after king Clovis.
 522 Birth of St. Cloud, son to Clodimir, king of Orleans, and grandson to the great Clovis.
 523 St. Bridges, a virgin, patroness of Ireland, dies, aged 70 years.

lieve, that there is a predestination to life eternal, and another to damnation.

- 482 Zeno of Isauria, emperor and author of the Henoticon, pretends to unite the Catholics and Eutychians.
 482 Peter the Fuller, or the Gnaphæan, false bishop of Antioch, a Eutychian.
 483 The banishment of 4976 martyrs and confessors of Africa, most of them infirm, by Hunneric, an Arian king.
 484 The persecution of the Catholics, by Hunneric, an Arian, king of the Vandals in Africa; this persecution which was violent, has been described by Victor of Vita. Although this persecution lasted but a small time, it nevertheless gave a great many martyrs to the church.
 485 By the death of Hunneric the persecution against the Christians is abated.
 496 Thrasamond, king of the Vandals, commences the persecution anew.
 498 St. Eugenius, bishop of Carthage, banished into Gaul.

SIXTH CENTURY.

- 513 Severus, bishop of Antioch, an Arian, declaims with so much virulence against J. C. that the emperor Justin causes his tongue to be cut out. He asserts, that the body of J. C. was subject to the passions, like those of other men.
 516 Peter of Apamæa joins himself to the Iconoclastes, and breaks the images of saints in pieces.
 519 Julian, bishop of Halicarnassus in Asia, follows the Eutychians, and asserts, that the body of J. C. did not suffer.
 530 Thimistius, deacon of the church of

verned 2 y. 1 m. 11 d. he died 8 November 532; the see continued vacant 2 m. 14 d.

Dioscorus V. antipope, 29 d.

LVIII.

533 John II. 23 January, governed 2 y. 4 m. 6 d. he died 28 May 535; the see continued vacant 5 d.

LIX.

535 Agapetus, 3 June, governed 10 m. 19 d. he died 22 April 536; the see continued vacant 1 m. 7 d.

LX.

536 Sylvester, 30 May, governed 2 y. died in the month of June 538; the see not vacated.

537 Vigilius VI. antipope.

LXI.

538 Vigilius becomes lawful pope in the month of June, governs 16 y. 7 m. died 11 January 555; the see continued vacant 3 m. 7 d.

LXII.

555 Pelagius I. 18 April, governed 4 y. 10 m. 14 d. he died 2 March 560; the see continued vacant 4 m. 30 d.

LXIII.

560 John III. 1 August, governed 12 y. 11 m. 22 d. he died 3 July 573; the see continued vacant 10 m. 3 d.

LXIV.

574 Benedict I. 27 May, governed 4 y. 1 m. 28 d. he died 25 July 578; the see continued vacant 4 m. 3 d.

LXV.

578 Pelagius II. 27 November, governed 11 y. 2 m. 16 d. he died 12 February 590; the see continued vacant 6 m. 22 d.

LXVI.

590 St. Gregory the great, 3 Sept. governed 13 y. 6 m. 10 d. he died 12 March 604; the see continued vacant 5 m. 17 d.

530 The nuns of St. Benedict, by St. Scholastica, his sister.

531 St. Sabas, superior of the Anchorites of Palestine, dies.

533 St. Liæus, an Anchorite in Berry, dies.

538 St. Leonard establishes a community of Anchorites at Vanvres on the Maine, he died in 570.

540 Nuns of St. Cæsaria at Arles.

542 The feast of the purification of the holy virgin established.

543 The death of St. Benedict, father and chief of the eastern monks, and of St. Scholastica, his sister.

544 St. Radegonda, queen of France, quits the world and the king her husband, at the age of 25 years, and receives the holy veil from the hands of St. Medard.

555 The foundation of the abbey of St. Vincent *les Paris*, now St. Germain *des Prés*, by king Childebert.

557 Death of St. Cyriacus, or Juricus, an Anchorite in Palestine.

559 Foundation of the monastery of Saint Croix of Poitiers, by St. Radegonda, wife to king Clotaire I.

569 St. Radegonda obtains of the emperor Justin a piece of the real cross for her abbey of Poitiers consecrated under the title of the holy cross.

581 St. Claudius, bishop of Besançon, retires to Condat, now St. Claude, of which he becomes abbot.

587 The death of St. Radegonda, the nun at Poitiers, aged 68 years.

590 St. Coloman goes from Ireland into France, and retires to the deserts of Austrasia.

592 The order of St. Coloman is observed at Luxeuil, in the north of Franche-Comté.

597 Nuns of St. Isidore of Seville in Spain.

- 533 The death of St. Fulgentius, bishop of St. Ruspina in Africa, and of St. Remi, bishop of Rheims.
- 538 St. Malo leaves Great Britain, and comes upon the coasts of little Brétagny, with some missionaries, and becomes first bishop of Aleth, now St. Malo.
- 538 The death of St. Clotilda, queen of France, about 66 years old. Others nevertheless put this death as far back as 440 or 449.
- 539 King Childibert brings the stole of St. Vincent the martyr from Spain; it is deposited in the church since built under his name.
- 544 The birth of St. Gregory of Tours; he was born in Auvergne, and was afterwards bishop of Tours.
- 545 The death of St. Medard, bishop of Noyon and Tournay; these bishoprics were united in his person.
- 551 St. Cloud, grandson to the great Clovis, is ordained a priest at 29 years old; he betakes himself to solitude, and the time of his death is unknown.
- 555 St. Germain made bishop of Paris.
- 576 St. Germain, bishop of Paris, dies.
- 580 The birth of St. Arnold, bishop of Metz, and who, according to the best authors, was chief of the second race of the kings of France.
- 586 St. Prætextat, bishop of Rouen, assassinated in his church.
- 596 St. Gregory, bishop of Tours, dies, aged 51 years.
- 598 The episcopal see of Canterbury established by the monk Augustin, a missionary.
- of Alexandria, chief of the Agnoetæ, affirms, that J. C. had no knowledge either of mysteries, or of the day of judgment.
- 535 The Barfanians declare, that J. C. suffered only in appearance.
- 535 James Barduc Zanzales, a Syrian and a false bishop, after being a follower of Eutyches, broaches new errors, that baptism with water was useless, that it should be by fire, or by the application of a red hot iron. His disciples, called Zanzalians, or Jacobites, consisted of many branches, which have increased their errors.
- 537 The Thriteites, the first of whom was John Philoponus the grammarian, who maintained, that there were three Gods in the holy Trinity, and denied the resurrection.
- 538 The Origenists make a great noise.
- 540 The Monothelites who make a branch of the Eutychians, acknowledge but one will in J. C. which was the divine will. Theodorus, bishop of Pharan, the broacher of this heresy, which has made great havock in the church, and which was also condemned by the general council of Constantinople in 680.
- 577 A controversy in France and Spain, to find out on what day Easter ought to be celebrated, whether on the 18th, or 25th, of April.
- 580 Leovigildus, a Goth, king of Spain, and an Arian, begins to persecute the Catholics; but the persecution was not at the height, till the year
- 584 when it raged with such violence, that this prince did not even spare his own son Hermenigildus, whom he caused to be put to death, either through dislike to his faith, or because he had declared war against him.

SEVENTH CENTURY.

LXVII.

604 Sabinianus, 30 August, governed 1 y. 5 m. 4 d. died 2 February 606; the see continued vacant 11 m. 17 d.

LXVIII.

607 Boniface III. 19 January, governed 8 m. 22 d. died 20 October 607; the see continued vacant 10 m. 3 d.

LXIX.

608 Boniface IV. 23 August, governed 6 y. 8 m. 15 d. died 7 May 615; the see continued vacant 5 m. 11 d.

LXX.

615 Deusdedit, 19 October, governed 3 y. 20 d. died 7 November 618; the see continued vacant 1 m. 16 d.

LXXI.

618 Boniface V. 24 December, governed 5 y. 10 m. died 24 Oct. 624; the see continued vacant 1 y. 3 d.

LXXII.

625 Honorius I. 27 October, governed 12 y. 11 m. 16 d. he died 12 October 638; the see continued vacant 1 y. 7 m. 17 d.

LXXIII.

640 Severinus, 28 May, governed 2 m. 5 d. died 2 August 640; the see continued vacant 4 m. 22 d.

LXXIV.

640 John IV. 24 December, governed 1 y. 9 m. 18 d. he died 12 October 642; the see continued vacant 1 m. 12 d.

LXXV.

642 Theodorus, 24 November, governed 6 y. 5 m. 19 d. died 13 May 649; the see continued vacant 1 m. 22 d.

LXXVI.

649 Martin I. 5 July, governed 6 y.

SEVENTH CENTURY.

606 Death of St. John Climachus, abbot of mount Sinai.

607 Consecration of the Pantheon at Rome, by pope Boniface, in honour of the holy virgin and the holy martyrs.

St. Colomban persecuted by Thieri, king of Burgundy, retires into the territories of Clotaire II. afterwards of Theodebert.

612 After the death of Theodebert, king of Austrasia, St. Colomban retires to Bobio in Italy, and founds an abbey there.

614 St. Gal establishes an abbey in the diocese of Constantia.

615 St. Colomban dies at Bobio in Lombardy.

617 St. Fara founds Farmoutier in Brie, and becomes abbeys of it.

620 St. Romaric founds two houses at Riremont in Lorraine; one for the ladies of whom the B. Mac-tafelda was the first abbess; the other for men, of whom St. Amatus was first abbot.

622 The death of St. Valery the recluse, in the country of Vimeux.

627 The abbey of St. Valery founded by St. Blimond his disciple.

629 St. Arnold quits the bishoprics of Metz and the administration of public affairs, to retire into solitude.

631 St. Eloy founds the abbey of St. Martial, or St. Aura at Paris.

635 The body of St. Anthony, the patriarch of the monks, transported from Alexandria to Constantinople.

645 Death of St. Riquier, who founded the abbey of his name.

647 St. Gertrude made abbess of Nivelles.

652 St. Guilhain founds the abbey, that bears his name in Hainault.

654 The abbey of Jumiege founded.

656. St.

SEVENTH CENTURY.

- 601 Death of St. Leander, bishop of Seville in Spain.
- 604 Death of St. Augustin, apostolical missionary in England, first bishop of Canterbury.
- St. Justus, a missionary, made bishop of Rochester in England, then of London and Canterbury.
- 608 St. John the Almoner made patriarch of Alexandria in Egypt.
- 609 Marriage of St. Arnold, chief of the second race of the kings of France, since bishop of Metz, with the blessed *Dode*.
- 614 St. Arnold elected bishop of Metz.
- 616 St. John the Almoner dies.
- 622 St. Arnold, bishop of Metz, prime minister to Dagobert, king of Austrasia.
- 626 The birth of St. *Vaudru*.
- 628 The real cross recovered by the emperor Heraclius, from the Persians, who had carried it away from Jerusalem 14 years before.
- 633 The real cross transported from Jerusalem to Constantinople.
- 636 St. Isidorus, bishop of Seville, dies, aged 80 years.
- 638 Jerusalem taken by Omar, prince of the Saracens of Arabia.
- 640 The death of B. Pepin of Landen, or Brabant, mayor of the palace of Austrasia.
- 641 The death of St. Arnold, bishop of Metz, who had retired to Riremont.
- 646 St. Eugenius made bishop of Toledo in Spain.
- 652 Death of St. Emeran, who, from bishop of Poitiers, became a missionary in Bavaria.
- 656 St. Liævinus, apostle of Brabant, martyred.
- 659 St. Leger, bishop of Autun.
- Death of St. Eloy, bishop of Noyons and Tournay, united bishoprics.
- With this year ended the victorian

SEVENTH CENTURY.

- 609 Mahomet constitutes a new religion made up of judaism and christianity, with the opinions that he annexed to them. He admits but one person in God. He affirms that Gods predestinates mankind to good and evil; that J. C. was the prophet of the Lord, crucified only in appearance; that, although J. C. was not dead, nevertheless he died and rose again; that the devil will be saved; that circumcision only is necessary. He allows of indulging the senses in lustful pleasures, polygamy and divorce. In the end he gave himself out for the greatest of the prophets and the messenger of God. His religion is contained in the Koran.
- 622 The flight of Mahomet, or commencement of the Epocha, or Hegira, of the Arabs, Turks, Moors, Persians, and of all the Mahometans in general. But their year being lunar is therefore eleven days shorter than the year of other nations. It was about this time that the Mahometans began to make a great progress, and to extend their religion by force of arms.
- 629 Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, one of the most zealous defenders of the Monothelites, whose errors this century made a great havock in the church. He by his letters deceived pope Honorius.
- 648 This year there appeared an edict of the emperor Constant, named the type, and given in favor of the Monothelites; but which only forbid the debating the question of the two wills in Jesus Christ. This edict confirmed the edict of Heraclius, composed by the patriarch Sergius, in the year 638, which in like manner
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2 m. 11 d. died 16 September 656; the see not vacated.

LXXVII.

654 Eugenius I. elected in the life time of Martin, perhaps by his abdication, governed 2 y. 9 m. 24 d. died 2 June 657; the see continued vacant 1 m. 28 d.

LXXVIII.

657 Vitalianus, 30 July, governed 14 y. 5 m. 29 d. he died 27 or 29 January 672; the see continued vacant 2 m. 13 d.

LXXIX.

672 Adeodatus, 11 April, governed 4 y. 2 m. 6 d. died 17 June 676; the see continued vacant 4 m. 15 d.

LXXX.

676 Donus, 2 November, governed 2 y. 5 m. 10 d. died 11 April 679; the see continued vacant 2 m. 14 d.

LXXXI.

679 Agatho, 26 June, governed 2 y. 6 m. 15 d. he died 10 January 682; the see continued vacant 7 m. 6 d.

LXXXII.

682 Leo II. 17 August, governed 10 m. 17 d. he died 3 July 683; the see continued vacant 11 m. 22 d.

LXXXIII.

684 Benedict II. 26 June, governed 10 m. 12 d. he died 8 May 685; the see continued vacant 2 m. 14 d.

LXXXIV.

685 John V. 23 July, governed 1 y. 9 d. he died 2 August 686; the see continued vacant 2 m. 18 d. Peter, and Theodore, VIIIth antipopes.

LXXXV.

686 Conon, 21 October, governed 11 m. died 21 September 687; the see continued vacant 2 m. 23 d.

656 St. Bathilda, queen of France, founds the abbey of Chelles.

660 The relicts of St. Benedict carried from mount Cassin to the abbey of Fleury, or St. Benedict upon the Loire; and those of St. Scholastica, his sister, to Mans.

662 Foundation of the abbey of Hautvillers in Champagne.

664 St. Gertrude dies.

665 St. Bathilda quits the court and the government, and becomes a nun at Chelles.

670 Death of St. Amalberga, among the ladies of Maubege.

673 Foundation of the abbey of Montirendé or Montirender, diocese of Chalons, by St. Bercairus.

675 St. Ayou, abbot of Lerins, and several other religious persons, martyred near the island of Sardinia.

679 Death of St. Diaus, bishop of Nevers, since abbot of Jointure in in Lorrain.

680 Death of St. Bathilda, queen of France, and a nun of Chelles.

680 Death of St. Guilhain, founder and first abbot of the monastery of his name in Hainault.

683 St. Ansbert, abbot of Vandrille, or Fontenelle, made bishop of Rouën.

684 St. Aldegonda, first abbess of Maubeuge in Hainault, dies.

685 The abbey of Jarrou, in the county of Northumberland, founded.

687 St. Achard, abbot of Sumiéges, dies.

688 The death of St. Rictruda, abbess of Marchiennes, aged 74 years.

689 Plectrudia, the repudiated wife of Pepin of Heristel, retires into an abbey of repentant women.

690 Beguines in Flanders, founded by St. Beggha. These are properly plebeian canonessees.

696 The death of St. Hadelinus, abbot of Celles, near Dinant, in the diocese of Liege.

- period of 532 years invented by Victorius of Aquitaine.
- 667 The death of St. Ildefonso, bishop of Toledo in Spain.
- 669 St. Leger is made minister of state to Childeric II. and re-establishes the affairs of the kingdom.
- 670 The Picts, or the Scotch, converted to the faith of J. C. by the preaching of St. Colomban.
- 673 St. Leger is despoiled of his bishopric, condemned to die by Childeric II. and shut up at Luxeuil.
- 674 Ebrinus drives St. Lambert away from the bishopric of Maestricht.
- 675 St. Leger re-established in his bishopric of Autun, is nevertheless persecuted, and hath his eyes put out by order of Ebrinus.
- 676 The birth of St. John of Damascus, who is supposed to have lived 104 years.
- 678 Ebrinus causes St. Leger to be assassinated in Artois.
- 679 St. Amand, bishop of Maestricht, apostle of the low countries, dies.
- 681 The body of St. Leger is transported from Artois to Poitou.
- 683 St. Owen, bishop of Rouën, dies.
- 686 The death of St. Vaudrua, patroness of the city of Mons in Hainault.
- 687 The body of St. Owen, bishop of Rouën, translated.
- 689 St. Kilian, apostle of Franconia in Germania, and some of his companions, martyred.
- 690 The death of St. Julian, bishop of Toledo in Spain.
691. St. Willebrod sent missionary in Friseland, at that time subject to idolatry.
- 696 The death of St. Arnold, bishop of Metz, son to St. Arnold, aged 90 years and upwards.
- St. Willebrod is at Rome conse-

forbid the mentioning of one or two operations, or wills in Jesus Christ. This type or ordinance was condemned by divers councils, and particularly in that of the year 680.

650 The Agionites, a branch of the Abstinians, who called themselves more perfect than others; but this heresy is scarcely known, and was but little followed.

680 Eicetæ, monks of Syria, who affirm, that in order to make prayer acceptable to God, it should be performed dancing. These hereticks were but little known.

The two scourges, with which God afflicted his church this century, were Mahometanism and Monothelism. The Mahometans who enforced their religion by the assistance of an army, possessed themselves of Egypt, a great part of Africa, and many provinces of Asia. The Monothelites did not make less ravage, especially as they were under the protection of the emperors, and even that of some very considerable bishops.

684 Polychronius, a priest and monk, after having been interrogated, and then condemned in the VI. general council, persists in the heresy of the Monothelites.

688 The Paulitians, a new sect, which derives its name from Paul bishop of Samosata in Armenia. It followed the errors of the Manichæans relative to the two causes, the one good and the other evil. It denied that the holy virgin was the mother of God, attacked the mystery of the eucharist, and rejected baptism. It asserted that a man might dissemble his faith, and sometimes receive the communion with the faithful. The followers of this sect caused their children to be baptized in the catholick churches.

LXXXVI.

- 687 Sergius, 15 December, governed 13 y. 8 m. 24 d. he died 8 Sept. 701; the see continued vacant 1 m. 21 d.
Theodorus and Paschal, IX. and Xth antipopes.

EIGHTH CENTURY.

LXXXVII.

- 701 John VI. 30 October, governed 3 y. 2 m. 12 d. died 11 January 705; the see continued vacant 1 m. 20 d.

LXXXVIII.

- 705 John VII. 1 March, governed 2 y. 7 m. 18 d. died 18 October 707; the see continued vacant 3 m.

LXXXIX.

- 708 Sifinnius, 19 January, governed 20 d. died 7 February 708; the see continued vacant 1 m. 17 d.

XC.

- 708 Constantine, 25 March, governed 7 y. 15 d. he died 9 April 715; the see continued vacant 1 m. 9 d.

XCI.

- 715 Gregory II. 19 May, governed 15 y. 8 m. 25 d. died 12 Febr. 731; the see continued vacant 1 m. 5 d.

XCII.

- 731 Gregory III. 18 March, governed 10 y. 8 m. 11 d. he died 28 November 741; the see continued vacant 4 d.

XCIII.

- 741 Zacharias, 3 December, governed 10 y. 3 m. 13 d. died 15 March 752; the see continued vacant 11 d.

Some authors here place Stephen II. elected pope in the month of March, and who governed but 4 d. without having been consecrated. This is what makes the difference of number in the Stephens.

- 697 Theodon, duke of Bavaria, founds the abby of St. Emmeran at Ratibon.

EIGHTH CENTURY.

- 702 St. Bertilla, first abbess of Chelles, near Paris, dies, aged 74 years.

- 707 The death of St. Landelin, founder of the abbies of Lobbes, Aulne and Crepin in Hainault.

- 707 The death of St. Hidulfus, who from bishop of Treves, made himself an anchoret, and became abbot of the Moyenmoutiers in Lorrain.

- 708 The death of St. Bertinus, abbot of St. Sithiu, at St. Omers in Artois.

- 717 The death of St. Vinox, first abbot of Vormhout in Flanders.

- 720 Re-establishment of the order of St. Benedict at the abby of Mont-Cassin, which had been destroyed by the Lombards.

- The death of St. Odilla, a virgin, and first abbess of Hohenbourg, near Strasburg.

- 721 Foundation of the abby of Gal in Switzerland, under the protection of Charles Martel.

- 730 Near 500 religious persons belonging to the abby of Lerins, martyred by the Saracens.

- 737 The feast of all saints celebrated at Rome by pope Gregory III.

- 744 Foundation of the celebrated abby of Fulda, the first and most powerful in Germany, by Prince Carloman and St. Boniface. St. Sturm first abbot of it.

- 747 Prince Carloman renounces the world, retires to mount Soracte in Italy. He afterwards becomes a monk at mount Cassin.

- 750 The birth of St. Benedict of Anian, restorer of the monastic discipline in the Latin church.

crated bishop of all Friseland, with the rights of metropolitan.

- 698 The death of St. Ansbart, bishop of Roüen, and of St. Agadrema, a virgin and abbess, near the city of Beauvais.

EIGHTH CENTURY.

- 706 St. Michael's apparition appears to St. Aubert, bishop of Avranches, upon a rock in the sea, upon the coasts of Normandy.
- 708 St. Lambert, bishop of Maestricht, killed in the town of Liege, replaced by St. Hubert.
- 709 The death of St. Wilfrid, bishop of York, who in his life had been crossed with many persecutions.
- 711 The death of St. Gudula, a virgin and patroness of Brussels.
- 718 The death of St. Rupert, apostle of Bavaria, bishop of Saltzbourg.
- 719 First mission of St. Boniface into Germany.
- 721 St. Hubert, bishop of Maestricht, carries the body of St. Lambert to the town of Liege, where he establishes his episcopal see.
- 723 Second mission of St. Boniface into Germany.
- 727 St. Hubert, first bishop of Liege, dies.
- 730 The death of St. Corbinien, first bishop of Freising in Bavaria.
- 739 The death of St. Willebrod, apostle of Friesland, and first bishop of Utrecht.
- 740 Constantinople, for the space of one year, afflicted with an earthquake.
- 742 Burkard made first bishop of Wurtzburg in Franconia, by St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany.
- 743 Comus, patriarch of Constantinople, and his people abjure the Monothelites.
- 747 St. Boniface made archbishop of Mentz.

690 Baanes, chief of a sect of Manichæans, came from the Paulitians.

EIGHTH CENTURY.

- 701 Agonizites, a sort of Fanatics, who did not form a sect, they prayed dancing, and would not allow of prayer kneeling; but this heresy had neither much consequence or many followers.
- 711 Philippicus Bardanus, usurper of the imperial throne, persecutes the catholics, and declares himself a zealous defender of the Monothelites. He causes the acts of the VI. general council to be burnt.
- 724 Leo of Isauria, advanced to the empire in 717, destroys all the holy images that were in the churches. He is head of the Iconoclastes, enemies to the worship that was offered to them. They caused great troubles in the church. They were principally condemned by the second council of Nicea in 778, and of Constantinople in 786.
- 742 Aldebert, a French priest, condemned at the council of Leptinum in 743, cries down the churches, or public assemblies of the faithful. He calls himself a prophet, excuses fornication and adultery; but nevertheless would appear a person of very strict morality.
- Clement, a Scotch priest and heretic, appears at the same time with Aldebert. He maintains pretty nearly the same errors, and was condemned in the same councils; but these two heretics made but little progress, and had very few disciples. Their corrupt way of life caused them to be looked on
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XCIV.

752 Stephen II. or III. 26 March, governed 5 y. 1 m. he died 26 April 757; the see continued vacant 1 m. 1 d.

XCV.

757 Paul I. 28 May, governed 10 y. 1 m. 1 d. died 29 June 767. Theophilactus, the XI. Constantinus the XII. Philip the XIIIth antipopes.

XCVI.

768 Stephen III. or IV. 5 August, governed 3 y. 5 m. 27 d. died 1 February 772; the see continued vacant at most but 7 days. Constantinus, XIVth antipope.

XCVII.

772 Adrian I. 9 February, governed 23 y. 10 m. 18 d. died 26 Dec. 795; the see not vacated.

XCVIII.

795 Leo III. 26 December, governed 20 y. 5 m. 18 d. died 26 June 816; the see continued vacant 10 d.

NINTH CENTURY.

XCIX.

816 Stephen IV. or V. 22 June, governed 7 m. 1 d. died 22 January 817; the see continued vacant 2 d.

C.

817 Paschal I. 25 January, governed 7 y. 3 m. 17 d. died 11 May 824; the see continued vacant 24 d.

CI.

824 Eugenius II. 5 June, governed 3 y. 2 m. 23 d. died 27 Aug. 827; the see continued vacant 4 d.

824 Zizimus, XVth antipope.

CII.

827 Valentinus, 1 September, go-

755 The B. Carloman, eldest brother of king Pepin, and a religious of mount Cassin, dies at Vienna upon the Rhone.

757 Reformation of the regular canons in the cathedral churches, by the order of St. Chrodegrand.

758 The death of St. Pyrminus, abbot and reformer of the monastic order in Germany.

759 The death of St. Othmar, first abbot of St. Gal in Switzerland.

760 The nuns Acemetes, of the year 420, are placed here by some authors.

766 The death of St. Chrodegrand, reformer of the canons.

770 The death of St. Opportuna, abbess of Montreuil, in the diocese of Seez.

The persecution of Constantin Copronymus against the monks.

779 The death of St. Sturmus, first abbot of Fulda in Germany.

790 The death of St. Sel, an anchorite in Germany.

799 St. Theodore made abbot of Studa at Constantinople.

NINTH CENTURY.

The creed sung in churches.

805 St. Benedict, abbot of Anian, in the diocese of Montpellier, reforms the monks; dies in 821.

809 Knights of the thistle, or St. Andrew of Scotland.

812 The death of St. William, duke of Aquitaine, and a religious at Gelonne.

813 The feast of the assumption of the holy virgin re-established.

The emperor Michael I. renounces the empire, and becomes a religious. He is followed by his wife

748 Difference between St. Boniface and St. Virgilius, particularly because the latter affirmed, there were antipodes.

754 St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, martyred, with 52 missionaries, or faithful.

762 The emperor Constantinus persecutes the monks, defenders of the holy images.

771 St. Sturm, abbot of Fulda, makes peace between Charlemagne and Tassillon, duke of Bavaria.

780 The death of St. John of Damascus, father of the Greek church, and a great defender of images.

780 St. Virgilius, bishop of Saltzbourg, converts Carinthia.

785 Wittikind, prince of the Saxons, embraces, at least outwardly, the Christian religion, and allows the missionaries to preach the holy gospel in his dominions.

790 It is pretended by some, that the university of Paris was established this year. Others fix it in the XII. century.

799 The birth of St. Ignatius, son of the emperor Michael I. and afterwards patriarch of Constantinople.

NINTH CENTURY.

802 The death of St. Paulinus, bishop of Aquilæa.

804 The death of blessed Alcuin, aged 67 years, in the abby of St. Martin of Tours, of which he was governor.

806 The death of St. Tarasius, patriarch of Constantinople.

807 The relicts of St. Cyprian of Carthage carried to Compeigne, by Isaac, ambassador of Charlemagne.

809 The death of St. Lutger, first bishop of Munster.

821 The death of St. Theophanes confessor.

with horror, and they were again condemned by the councils of Soissons, Germany and Rome in 744 and 745.

790 Pauli-Joannists, disciples of Paul and John Armenienus, followed the errors of Valentinus and of Manes.

792 Felix of Urgel, a Spaniard, asserts, that J. C. was only the adopted Son of God. He moreover attacks the worship of images. He was condemned at the council of Ratisbon in Germany in the year 792, and at that of Rome in 799, and at others. But after his condemnation, he, to outward appearance, renounced his errors; but the sincerity of his conversion is doubtful.

798 Elipand, bishop of Toledo, falls into the same errors, and also maintains them with more obstinacy. It is nevertheless believed, that his conversion was sincere. Their heresies were condemned in divers councils.

NINTH CENTURY.

825 Claud Clement, a Spaniard, bishop of Turin, embraced the same errors, as Felix of Urgel, and preached against images. He is even actuated by fury against the representations of the cross. He was immediately refuted by the abbot Theodomir, to whom he answered. His answer was published by the emperor Lewis the debonnaire, who had made him bishop of Turin. The emperor caused it to be examined by the bishops, who condemned it. Jonas, bishop of Orleans, and Dun-gale,

verned 40 d. died 10 October 827; the see continued vacant 2 m. 25 d.

CIII.

828 Gregory IV. 5 January, governed 16 y. 7 d. died 11 Jan. 844; the see continued vacant 15 d.

CIV.

844 Sergius II. 27 January, governed 3 y. 1 d. died 27 January 847; the see continued vacant 2 m. 15 d.

Troubles caused by John, deacon of the Roman church.

CV.

847 Leo IV. 12 April, governed 8 y. 3 m. 6 d. died 17 July 855; the see continued vacant 1 m. 14 d.

Between Leo IV. and Benedict III. many writers, even catholick ones, have introduced the fable of the female pope Joan.

CVI.

855 Benedict III. 1 September, governed 2 y. 6 m. 10 d. died 10 March 858; the see continued vacant 14 d.

Anastasius, XVIth antipope.

CVII.

858 Nicholas I. 25 March, governed 9 y. 7 m. 19 d. died 12 November 867; the see continued vacant 1 m. 1 d.

CVIII.

867 Adrian II. 14 December, governed 4 y. 11 m. 12 d. died 25 November 872; the see continued vacant 18 d.

CIX.

872 John VIII. 14 December, governed 10 y. 2 d. died 15 Dec. 882; the see continued vacant 7 d.

CX.

882 Marinus of Martin II. elected 23 Dec. governed 1 y. 2 m. 1 d. died 23 Febr. 884; the see continued vacant 6 d.

CXI.

884 Adrian III. 1 March, governed

wife and children, among others by St. Ignatius.

822 Raban made abbot of Fulda.

822 Corbie or Corwei, an abbey in Germany, founded.

830 Regular canons of St. James of la Spada, founded by Don Ramirus, king of Leon, and afterwards confirmed by Alexander III.

844 St. Pascasius Rathbert made abbot of Corbia.

845 The death of St. Joannicius, an Anchorer in Bythinia.

846 Translation of the body of St. Bertinus, founder of the abbey of Sithiu, to St. Omers in Artois.

849 Gottescalcus, a monk of Orbais, degraded from the priesthood and whipped publicly before king Charles the bald, at the request of Hincmar of Rheims, who sent him prisoner to the abbey of Hauvillers, for having sown errors concerning grace.

857 Nuns of St. Laurence at Venice.

859 St. Ado, a monk of Ferrieres in Gatinois, made archbishop of Lyons.

865 The death of St. Aspacus Rathbert, abbot of Corbia in France.

866 The abbey of Caufaria in Italy, founded by the emperor Lewis.

868 The death of St. Nicolas, abbot of Studa at Constantinople, and defender of images.

It is supposed, that about this time the custom began of carrying the cross before the pope.

876 The abbey of St. Maria of Compiègne founded, named since St. Corneille, in the reign of Charles the bald.

Bells began to be used in the Greek churches.

884 The abbey of Orilhac founded, now in the diocese of St. Flour, by St. Geraud, seigneur of that place, and secularized for the canons.

825 The body of St. Hubert, first bishop of Liege, carried to the abby of Andain, which has since taken the name of that saint.

826 Some Greeks, who came into France with the ambassadors of Michael the flammerer, bring with them the works attributed to St. Dionysius the Areopagite.

Converted Danes are baptised at Mentz.

846 St. Ignatius made patriarch of Constantinople.

847 The B. Rabanus, made archbishop of Mentz, died 856.

848 Nomenoe, a prince of Britany, having assumed the title of king, endeavoured to establish his metropolis at the abby of Dol, which occasioned great disturbances.

850 This year and the following ones the Saracens martyred a great many Christians in Spain.

859 The martyrdom of St. Eulogius, a priest of Corduba, by the Saracens.

861 The death of St. Prudentius, bishop of Troyes.

864 The reliques of St. Reina, virgin and martyr, removed from her tomb at Alife in Burgundy to the monastery of Flavigny.

865 The death of St. Anschairus, first archbishop of Hambourg.

The body of St. Helena, mother of Constantine, secretly removed from Rome to the abby of Hautvillars in France.

867 Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, had the boldness to excommunicate the pope Adrian.

875 The death of St. Remy, archbishop of Lyons.

876 The Russians, at this time idolaters, received the gospel from the missionaries sent by St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople.

gale, the dean, write against that that heretic.

Clement had made many commentaries upon the holy scripture. That which he wrote against the epistle to the Galatians is printed in the bibliotheque des peres. His other works upon the holy scriptures remain in manuscript.

847 Photia, a false prophetess, drew after her not only a great many of the laity, but even of the clergy, to whom she declared, that the world would be at an end that year. She got a great many presents; but being accused in a council, she was condemned and whipt by order of the bishops.

847 Gottescalcus, a Benedictin monk of the abby of Orbais, in the diocese of Soissons, maintained, that the damned were predestinated to reprobation; that J. C. died only for the elect, and that man had lost his free will. He was several times condemned, and shut up in a prison, where he died.

850 Photius, supposititious patriarch of Constant. forced a schism, which still subsists, between the Greek and Latin churches, by refusing obedience to the see of Rome. He did not regard the pope as the head of the visible church. He was condemned by the general council of Constantinople, A. D. 876.

878 Johannes Erigenus, called the Scot, wrote against the real presence of J. C. in the sacrament of the eucharist. Berenger made great use of this work of John Scot to confirm his own opinions. * This book, printed in England, made a great noise toward the latter end of the IX. century. There was a strong refutation of it wrote by Adrewald, a Benedictin monk of

* Ses égaremens.

1 y. 4 m. 8 d. died 8 July 885 ;
the see continued vacant 6 d.

CXII.

885 Stephen V. or VI. 25 July, go-
verned 6 y. 14 d. died 7 Aug. 891 ;
the see continued vacant 1 m. 11 d.

885 Anastasius, XVIIth antipope.

CXIII.

891 Formosus, 19 Sept. governed
4 y. 6 m. 17 d. died 4 April 896 ;
the see continued vacant 6 d.

Sergius, antipope.

CXIV.

896 Boniface VI. 10 April, governed
15 d. He is considered by some
as an antipope ; died 25 April ;
the see continued vacant 6 d.

CXV.

896 Stephen VI. or VII. 2 May,
governed 3 m. He was strangled
in prison in August 897. It is not
known, how long the see was va-
cant.

CXVI.

897 Romanus, antipope, 17 Sept.
usurped the see 4 m. 23 d. died
8 Febr. 890 ; the see continued
vacant 3 d.

CXVII.

898 Theodorus II. 12 Febr. governed
20 d. died 3 March 898 ; the see
continued vacant 8 d.

CXVIII.

898 John IX. 12 March, governed
2 y. 15 d. died 26 March 900 ;
the see continued vacant 10 d.

886 The abbey and church of St.
Medard of Soissons burnt by the
Normans, who overturned many
other monasteries.

887 The abby of Doucheri on the
Meuse, or Maes, built by the
monks of St. Medard, who had
been forced to abandon their
former one.

894 Zuintebold, natural son of the
emperor Arnould, gave the abby of
Moyenmoutiers to a secular lord,
who expelled the abbot and monks,
for to put canons in their place.

898 The order of serving brothers at
Sienna in Italy, but not established
till 1191.

900 Baldwin the bald, earl of Flan-
ders, had the body of St. Vinox
removed from the abby of St.
Bertin to the castle of Berg, which
bears that name.

It is said, that the title of cardinal
began to be used about the middle
of this century.

900 Grimlaic instituted an order of
regulars, taken for the most part
from that of St. Benedict, supposed
to be the most judicious order,
which had then taken place in the
church.

900 In this century were established
many of the three day fasts some-
times by the bishops, and some-
times by the kings themselves, with
the litanies, prayers, and proces-
sions. These fasts were not ob-
served only in times of penitence
and calamity, but even in times
of prosperity and festivity.

878 St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, died. Photius, his successor, begun the schism, which still subsists between the Greek and Latin churches.

880 The Normans, infidels, ravaged Flanders, took Tournay, and ruined all the abbys on the Scarpe.

884 St. Bertairus, abbot of the mount Cassin, martyred by the Saracens.

886 Photius accused of felony, and sent into banishment, in which he died.

887 The body of St. Martin removed from Auxerre to Tours. It had been carried to Auxerre, A. D. 856. St. Antony made patriarch of Constantinople.

896 The Bulgarian Christians gain a great victory over the Avars. Leo, emperor of Constantinople, sends two generals, Eustathius and Andronicus, to attack the Saracens.

Arnould, emperor of Germany, comes for the second time into Italy, takes Rome, and sets pope Formosus, who was persecuted by Sergius, at liberty.

898 Eudo, king of France, dies, after a reign of 10 years, and declared at his death, that the scepter ought to be returned to Charles the simple, to whom of right it belonged; which the nation unanimously executed.

Translation of the relicts of St. Marcoul, from Nanteuil in the diocese of Coutance, to Corbigny, in the diocese of Laon.

899 St. Rathbod made bishop of Utrecht, and governed 19 years.

899 Birth of Constantine, son of Leo, the Greek emperor.

900 The Hungarians re-enter Italy, and commit great ravages there.

the abby of Fleury of St. Benedict on the Loire, and published by D. Luke Dacheri in the Specilegium. The opinions of this Scot on predestination were not less extraordinary. He not only took away original sin and eternal punishments, but he also maintained absolute predestination, and took away sin. He was answered * by all the eminent bishops of this time. Though of no authority, he is inserted in the catalogue of writers, A. D. 850.

896 Although the catholic churches had not been afflicted by new heresies, nevertheless for the foregoing years as well as in the beginning of the present, the holy see was disturbed by schisms and persecutions, as hurtful as heresy itself. This was occasioned by the ambition of the antipope Sergius, who broke the ecclesiastical unity, and it became even necessary for the emperor Arnould, of the race of Charlemagne, to come to Rome to put an end to these divisions, supported by Lambert, who tyrannized over Rome and Italy. But pope Formosus did not long enjoy the tranquillity, which Arnould had procured him, he dying the 4 of April 896. It is also thought, that this emperor was poisoned by a slow poison, at the desire of Engeltruda, the widow of Guy, king of Italy.

900 An army of Saracens comes from Africa into Calabria, and causes great disturbance there.

* Réfuté.

TENTH CENTURY.

CXIX.

900 Benedict IV. 6 April, governed 4 y. 6 m. 15 d. died 20 October 904; the see continued vacant 7 d.

CXX.

904 Leo V. 28 October, governed 39 d. he died 6 December 904; the see continued vacant 6 m. 2 d.

904 Christophilus, XIXth antipope, 9 December, usurped 6 months; he died in June 905; the see not filled up.

CXXI.

905 Sergius III. 9 June, governed 7 y. 5 m. 27 d. he died 6 Dec. 912; the see vacant for 9 m. 28 d.

CXXII.

913 Anastasius III. 4 October, governed 8 m. 3 d. he died 6 June 914; the see continued vacant 5 m. 27 d.

CXXIII.

914 Lando, 4 December, governed 4 m. 22 d. he died 25 April 915; the see continued vacant 4 d.

CXXIV.

915 John X. 30 April, governed 13 y. 2 m. 3 d. he died 2 July 928; the see continued vacant 3 d.

CXXV.

928 Leo VI. 6 July, governed 6 m. 15 d. he died 20 January 929; the see continued vacant 11 d.

CXXVI.

929 Stephen VII. or VIII. 1 Febr. governed 2 y. 1 m. 12 d. he died 12 March 931; the see continued vacant 7 d.

CXXVII.

931 John XI. 20 March, governed 4 y. 10 m. 15 d. he died 5 Febr. 936; the see continued vacant 8 d.

CXXVIII.

936 Leo VII. 14 Febr. governed 3 y. 6 m. 10 d. he died 23 August 939; the see continued vacant 8 d.

CXXIX.

939 Stephen VIII. or IX. 1 Sept.

TENTH CENTURY.

902 The foundation of the abbey of St. Trupert in Brisgau, by Lutfriid, count of Habsburg.

905 The worship of St. Marcoul established at Corbigny in the Lanois. The kings of France went there, or sent one of the almoners to obtain the gift of touching for the evil.

906 The birth of St. Mayeul IV. abbot of Clugny, and of St. Nil, Greek abbot of Grotta Ferrata, near Fiescati in Italy.

910 William the pious, duke of Aquitaine, count of Auvergne, founds the abbey of Clugny, and appoints Bernon the first abbot there, who projects the establishment of his congregation.

917 The transportation of the body of St. Gildas of Ruys, which was carried from Bretagne into Berry, where it was deposited near to Bourgdieux upon the Indre, and there was another abbey formed in that place of his name.

921 The translation of the body of St. Maria of Bethania, named St. Magdalen, by Baidilon, abbot of Leuse in Hainault.

923 The foundation of the abbey of Gemblours in Brabant.

925 The Huns ravage and pillage the abbey of St. Gal in Switzerland.

927 The death of St. Bernon, first abbot of Clugny. St. Odo succeeds him, and forms the congregation of Clugny.

931 Alphonso, king of Spain, gives the crown to his brother Don Ramirus, to the prejudice of his own son Ordonio; but repenting afterwards of his generosity, and being willing to remount the throne, he is seized, and his eyes put out.

932 The relicts of St. Wenceslas, duke of Bohemia and a martyr, are removed into the church of Prague.

TENTH CENTURY.

- 902 Nicholas the mystic refuses the communion to the emperor Leo, for having espoused four wives successively.
- 903 The church of St. Martin of Tours burnt again by the Normans.
- 904 Ramirus, king of Castille, defeats and takes prisoner Benaïa, king of the Moors of Saragossa.
- 905 The Hungarians establish themselves in Pannonia, on the side of the Danube, where they still continue.
- 909 The death of St. Gerald, baron of Oril hac, founder of the abbey of that name.
- 911 Wimo, a monk of Corbia in Saxony, elected archbishop of Bremen, and goes to preach the faith to the Goths or Swedes.
- 918 Giles, bishop of Tusculanum, and legate to the pope, makes a mission into Poland, and converts king Miæcislas.
- 921 The Bohemians embrace the Christian religion.
- 922 St. Ludmille, a dutchess of Bohemia, martyred by order of her mother-in-law, an idolater.
- 924 St. Ulric, at 34 years of age, made bishop of Augsburg.
- 925 The birth of B. Bruno, son of king Henry the Fowler, and who afterwards became archbishop of Cologne, and duke of the higher and lower Lorrain.
- 927 The death of William, duke of Aquitain, founder of the abbey of Clugny.
- 929 St. Winceflas, duke of Bohemia, slain by his brother Boleslas, in hatred to his religion.
- 930 The death of Nicholas the mystic, patriarch of Constantinople.
- 932 The emperor Henry prevails upon the kings of Denmark and Norway to embrace Christianity.

TENTH CENTURY.

- 901 This century is stiled the century of ignorance, because there were more disorders and fewer great and learned men, than in the other centuries; it produced no new heresy.
- 901 The Hungarians, still idolaters, ravage Italy and make many slaves there, and in the year 907 they do the same in Bavaria.
- 904 The holy see, distressed by the antipope Christophilus, who puts pope Leo V. into prison, where he has him put to death.
- 905 Sergius III. causes the body of pope Formosus to be dug up, upon which he commits many barbarities.
- 913 The Hungarians return to Italy, and cause much havock there; in the year 914 they lay Germany waste.
- 920 The emperor Henry, in order to revenge himself upon the inhabitants of Apulia and Calabria, calls in the Saracens, who continue in Italy, and commit many disorders there.
- 921 The Saracens, who had fixed themselves in Italy, come as far as Rome; and notwithstanding they are beaten, they still continue in Italy.
- 922 The Hungarians called into Italy by Alberic, marquiss of Tuscany, and again in 924 by Berengerius, commit many disorders there; they are beaten to the other side of the Alps.
- 927 The Saracens make new ravages in Italy; but they are beaten by the pope.
- 928 and 929 Guy, marquiss of Tuscany, and his wife Morazia, persecute the popes, in order to seat their sons in the holy see.
- 933 Ratherius, bishop of Verona, refutes the Anthropomorphites.

governed 3 y. 4 m. 15 d. he died 15 January 943; the see continued vacant 6 d.

CXXX.

943 Marinus, or Martin III. elected 22 January, governed 3 y. 6 m. 14 d. he died 4 August 946; the see continued vacant 4 d.

CXXXI.

946 Agapetus II. 9 August, governed 9 y. 7 m. 10 d. he died 18 March 956; the see continued vacant 4 d.

CXXXII.

956 John XII. 23 March, governed 7 y. 8 m. 13 d. died 5 December 963; the see continued vacant 5 m. 13 d.

963 Leo, the antipope, was elected the 6 December, and turned out 25 Febr. 964.

CXXXIII.

964 Benedict V. 19 May, governed 18 days, turned out 5 June 964; the see continued vacant 18 d.

CXXXIV.

964 Leo VIII. 24 June, governed 9 m. died in April 965; the see vacant a few days.

CXXXV.

965 Benedict V. again in May, governed about a month, died 5 July 965; the see continued vacant 15 d.

CXXXVI.

965 John XIII. 1 October, governed 6 y. 11 m. 6 d. died 6 December 972; the see continued vacant 15 d.

CXXXVII.

972 Benedict VI. 22 September, governed 1 y. 6 m. died March 975; the see vacant about 1 m.

974 Boniface, VII. antipope, 1 March and driven out 21 July 975.

CXXXVIII.

974 Domnus or Domus II. 5 April, governed 1 y. 6 m. died October 975; the see vacant about 2 m.

936 The origin of the town St. Pons of Tomieres in Languedoc, by the founding of a monastery, bearing the name of that martyr.

940 The reformation of the order of St. Benedict in the low countries, Picardy and the lower Rhine, by St. Gerard

942 The death of St. Odo, second abbot of Clugny.

947 Odo, a monk of St. Benedict upon the Loire, but an Englishman, made archbishop of Canterbury, and projects the reform of the ecclesiastical order.

950 Hugh, duke of France, and father of the Hugh Capet, hath many holy bodies removed from Normandy.

952 The foundation of the abbey of St. Vannes.

956 The birth of St. Romuald, founder of the Camadules.

959 The death of St. Gerrard, founder and first abbot of Brogne near Namur, reformer of the order of St. Benedict.

962 The birth of St. Odillon, abbot of Clugny, and the death of St. Guibert or Wibert, a monk of Gorze in Lorraine, afterwards founder of the abbey of Gemblours in Brabant.

960 The re-establishment of the abbey of Fontenelle, burnt 100 years before by the Normans.

663 St. Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester in England, drives away the secular canons, and in their stead places Benedictin monks in his cathedral.

967 The foundation of the abbey of St. Vincent of Metz, by Thierry, who was bishop of it.

970 A general reformation of the English clergy. The canons are driven from their cathedrals, in order to place monks there in their room.

933 Artould, archbishop of Rheims, receives the Pall from the pope.

939 The emperor Otho establishes the city of Magdeburg for the capital of Vandalia.

Don Ramirus, king of Leon, entirely overthrows the Moors at Simanca.

944 Theophilactus, son of the Roman emperor, made patriarch of Constantinople.

949 The emperor Constantine causes the sciences to be revived in Greece.

950 Lewis Outremer, king of France, through the mediation of the emperor Otho, makes peace with duke Hugh the white, father of Hugh Capet, against whom he had carried on war a long time.

953 The B. Bruno, father of the emperor Otho, archbishop of Cologne and duke of Lorrain.

956 The reliëts of St. Afria discovered by St. Ulric, bishop of Augsbourg. under the ruins of his city, ravaged by the Hungarians.

959 Helena, queen of Russia, sends ambassadors to the emperor Otho, to desire missionaries, to instruct her people.

962 A mission into Russia, by St. Adelbert, who was bishop of Magdebourg. The mission of St. Nice of Armenia into the island of Crete, after it had been retaken from the Saracens.

964 The death of B. Bruno, brother to the emperor Otho I. archbishop of Cologne and duke of Lorrain.

968 The death of St. Matilda, queen of Germany, at Quedlimbourg in Saxony. Magdebourg is erected into a metropolis, by pope John XIII.

971 The body of St. Arnould is brought from the castle of Ware to Moulon.

PART II.

937 The Hungarians penetrate as far as Burgundy, and commit many disorders there.

939 A body of Normans go down to Galicia, and cause much havock there, but are defeated by the count of Castile.

948 The Hungarians, beaten in Bavaria, have an inclination to enter Italy, from whence they are made to depart, either by money given them, or victories gained over them.

949 A dispute in England concerning the doctrine of the eucharist, but without any consequence.

950 Haliatan chief of the Saracens of Spain, persecutes the Christians, in order to oblige them to renounce Christianity.

958 Constantine, emperor of Greece, sends out an army, which entirely defeats the Saracens; but other Christian troops are beat in the island of Crete.

959 The irregularities of the monks become so great in England, that Serlo writes strong invectives against them.

961 Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, drives the married priests from the cathedrals, and puts monks in their place.

963 The emperor Otho makes useless remonstrances to pope John XII. who commits great cruelty at Rome, by putting out the eyes of one cardinal and cutting off the hands of another. He afterwards retires to Capua, and the emperor causes an antipope to be elected.

966 Almanfor, the moorish king of Cordova, gains conquests over the Christians of Spain.

967 The Saracens burn the patriarch of Jerusalem alive.

974 Pope Benedict VI. persecuted, and imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where Cinthius, one of

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the

CXXXIX.

975 Benedict VII. 19 December, governed 8 y. 6 m. 23 d. died 10 July 984; the see continued vacant 3 m. 8 d.

CXL.

984 John XIV. 19 October, governed 8 m. died June 985; the see continued vacant about 10 m.

985 Boniface, again antipope in January, dies in December 985.

985 John, son of Robert. . . Decemb. governed 5 months. He was not consecrated, and is not reckoned. He died 9 April 986.

CXLI.

986 John XV. or XVI. 25 April, governed 10 y. 5 d. died 30 April 996; the see continued vacant 16 d.

CXLII.

996 Gregory V. 17 May, governed 2 y. 9 m. 2 d. died 18 Febr. 999; the see was not vacated.

996 John, antipope.

CXLIH.

999 Sylvester II. 19 February, governed 4 y. 2 m. 22 d. died 12 May 1003; the see continued vacant 23 d.

ELEVENTH CENTURY.

CXLIV.

1003 John XVII. or XVIII. 6 June, governed 4 m. 26 d. he died

973 The death of St. John, abbot of Gorze in Lorrain.

974 St. Romuald converted.

975 Edward, king of England, builds many monasteries.

976 A persecution in England against the monks.

977 The abbey of mount St. Quintin near Perona re-established.

Many monasteries built in Gascony and the neighbouring provinces.

978 St. Romuald retires into solitude, under the name of the solitary marine, in the Venetian territories.

979 The abbey of St. Magliore founded near the palace at Paris, by Hugh Capet, duke of France and count of Paris.

980 St. Nil, the Greek abbot of Calabria, quits that province and his abbey, goes to mount Cassin, the abbot of which gives him some ground to retire to with fifteen monks.

982 The consecration and dedication of the abbey of Clugny, under the abbot of St. Mayeul, who dies in the year 991.

993 The canonization of St. Ulric, bishop of Augsbourg, at the council of Rome. It is said, that this was the first saint canonized out of his own diocese.

995 King Hugh Capet causes the reformation at St. Dennis.

998 The establishment of the commemoration of the deceased faithful, formerly in the abbey of Clugny, by St. Odillon.

1000 Monks of the congregation of St. Columba in Italy.

Canons of St. Rufus, near Avignon, by some canons of Avignon.

ELEVENTH CENTURY.

1007 The regular canons of St. John of Chartres. Ives, bishop of Chartres, afterwards caused the ca-

GREAT MEN.

- 973 The death of St. Ulric, bishop of Augsbourg.
- 974 The emperor Zemifces triumphs over the Bulgarians, the Molcovites and the Saracens.
- 976 Orfeolo, doge of Venice, quits the government, and retires to solitude in Acquitain.
- 977 The death of St. Edward the martyr, king of England, assassinated by the order of his mother-in-law.
- 979 Albert, count of Bamberg, is put in possession of Austria.
- 980 The birth of Avicenna, the chief of the Arabian physicians, at Boccara, in the Chorofan, a province of Persia.
- 981 The town of Hall in Saxony built.
- 981 Adelbert, first archbishop of Magdebourg, dies in the open fields, in the course of his visitations.
- 983 The body of St. Burchard, first bishop of Wurtzburg, publicly removed; this was the form of canonization.
- 988 The death of St. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury.
- 996 St. Adelbert quits his bishopric of Prague, goes and preaches the gospel in Prussia, and suffers martyrdom there in the year 997.
- 997 St. Stephen becomes duke of the Hungarians, by the death of his father Geyfa.
- 999 The death of the b. Adelaida, empress of Germany, wife to Lothaire, king of Italy, afterwards the emperor Otho I.
- 1000 St. Stephen receives from the hands of pope Sylvester II. the crown of the king of Hungary.

ELEVENTH CENTURY.

- 1002 The birth of St. Leo, at Dapsbourg, upon the frontiers of Lorraine, of the Palatinate and of Al-

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- the most powerful men in Rome, causes him to perish for want, the 19 of March, as is generally believed. The antipope Boniface, a monster of cruelty, puts himself in his place; but a little time after he went off, carrying along with him the treasures of St. Peter. He afterwards returned and persecuted the holy see.
- 975 The difference between married priests and monks begins again in England, and the former are condemned in many councils.
- 978 Abdemelic, king of Cordova, son of Almanzor, is defeated by king Veremund.
- 985 Pope John XIV. an holy personage, is persecuted by the antipope Boniface, who re-enters Rome at the head of an army. The pope is taken out of the castle of St. Angelo, and put into a horrible prison, where his eyes are put out, and he is made to perish miserably.
- 986 The Saracens cause great disorders in Calabria, where they take many towns.
- 989 The sultans of Damascus, of Tyre, of Tripoly and of Baruth, being informed of the civil war among the Greeks, attack the city of Antioch, and raise the siege of it.
- 991 Wolodimer, prince of Russia, baptized at Constantinople. He assumes the name of Basil, espouses the princess Anne, and adopts the schism of the Greeks.
- 1000 The Saracens lay Syria and Africa waste.

ELEVENTH CENTURY.

- 1001 There were no heresies broadcast till towards the year 1015.
- 1003 Giula, duke of Transylvania, rebels

31 October 1003; the see continued vacant 4 m. 18 d.

CXLV.

1004 John XIX. but according to his own bulls or diplomas the XVIII. elected 19 March, governed 5 y. 4 m. he died 18 July 1009; the see continued vacant 2 m. 23 d.

CXLVI.

1009 Sergius IV. 11 October, governed 2 y. 9 m. 23 d. he died 13 July 1012; the see continued vacant 6 d.

CXLVII.

1012 Benedict VIII. 20 July, governed 11 y. 11 m. 21 d. he died 10 July 1024; the see continued vacant 8 d.

1012 Leo, or Gregory, antipope.

CXLVIII.

1024 John XIX. or XX. 19 July, governed 9 y. 3 m. 19 d. he died 6 November 1033; the see continued vacant 1 m. 2 d.

CXLIX.

1033 Benedict IX. at 10 years of age, elected 9 December, governed 10 y. 4 m. 20 d. abdicated or was deposed the 1 May 1044; the see continued vacant 1 y. not quite 2 d.

1044 Sylvester and John, antipopes for the space of 99 d.

CL.

1045 Gregory VI. 28 April, governed 1 y. 7 m. 20 d. abdicated 17 December 1046; the see continued vacant 7 d.

CLI.

1046 Clement II. 25 December, governed 9 m. 15 d. he died 9 Oct. 1047; the see continued vacant 29 d.

CLII.

1047 Benedict IX. again, elected 8 November, governed 8 m. 10 d. he died 17 July 1048; the see not vacated.

CLIII.

1048 Damasius II. 17 July, go-

nons of Quentin of Beauvais to come thither.

1007 The foundation of the abbey of Beaumont near Tours for nuns, by Hervé, treasurer of St. Martin of Tours.

Foundation of the abbey of Beaulieu, near Loches, by Fulk, count of Anjou.

1007 The abbey of Polirone, or San Benedetto, near Mantua, founded by the Marquis Teudald.

1007 The birth of St. Peter Damien, who was afterwards Cardinal.

1012 The foundation of the order of the Camaldule hermits, by St. Romuald, approved of in 1072 by Alexander III.

1017 The order of the Humiliated, established at Milan by John of Meda, confirmed by Innocent III. in the year 1200, abolished in the year 1571 for a wicked attempt against the cardinal St. Charles Borromea.

1020 Regular canons of St. Leo of Roüen; but they were not made an order till 1114.

The dedication of the cathedral church of Bamberg in Germany, under the invocation of St. Stephen, by pope Benedict VIII.

1026 The order of Grammont, by St. Stephen of Muret, under the regulation of St. Benedict; it was reformed in the beginning of the XV. century, by pope John XXIII.

1027 The death of St. Romuald, founder of the Camaldules.

1030 Knights of the order of St. James, created in Spain, to oppose the Moors.

1031 Monks of Vallombreuse, under the regulation of St. Benedict, by St. John Gualbert of Florence, approved in 1055.

1040 Knights of the Lilly in Spain, created by Sancho, king of Navarre.

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 1047

1003 An apostolical mission into Prussia, by St. Bruno.

1006 The death of St. Fulcran, bishop of Lodeva.

1009 St. Bruno, the apostle of Prussia,
martyred.

1014 St. Henry, king of Germany and Italy, with St. Cunegunda, his wife, crowned emperor at Rome by Benedict.

1016 Fulbert elected bishop of Chartres.

1016 Laws published by St. Stephen, the first king of Hungary, very serviceable to religion and the welfare of the state.

1017 St. Olaus established king of Norway, and becomes the missionary and catechist of it.

1023 Interviews between the emperor
St. Henry, and Robert king of
France, upon the frontiers of
Champagne.

1024 The death of St. Henry, emperor of Germany.

1026 Bruno, afterwards pope Leo IX.
made bishop of Toul.

1028 Olaus, king of Norway, put to death by Canute, king of Denmark.

1029 Fulbert, bishop of Chartres,
dies.

1030 The death of St. Emmeri, son of Stephen, king of Hungary.

1038 The death of St. Godhard, or
Goddard, bishop of Hildesheim in
the lower Saxony.

1038 The death of St. Stephen, first king of Hungary, and the apostle of his kingdom, aged 60 years.

1040 The death of St. Cūnegunda,

rebels against his uncle Stephen, king of Hungary, in dislike to the Christian religion, which Stephen professed; but Giulia was beaten and taken prisoner.

1008 The Saracens of Africa come into Italy, besiege the towns of Capua and Bari. They take the first, and are compelled by the Venetians to raise the siege of the second.

1010 The Moors of Cordova entirely defeat the Christians of Spain.

1015 New Manichæans in France and Italy. The heads of them were Stephen, teacher of St. Peter *le puellier*, and Lifoius, canon of St. Croix of Orleans. They rejected the old testament, denied that J. C. was born of the holy virgin, or that he suffered for men, or that he died and rose again. They would not admit the efficacy of baptism; they denied transubstantiation, the invocation of saints, the merit of good works. They assembled secretly and in the night time. In short, they gave themselves up to all kinds of impurities. Robert, king of France, solicited the condemnation of them in the year 1017 at the council of Orleans; they were delivered over to the secular power, and burnt.

1025 An heresy broached in the diocese of Cambray, by Gandulfo, who rejected all the sacraments, the worship of saints, images and the cross, and asserted that in order to be saved and justified, it was sufficient to have a particular justification, which he attributed to himself, independant of all the practices universally received in the church. He was condemned in the council of Arras, in the year 1025.

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P 3 Greeks

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verned 21 d. he died 8 Aug. 1048;
the see continued vacant 6 m. 3 d.

CLIV.

1049 Leo IX. 11 February, governed
5 y. 2 m. 8 d. he died 19 April
1054; the see continued vacant
11 m. 25 d.

CLV.

1055 Victor II. 13 April, governed
2 y. 3 m. 16 d. he died 28 July
1057; the see continued vacant
4 d.

CLVI.

1057 Stephen IX. or X. 2 August,
governed 7 m. 27 d. he died 29
March 1058; the see continued
vacant 10 m. 1 d.

1058 Benedict, antipope, 9 m. 20 d.

CLVII.

1058 Nicholas II. 9 December, but
consecrated 31 January 1059, go-
verned 2 y. 4 m. 26 d. he died
24 June 1061; the see continued
vacant 3 m. 5 d.

CLVIII.

1061 Alexander II. 30 September,
governed 11 y. 6 m. 22 d. he died
20 April 1073; the see was va-
cant 1 d.

1061 Cadulous, called Honorius II.
antipope.

CLIX.

1073 Gregory VII. 22 April, go-
verned 11 y. 10 m. 26 d. he died
25 May 1085; the see continued
vacant 1 y.

1080 Guibert, or Clement, anti-
pope. The schism continued 40
years.

CLX.

1086 Victor III. 24 May, conse-
crated 9 May 1087, governed 4 m.
7 d. he died 15 September 1087;
the see continued vacant 5 m.
26 d.

CLXI.

1088 Urban II. 12 March, governed
11 y. 4 m. 18 d. he died 29 July
1099; the see continued vacant
15 d.

1047 St. Peter Damien quits solitude
by order of Clement II.

1048 The abby of St. Salve, near
Florence, founded.

1049 The re-establishment of the
abby of Hirfaug in Germany.

1049 Westminster abby near London
re-established.

1050 The abby of Trarn in the
diocese of Bayeux founded.

1051 The monks of Vallombreuse in
Tuscany established by St. John
Gualbert.

1052 The foundation of the abby of
la Chaîse Dieu in Auvergne.

1054 The death of Hermannus Con-
tractus, a monk of Auge-la riche.

1056 The foundation of the priory
of la Charité upon the Loire.

1059 It is said, that it was in this
year, that the reform was placed
in the chapters of cathedrals.

1060 The monastery of St. Martin's
in the fields transported to the
place, where it now is.

1063 The abbies of St. Stephen and
the trinity of Caen founded by
William, duke of Normandy, and
his wife Matilda.

1066 The regular canons of St. Au-
bert of Cambrai established in that
city.

1069 The regular canons of St. John
the baptist of Coventry, authorised
by a bull of Martin V. in the year
1425.

1076 Foundation of the order of
Grammont in France, by St. Ste-
phen of Muret.

1077 Establishment of the abby of
Schiren in Bavaria.

1079 The foundation of the abby of
Anchin in Flanders.

1080 Nuns hospitallers of Jerusalem.

1084 The order of Carthusians estab-
lished by St. Bruno, approved by
Alexander III. in the year 1178.

1086 Camaldule nuns established by
Raoul, prior of Calmaldoli.

emprefs of Germany, widow of St. Henry.

1048 The death of St. Odillon, abbot of St. Clugny, at the end of the last day of December.

1050 St. Gerrard, bishop of Toul, who died in 994, canonized by pope St. Leo, who was at the same time bishop of Toul.

1052 Pope St. Leo reconciles Andrew, king of Hungary, with the emperor Henry IV.

1053 Pope St. Leo is seized by the Normans, and committed prisoner to the castle of Benevento.

1055 St. Maurillus made archbishop of Rouën.

St. Anno made archbishop of Cologne, and receives the investiture from the emperor Henry III.

1063 Ferdinand I. king of Castile and Leon, hath the body of St. Isidore, bishop of Seville, transported from Seville to Leon.

The B. Peter Damien, legate from the holy see to France, holds a council at Chalons upon the Saone.

1066 St. Edward the confessor, king of England, declares William, duke of Normandy, his successor, and dies.

1068 William, king of England, reforms all the churches in his kingdom.

1071 St. Stanislaus made bishop of Cracovia in Poland.

1075 The death of St. Anno, archbishop of Cologne.

1079 St. Stanislaus, bishop of Cracovia, slain by Boleslas II. king of Poland.

1080 The birth of St. Norbert, archbishop of Magdebourg.

1087 The death of Canute, king of Denmark. He was slain by his rebellious subjects.

1089 The death of Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, an ecclesiastical writer.

Greeks in the schism, set on foot by Photius. He also accused the Latin church of many imaginary errors; for example, that the Latins shaved their beard; that they fasted on saturday; that they pronounced some words of the canon of the holy mass with a loud voice; that they gave the kiss of peace in the church; that they did not sing the Hallelujah during lent, and others of the same nature. This patriarch was excommunicated by pope Leo IX. Nevertheless this schism did not become general.

1048 Berenger, archdeacon of Angers, is looked on as chief of the sacramentarians. He asserted, that the sacrament of the eucharist was but a figure of the body and blood of Jesus Christ, and that there was no real change in the substance of the bread and wine. The dislike against him was general. He retracted, but often fell again into the same mistakes. At last he died penitent in the year 1088.

1065 The Symoniacs in Italy.

1081 John, a philosopher, surnamed the Italian, would maintain the metempsychosis, or the transmigration of souls according to Pythagoras, and introduce the opinions of Plato into religion. He was condemned at Constantinople, in 1084.

1085 Wecelin, called archbishop of Mentz, maintains, that those could not be excommunicated, who were not possessed of any temporal goods. He was condemned at the council of Quidlenburg in Saxony, in the year 1085; but he did not produce a sect.

1090 Roscelinus, a philosopher, chief of the nominal, sowed many errors concerning the holy Trinity, by maintaining, that the three persons were three Gods. He

CLXII.

1099 Paschal II. 14 August, governed 18 y. 5 m. 5 d. he died 18 January 1118; the see continued vacant 6 d.

Albert and Theodoric, antipopes after Guibert.

TWELFTH CENTURY.

CLXIII.

1118 Gelasius II. 25 January, governed 1 y. 4 d. he died 29 Jan. 1119; the see continued vacant 2 d. Maurice Burden, called Gregory, antipope.

CLXIV.

1119 Calixtus II. 1 February, governed 5 y. 10 m. 13 d. died 12 September 1124; the see continued vacant 8 d.

CLXV.

1124 Honorius II. 21 December, governed 5 y. 1 m. 25 d. he died 16 February 1130; the see not vacated. Calixtus, antipope.

CLXVI.

1130 Innocent II. 17 February, governed 13 y. 7 m. 8 d. he died 24 September 1143; the see not vacated. Peter Leo, or Anacletus, and Victorius, antipopes.

CLXVII.

1143 Celestine II. 25 September, governed 5 m. 15 d. died 9 March 1144; the see continued vacant 2 d.

CLXVIII.

1144 Lucius II. 12 March, governed 11 m. 14 d. he died 25 February 1145; the see continued vacant 1 d.

CLXIX.

1145 Eugenius III. 27 February, governed 8 y. 4 m. 11 d. he died

1095 The canons of St. Anthony of Viennois to succour the infirm, not authorised till the year 1297, by Boniface VIII.

1098 The order of white Friars established by St. Robert, abbot of Molesme, in the diocese of Chalons in Burgundy.

1100 The order of Fontefrauld, established by the B. Robert of Arbrissel.

1100 Nuns of Vallombreuse in Italy.

TWELFTH CENTURY.

1101 St. Bruno dies, aged 50 years.
1112 William of Champeaux founds St. Victor at Paris.

1113 White nuns established by St. Bernard.

1113 The order of St. John of Jerusalem or Malta established.

1118 The order of the Templers established, but abolished in 1311.

1120 The regular canons of Premontré established, by St. Norbert, at Premontré, in Picardy.

1124 Knights of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, by king Baldwin II. united in 1490 to the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

1130 Regular canons of Chancelade, near Cahors, by William of Rocheblanche, bishop of Perigueux.

1131 Regular canons of St. Croix of Conimbra in Portugal, established by Tellez, a secular canon of that church.

1136 Regular canons of St. Mary on the Rhine.

1140 Regular canons of Closterneuburg, near Vienna in Austria, by Leopold, marquis of Austria.

1147 Regular canons of St. Genieveve at Paris, put in the place of the secular canons, taken from the abbey of St. Victor, reformed in 1162, under the title of the congregation of France, which spread itself greatly.

- 1091 Ives, bishop of Chartres.
The birth of St. Bernard, abbot of Clenau.
- 1092 The birth of St. Peter the venerable, of the illustrious house of Montboissier in Auvergne. He was afterwards abbot of Clugny.
- 1093 The death of St. Margaret, queen of Scotland.
St. Anselm made archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1095 The death of St. Ladislaus, king of Hungary.

TWELFTH CENTURY.

- 1106 The death of St. Benno, bishop of Meissen in Saxony, aged 96 years.
- 1109 The death of St. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1113 The death of St. Ida, mother to Godfrey of Boulogne.
- 1114 The conversion of St. Norbert.
- 1116 The death of St. Ives of Chartres.
- 1117 The death of St. Robert of Abrißel.
The birth of St. Thomas of Canterbury.
- 1122 The B. Peter Maurice made abbot of Clugny.
- 1126 St. Norbert made archbishop of Magdebourg.
- 1127 Charles the good earl of Flanders, assassinated.
- 1130 The death of St. Isidore, a labourer and patron of Madrid.
The B. Thomas of St. Victor assassinated at Gournay upon the Marne.
- 1132 The death of St. Hugo, bishop of Grenoble.
- 1134 The death of St. Raingarda, mother of Peter the venerable.
- 1136 The death of St. Leopold, marquis of Austria.
- 1138 The death of William, last duke of Guyenne, a penitent.
- 1141 St. Heric, or Henry, elected king of Sweden, through his merit.
- 1142 The edifying death of Peter

was condemned at the council of Soissons in 1092, when he retracted, but afterwards fell again into his errors. He was master to Abelard.

TWELFTH CENTURY.

- 1110 Basil, a physcian, chief of the Bogomiles, a Manichæan, burnt at Constantinople in 1118.
- 1122 Peter de Bruys, of Dauphiny, chief of the Petrobrussians, attacks baptism, the eucharist, the churches and the cross, burnt alive in 1146.
- 1123 Arnould of Bresse, maintains the errors of the Petrobrussians, and particularly attacks the hierarchical order of the church.
- 1124 Tanchelin, or Tanquelin, a person of an irregular life, appears in the low countries. He rejects the sacrifice of the holy mass and the sacrament of the order. He was stoned in the low countries. It was from him that the new Adamites and Multipliers proceeded.
- 1139 Peter Abailard, or Abelard, from professor on the university of Paris becomes a Benedictin. He ventures some singular prepositions concerning the Trinity; but he submitted himself, and died in the year 1142 at St. Marcel, near Chalons upon the Saone.
- 1140 Gilbert Porretan, or de la Porré, bishop of Poitiers, affirmed that the three persons of the holy Trinity are not one substance only; he retracted.
- 1146 Eon, a gentleman of Breton, called himself the Messiah that was to judge all men.

6 July 1153; the see continued vacant 4 m. 27 d.

CLXIX*.

1153 Anastasius IV. 9 July, governed 1 y. 4 m. 24 d. died December 1154; the see vacant a small time.

CLXX.

1154 Adrian IV. 4 December, governed 4 y. 8 m. 29 d. died 1 Sept. 1159; the see continued vacant 5 d.

CLXXI.

1159 Alexander III. 7 September, governed 21 y. 11 m. 21 d. he died 27 August 1181; the see vacant 1 d. Victor, Paschal, Calixtus and Innocent, antipopes.

CLXXII.

1181 Lucius III. 29 August, governed 4 y. 2 m. 28 d. died 25 November 1185; the see not vacated.

CLXXIII.

1185 Urban III. 25 November, governed 1 y. 10 m. 25 d. he died 19 October 1187; the see not vacated.

CLXXIV.

1185 Gregory VIII. 20 October, governed 1 m. 26 d. died 15 Dec. 1187; the see continued vacant 3 d.

CLXXV.

1187 Clement III. 19 December, governed 3 y. 3 m. 7 d. he died 25 March 1191; the see continued vacant 2 d.

CLXXVI.

1191 Celestinus III. 28 March, governed 6 y. 9 m. 11 d. he died 7 January 1198; the see not vacated.

CLXXVII.

1198 Innocent III. 8 January, governed 18 y. 6 m. 13 d. he died 20 July 1216; the see not vacated.

1148 Regular canons of Sempingham in England.

1150 Nuns of Sempingham in England.

1155 The order of St. William, by St. William, united to the Augustines in the XVIth century.

1156 The knights of Alcantara, to oppose the Moors in Spain, approved in 1177.

1158 The military order of Calatrava, to oppose the Moors in Spain.

1158 Nuns of Calatrava.

1159 Humiliated nuns at Milan.

1162 Regular canons of St. Sepulchre, in Bohemia, Poland and Russia.

1162 The military order of Avis in Portugal, by king Alphonso.

1171 The order of the Carmelites, taken from the Anchorites of mount Carmel, by the B. Albert.

1171 Knights of St. Michael in Portugal.

1188 Nuns of Malta, daughters of the nobility, by Sanchia, queen of Arragon.

1190 The order of white Fryars of the reformed of Flores in Italy, by the abbot Joachim, approved in 1220, re-united to the white Fryars in the XVth century.

1191 Knights of the Teutonic order in Germany.

1194 Regular canons of St. Mark, by Albert Spinosa, confirmed in 1204 by Innocent III. in 1218 by Honorius III.

1197 Knights of Livonia.

1198 The order of the Trinity, redemption of Captives, by St. John of Malta and Felix of Valois.

- Abailard, at Chalons upon the Saone.
- 1156 The death of B. Peter Maurice, abbot of Clugny.
- 1159 St. Eberard, archbishop of Saltzburg, opposes schism.
- 1161 St. Edward, king of England, canonized.
- 1162 St. Thomas Becket made archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1164 The death of St. Eberard, archbishop of Saltzburg.
- 1166 The translation of the body of Charlemagne to Aix la Chapelle, by the archbishop of Cologn.
- 1170 St. Dominic born.
St. Thomas of Canterbury assassinated in his own church.
- 1173 St. Thomas of Canterbury canonized.
- 1177 St. Benezet offers himself to build the bridge at Avignon, and dies in 1184.
- 1182 The birth of St. Francis of Assisi.
- 1185 St. Stephen of Muret, founder of Grammont, canonized.
- 1186 A bishopric established at Riga in Livonia.
- 1188 Sancho of Portugal takes Algarve from the Saracens.
- 1191 The town of Bern in Switzerland founded by Berthold, duke of Zeringen.
- 1192 Lauro Malipiero, Doge of Venice, made a monk.
- 1193 St. John Gualbert, chief of Vallombreuse, canonized.
- 1195 The birth of St. Anthony of Padua at Lisbon.
- 1198 St. Ladislaus, king of Hungary, canonized.
- 1200 Hospitallers of the Holy Ghost in Saffia, under Innocent III.
- 1200 St. Cunegunda canonized.
- 1147 Henricians, came from Henry the Hermit, a Petrobrussian.
- 1160 The Albigenes, so called from the Province of Albi, where they distinguished themselves most. A sort of Manichæans, who admitted metempsychosis, rejected the old testament, prayers for the dead, the presence of J. C. in the eucharist, the authority of the church, and maintained many other opinions.
- 1167 Niquinta, antipope, or pretended pope of the Albigenes, ordains bishops of his sect, and the same year held a council. Le P. Bouges Hist. de Carcassonne.
- 1170 Peter Valdo, born at the town of Vaud in Dauphiny, chief of the Vaudois, or the Poor of Lyons, would oblige all Christians to have every thing in common. He made the laity equal with the bishops, and abolished baptism.
- 1195 Joachim, abbot of Flores in Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, without being an heretic, broached some errors, viz. that as there were 3 persons in the holy Trinity, there ought to be also 3 essences.
- 1197 Tiric, a frenchman, chief of a band of Albigenes, or new Manichæans, was seized and burnt, as well as two women, his followers. To one he had given the name of the holy virgin, and to the other the name of the holy church.
- 1198 Orbibarians, a kind of Vaudois, libertines or vagabonds.
- 1198 Gazares, a kind of Vaudois and Albigenes, who appeared in Dalmatia.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

CLXXVIII.

- 1216 Honorius III. 21 July, governed 10 y. 7 m. 26 d. he died 18 March 1227; the see continued vacant 1 d.

CLXXIX.

- 1227 Gregory IX. 20 March, governed 14 y. 5 m. 3 d. died 22 August 1241; the see continued vacant 28 d.

CLXXX.

- 1241 Cœlestinus IV. 20 September, governed 19 d. died 8 October 1241; the see continued vacant 1 y. 8 m. 16 d.

CLXXXI.

- 1243 Innocent IV. 24 June, governed 11 y. 5 m. 20 d. died 13 December 1254; the see continued vacant 11 d.

CLXXXII.

- 1254 Alexander IV. 25 December, governed 6 y. 5 m. 1 d. died 25 May 1261; the see continued vacant 3 m. 3 d.

CLXXXIII.

- 1261 Urban IV. 29 August, governed 3 y. 1 m. 4 d. died 2 October 1264; the see continued vacant 4 m. 2 d.

CLXXXIV.

- 1265 Clement IV. 5 February, governed 3 y. 9 m. 25 d. died 29 November 1268; the see continued vacant 2 y. 9 m. 2 d.

CLXXXV.

- 1271 Gregory X. 1 September, governed 4 y. 4 m. 11 d. died 11 January 1276; the see continued vacant 8 d.

CLXXXVI.

- 1276 Innocent V. 20 January, governed 5 m. 3 d. died 22 June 1276; the see continued vacant 11 d.

CLXXXVII.

- 1276 Adrian V. 4 July, governed 19 d. died 22 July 1276; the see continued vacant 1 m. 13 d.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1201 Regular canons of Val des Eco-
liers in the diocese of Langres, ap-
proved in 1218.

- 1204 Hospitallers of the Holy Ghost
at Rome, by Innocentius III.

- 1207 Nuns of St. Dominic in Lan-
guedoc.

- 1207 Religious of Val des Choux in
Burgundy.

Order of white Fryars.

- 1209 Order of St. Francis, by St.
Francis of Assisi in Italy, confirmed
in 1210 and 1233.

- 1212 Nuns of St. Clair.

- 1216 The order of brother preachers,
by St. Dominic.

- 1218 The order of mercy, redem-
tion of captives.

- 1219 Nuns of Calatrava in Spain,
order of white Friars.

- 1221 Nuns of the third order of St.
Francis.

- 1226 The death of St. Francis of
Assisi, and he is canonized in 1228.

- 1232 Female Carthusians in Dau-
phiny.

- 1233 The order of Servites in Italy.

- 1233 The order of the Croises of
Italy.

- 1234 Sylvestrin monks, by Sylvester
Guzzolini.

- 1234 The order of Genet in France.

- 1236 Trinitarian nuns.

- 1243 St. Bonaventura enters into
the order of St. Francis.

- 1244 St. Thomas enters into the
order of St. Dominic.

- 1245 Urbanist nuns.

- 1248 The Poles quit the rites of the
Greek church, and follow those of
the Latin.

- The Penitent knights of the holy
martyrs in Palestine, under the or-
der of St. Augustin.

- 1253 The death of St. Clara, foun-
dresses of nuns. Knights hospital-
lers of St. Lazaros, the order of
St. Augustin, approved in 1355.
St. Clara canonized.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

1243 Azo, a famous civilian, lived in that time. It is from Azo, that corruption is introduced among lawyers, which hath served only to obscure the Roman laws.

1244 All the copies of the Talmud burnt at Paris.

1248 Ferdinand, king of Castile, makes himself master of Seville.

1251 St. Margaret, queen of Scotland, canonized.

This year the Florentines began to form themselves into a free republic.

1252 Pope Innocent reproves duels, at that time legally authorized in France.

1253 The Jews persecuted in France, by order of king St. Lewis.

It is said, that this year the city of Stockholm in Sweden was begun to be built.

1259 Albert the great elected bishop of Ratisbon.

1263 Albert the great voluntarily quits the bishopric of Ratisbon.

1269 Conrad, grandson to the emperor Frederic II. beaten in the year 1268, and taken prisoner by Charles of Anjou, who causes him to be beheaded the same year.

1271 The death of the blessed Isabella of France, sister to St. Lewis, at Longchamps, founded by her.

1277 Peter de la Breche, superintendent of the finances, hanged for treason.

1282 Albert the great dies, aged 75 years.

1284 Roger Bacon, an English Gray Friar, and a great philosopher, dies.

1286 Raymund Lullius, a native of the island of Majorca, was at this time held in great esteem for his piety, and his lights upon religion and philosophy.

1290 Jews driven from England.

1293 Humbert, dauphin of Viennois, quits his principality, and retires into a monastery of Carthusians.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

1204 Amaury, or Almaric, a professor in the university of Paris, was condemned in 1206; at the council of Lateran in 1215. He disputed the presence of J. C. in the eucharist, the resurrection of the dead, the worshipping of images, penance, and maintained, that all creatures returned to God, from whence they proceeded.

1204 David of Dinant, a follower of Amaury, affirms, that God is the cause of all beings.

1230 Stadings, a sort of Albigenes.

1248 New circoncellions, who travel over Germany, in order to sow their errors, which were those of the Vaudois and the Albigenes there. They were protected by Conrad, son to Frederic II. and declare the pope to be an heretic, and the prelates symoniacs and heretics; and that it is heresy to affirm they have a power of excommunicating; that the priests being in a state of mortal sin, have neither the power of giving absolution, or of consecrating the eucharist; that themselves only were empowered to preach, and to dispense real indulgences.

1250 At that time the book of the eternal gospel appeared, in which it was advanced, that the law of J. C. was imperfect, that it ought to conclude in 1260, that afterwards would appear the law of the H. Ghost, more perfect than all the others. It was condemned and burnt at Rome. This work is falsely attributed to the religious of St. Dominic or Francis. William of St. Amour wrote against it.

1260 The Flagellantes appear and assert, that baptism by water is useless, and that flagellation must be used, which is the baptism of blood, in which all religion consists.

1276 Vicedominus, 5 September, died 6 September, not reckoned, vacant 6 d.

CLXXXVIII.

1276 John XXI. 13 September, governed 8 m. 4 d. died 16 May 1277; the see continued vacant 6 m. 8 d.

CLXXXIX.

1277 Nicholas III. 25 November, governed 2 y. 8 m. 28 d. died 22 August 1280; the see continued vacant 6 m.

CXC.

1281 Martin IV. 22 February, governed 4 y. 1 m. 8 d. died 29 March 1285; the see continued vacant 3 d.

CXCI.

1285 Honorius IV. 2 April, governed 2 y. 2 d. died 3 April 1287; the see continued vacant 10 m. 18 d.

CXCII.

1288 Nicholas IV. 22 February, governed 4 y. 1 m. 14 d. died 4 April 1292; the see continued vacant 2 y. 3 m. 2 d.

CXCIII.

1294 Celestinus V. 7 July, governed 5 m. 7 d. abdicated 13 December 1294, died 19 May 1296; the see continued vacant 10 d.

CXCIV.

1294 Boniface VIII. 24 December, governed 8 y. 9 m. 18 d. died 11 October 1303; the see continued vacant 9 d.

1256 The death of St. Peter Nolacus, founder of Mercy.

1256 Augustin nuns, by Alexander IV.

1260 Nuns of Mercy in Spain, approved in 1265.

1263 The general institution of the feast of the holy sacrament, established so early as 1246.

1267 The death of St. Sylvester Guzzolin, founder of the Sylvestins.

1268 The order of the star, founded by Charles, king of Sicily.

1268 Knights of Croissant, by René of Anjou, king of Naples and Sicily.

1274 The death of St. Thomas Aquinas. The death of St. Bonaventura.

1274 The Cœlestins, by Peter Moron, pope Celestinus, in 1294.

1280 Knights of St. George, established by the emperor Rodolphus.

1280 Knights of St. James in Portugal, by king Dionysius.

1284 Servite nuns in Italy.

1284 Nuns of the third order of Servites, in Italy.

1286 The death of St. Philip Beniti, founder of the Servites.

1291 The beginning of the devotion at the holy chapel of our lady of Loretto, then in Dalmatia, but since 1294 in the Marche of Ancona in Italy near the Adriatic sea.

1292 Pope Nicholas IV. approves the third order of Penitents of St. Francis.

1296 Sylvestrin nuns in Italy.

1297 The commencement of the order of religious, or canons of St. Anthony in Dauphiny, order of St. Augustin.

1300 Brothers of Alexis in Flanders, approved only in 1450.

1300 The establishment of the Jubilee among the Christians, instituted by pope Boniface VIII. at the end of every century. It was afterwards every fifty years, then every twenty five years, at which period it is now fixed.

FOUR-

1295 It is thought, that this year began the disputes of the Scotists, who were of the order of St. Francis; and of the Thomists of the order of St. Dominic.

1296 St. Peter Cœlestinus dies in the prison where Boniface VIII. had confined him.

1297 The death of St. Lewis, bishop of Toulouse, and nephew of king St. Lewis.

St. Lewis, king of France, canonized by Boniface VIII.

1298 Boniface VIII. publishes the *septe*, or 6th book of decretals; but it is not received.

1300 This year the Turkish empire commenced.

1277 Stephen, bishop of Paris, condemns the proposition, which says, there are things true with regard to philosophy, that are not so with regard to faith.

1285 The apostolicals, a sort of fanatics, had at their head Gerard Sagarel of Parma, who having been refused admittance into the order of St. Francis, dressed himself in the same manner, as he pretended, were the apostles, and affirmed that the time of the Holy Ghost and charity was at length arrived. Dulcino was one of his disciples. It was a sort of Albigenses or Vaudois sect. Sagarel was burnt alive in the year 1300.

1294 The Fratricelli, or little brothers, commenced by two religious of St. Francis, apostates, who assert, that the pope himself could not explain the order of St. Francis; that they alone formed the true church, which no other could say, either pope or bishop. They were a branch of the Vaudois.

1297 The Beguards, or Begghards, and other heretics, proceeding from the apostolicals and the fraticelli, assert, that man could arrive at so great perfection in this world, as to be without sin. They followed other errors renewed by Molinos.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

CXC.V.

- 1303 Benedict XI. 21 October, governed 8 m. 17 d. died 7 July 1304; the see continued vacant 1 y. 13 d.

The following popes were seated at Avignon, till the time of Gregor XI. who re-entered Rome 17 January 1337.

CXC.VI.

- 1305 Clement V. 21 July, governed 8 y. 9 m. died 20 April 1314; the see continued vacant 2 y. 3 m. 17 d.

CXC.VII.

- 1316 John XXII. 7 August, governed 18 y. 3 m. 29 d. died 5 Decemb. 1334; the see continued vacant 14 d.

- 1328 Peter of Corbario, antipope, died in September 1333.

CXC.VIII.

- 1334 Benedict XII. 20 December, governed 7 y. 4 m. died 25 April 1342; the see continued vacant 13 d.

CXC.IX.

- 1342 Clement VI. 9 May, governed 10 y. 6 m. 23 d. died 1 Decemb. 1352; the see not vacated.

CC.

- 1352 Innocent VI. 1 December, governed 9 y. 9 m. 11 d. died 11 September 1362; the see continued vacant 15 d.

CCI.

- 1362 Urban V. 27 September, (but his election was not declared till 27 October 1362) governed 8 y. 1 m. 23 d. died 19 December 1370; the see continued vacant 10 d.

CC.II.

- 1370 Gregory XI. 30 December; re-enters Rome 17 January 1377, governed 7 y. 2 m. 27 d. died 28 March 1378; the see continued vacant 20 d.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1307 The knights templers, being accused of abomination, are all arrested in France.

- 1312 Nuns of St. James of la Spada in Spain.

- 1318 Knights of Montese in the kingdom of Valencia, founded with the estates of the templers.

- 1319 The order of mount Olivet, near mount Alcino, by the b. Bernard, of the Telomie, under the order of St. Benedict.

- 1320 Knights of the Saff, by Alphonso XI. king of Castile.

- 1320 The military order of Christ in Portugal, by king Dionysius.

- 1321 Franciscans of the third order, or penitents, established an order by Nicholas IV.

- 1324 Nuns of mount Olivet in Italy.

- 1349 Regular canons, Vallis Viridis, near Brussels, under the regulation of St. Augustin.

- 1350 Knights of the Garter, instituted by Edward III. king of England.

- 1352 The military order of the Star, instituted by John, king of France.

- 1355 The order of the Jesuits in Italy, by St. John Colombinus, suppressed by Clement IX. in 1668.

- 1366 The order of St. Jerome in Spain, by Peter Fernandez, approved by Gregory IX. in 1373.

- 1366 Knights of St. Bridget in Sweden.

- 1367 Jesuit nuns in Italy.

- 1375 Nuns of St. Jerome in Spain.

- 1375 Order of St. Bridget, approved by Urban VI.

- 1376 Brethren of common life, approved by Gregory XI. in the low countries.

- 1376 The order of St. Ambrose in the wood, very ancient, reformed.

The

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1336 The death of St. Elizabeth, a widow and queen of Portugal, aged 65 years.
- 1340 William, bishop of Paris, condemns the errors of the Armenians and of Gregory of Palamas.
- 1345 The Gabel is established in France by king John.
- 1347 The solemn canonization of St. Ives, official and curate in Britany, 44 years after his death, on the 19 May, by Clement VI. at Avignon.
- 1347 Cola Renso makes himself tyrant of the city of Rome.
- 1348 John Boccacio and Francis Petrarch, the restorer of letters, appear.
- 1350 The second Jubilee among the Christians, reduced to 50 years by pope Clement VI.
- 1352 The Turks enter Europe.
- 1376 The Florentines, excommunicated by the pope, depute St. Catherine of Sienna to the holy see, in order to mediate their reconciliation.

CHURCH HISTORY.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1305 Dulcinus, a native of Novarro in Italy, under a grave outside, gives into the greatest excesses of libertinism. He asserted, that his doctrine was a third law, which brought that of J. C. to perfection.
- 1309 Arnold of Villeneuve, a famous physician, maintains, that the human nature of J. C. was equal to the divine nature, and rejected the obedience due to the holy see.
- 1310 Margaret Poretta, born in Hainault, comes to Paris, where she published many errors, particularly, that when a man in this world had attained to perfect love, he would sin no more, whatever

PART II.

- evil action he might commit. She was burnt at Paris in 1310.
- 1311 The Beguards were this year condemned by the general council of Vienna.
- 1315 Waltero, or Gualtier, a layman, maintains, that Lucifer was unjustly expelled heaven. He attacks almost all the sacraments of the church, and the church itself, as well in it's head, as in the other pastors. He renewed the heresies of Lollards, and was burnt at Cologne in 1322.
- 1318 Henry Ceva, a Franciscan apostate, establishes a carnal and a spiritual church.
- 1327 Francis Ceccus, or Asculan, a Calabrian and astrologer, who regulated religion by astrology, condemned and burnt in 1327.
- 1328 John of Polisca, some of whose propositions were condemned by John XXII.
- 1337 Francis of Pistoia, of the order of St. Francis, burnt at Venice for his errors.
- 1340 Regnier, an hermit, born at Perousa in Italy, a sort of enthusiast. He followed the doctrine of the flagellists, mentioned above.
- 1340 Hesicastes, Greek contemplative monks, who lived in continual idleness. They believed after Palamas, archbishop of Thessalonica, that the light, seen upon the Tabor by the apostles, was God. They were many times condemned at Constantinople.
- 1356 Pope Innocent VI. imprisons John of Rupefscissa, a gray Friar, who prophesied, and gave into the errors of the fraticelli.
- 1359 Martin Gonzalvo and Nicholas of Calabria affirm, that Martin was the brother of St. Michael, and the immortal Son of God, and that the devils will be saved by their prayers, &c.
- 1370 Raymond Lullius, of Terragona in Catalonia, not Raymond Lullius

Q

The following popes were seated at Rome; but as to what relates to those of Avignon, see the column on the side of this.

CCIII.

1378 Urban VI. 18 April, governed 11 y. 5 m. 28 d. died 15 October 1389; the see continued vacant 17 d.

CCIV.

1389 Boniface IX. 2 November, governed 14 y. 11 m. died 1 October 1404; the see continued vacant 15 d.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

CCV.

1404 Innocent VII. 17 October, governed 2 y. 21 d. died 6 Novemb. 1406; the see continued vacant 23 d.

CCVI.

1406 Gregory XII. 30 November, governed 2 y. 6 m. 5 d. deposed 5 June, at the council of Pisa in 1409. died 2 July 1417, reconciled to the church; the see continued vacant 20 d.

CCVII.

1409 Alexander V. elected at the council of Pisa 26 June, governed 10 m. 8 d. died 3 May 1410; the see continued vacant 13 d.

CCVIII.

1410 John XXIII. 17 May, governed 5 y. 15 d. abdicated at the council of Constance 31 March 1415, for the peace of the church, died the year 1419, reconciled to the church; the see continued vacant 2 y. 5 m. 8 d.

CCIX.

1417 Martin V. elected 11 Nov. at the council of Constance, governed 13 y. 4 m. 12 d. died 20 Febr. 1431; the see continued vacant 11 d.

CCX.

1431 Eugenius IV. 3 March, governed 15 y. 11 m. 20 d. died

Popes, who were seated at Avignon, and acknowledged by part of the church.

1378 Clement VII. elected at Fondi in Italy the 20 September by the same cardinals, who elected Urban VI. he held it 15 y. 11 m. 28 d. died 16 September 1394.

1394 Benedict XIII. at Avignon, 28 Sept.

1398 The obedience of Benedict suspended.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

1403 The 28 May obedience again shewed to Benedict.

1405 Benedict deposed at the council of Pisa.

1407 Benedict deposed 18 March at the council of Constance.

1423 Benedict dies 23 May, during the schism.

1424 Clement VIII. elected, but not acknowledged.

1429 The schism extinguished.

Religious RITES & PERSONS.

1403 Knights of the Thistle of the holy virgin, in France.

1406 The nuns of St. Clara, reformed by the blessed Colletta.

1408 The Benedictines of St. Justina of Padua, united to mount Cassin in 1504.

1409 The congregation of St. Jerom of Fiesoli, suppressed in 1669.

1409 The military order of the Annonciada of Savoy, by Amadeus VI.

1413 Carmelites of Mantua, by the B. Angel Augustin.

1425 Oblates nuns, by St. Francis, a Roman lady.

1426 The order of St. Jerom reformed.

1429 Knights of the golded Fleece infli-

Lullius the philosopher. From a Jew he became a bad Christian. He affirmed, that man might deny God publickly, provided he worshipped him in his heart; that the law of Mahomet was as good as that of J. C.

1372 John Dabantonne, author of the Turlupins, embraces the errors of the Beguards.

1377 John Wickliff, a priest, doctor of divinity in the university of Oxford, advances a great number of dangerous propositions against the church, the pope, the religious orders, and against the ecclesiastical hierarchy. He is unorthodox with regard to the power of God, the Sacraments and other subjects. The council of Constance in 1414 condemned the most pernicious of his propositions, particularly those that were against transubstantiation and against the power of excommunication, which abided in the church and the heads thereof. He maintained, that God ought to obey the devil; that all superior power is forbid, when it is in mortal sin; that all things happen through an absolute necessity.

1384 The death of the heretic Wickliff. His writings burnt in England, and himself taken out of his grave, and burnt in 1428.

1399 Abbati, a sort of Vaudois, who spread themselves over Italy, and who delivered themselves up to all kind of brutality. They were destroyed in a small time.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

1410 John Hus, a native of Bohemia, maintained a great many errors, not only against the church, which he said was composed of nothing but predestinarians, but against the head of the church and the other pastors. He would destroy the ecclesiastical laws, excommunication and censures, and

maintained the errors of Wickliff. John Hus was cited to the council of Constance 1414, and condemned in 1415. He persisted in his errors, and was burnt.

1415 Jerome of Prague maintained the errors of John Hus. He was burnt at Constance in 1416.

1415 Picard, or Pickard, a layman of the low countries, revived the impurities of the Adamites and the Nicholites. He asserted, that women ought to be in common. His disciples were destroyed in Bohemia in 1420.

1420 Calixtins, a sort of Hussites. Roquesanne, their head, and the other deputies, subscribe to the council of Basil, where they are allowed the communion under the two kinds.

1420 John Ziska of Bohemia makes himself armed chief of the Hussites, called Taborites from the city of Tabor.

1434 Pope Eugene IV. persecuted by the *Colones*, leaves Rome.

1435 Augustin of Rome affirms, that J. C. sinned every day, because his members sinned, and that the elect alone are members of J. C. He was condemned at the council of Basil.

1440 Mark, bishop of Ephesus, breaks the union of the Greeks, made at the council of Florence.

1446 Laurence Valla escapes the stake at Naples, by abjuring his errors.

1448 The Hussites make an insurrection in Bohemia.

1452 Jews burnt in Silesia, for having railed at the eucharist.

1459 Zannin Solcia, of Bergamo, affirms, that all Christians will be saved.

1459 Some Vaudois appear in the diocese of Arras.

1478 John of Wesel in the low countries, a priest, maintains, that the church and the general councils are not infallible, and that man is not obliged to obey them.

23 February 1447; the see continued vacant 10 d.

Amadeus VIII. duke of Savoy, or Felix V. was elected 17 Novemb. 1439, at the council of Basil. He abdicated 7 April 1449, died in 1451.

CCXI.

1447 Nicholas V. 6 March, governed 8 y. 19 d. died 24 March 1455; the see continued vacant 14 d.

CCXII.

1455 Calixtus III. 8 April, governed 3 y. 3 m. 29 d. died 6 August 1458; the see continued vacant 12 d.

CCXIII.

1458 Pius II. 19 August, governed 5 y. 11 m. 29 d. died 16 August 1464; the see continued vacant 14 d.

CCXIV.

1464 Paul II. 31 August, governed 6 y. 10 m. 26 d. died 28 July 1471; the see continued vacant 12 d.

CCXV.

1471 Sixtus IV. 9 August, governed 13 y. 4 d. died 12 August 1484; the see continued vacant 11 d.

CCXVI.

1484 Innocent VIII. 24 August, governed 7 y. 11 m. 2 d. died 25 July 1492; the see continued vacant 15 d.

CCXVII.

1492 Alexander VI. 11 August, governed 11 y. 8 d. died 18 Aug. 1503; the see continued vacant 1 m. 4 d.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

CCXVIII.

1503 Pius III. 23 September, governed 26 d. he died 18 October

instituted by Philip the good, duke of Burgundy.

1435 The order of the Minims, established by St. Francis of Paul, born in Calabria, approved in 1474 and in 1492.

1436 Knights of the Ermin, by Ferdinand, king of Arragon.

1440 Knights of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, by Amadeus VIII.

1445 Knights of St. Hubert.

1445 Knights of the golden Spur.

1448 Knights of the Croissant, by Reigner of Anjou.

1450 The pope, Nicholas, reforms the knights of Rhodes.

1450 Order of the Ermin, by Francis I. duke of Britany.

1452 Knights of St. George, at Geneva.

1453 The holy Suarius carried to Turin.

1465 The order of Fontevraud reformed.

1467 Gray Friars of the congregation of France, by Frances of Amboise, dutchess of Britany.

1469 Knights of St. Michael in France, by Lewis XI.

1484 Nuns of the Conception, by Beatrix de Sylva, a Portuguese, approved in 1489.

1491 Virgins of St. Agnes, at Dordrecht, order of St. Augustin.

1492 Knights of St. George, by Alexander VI.

1494 Knights of St. George in Germany, by the emperor Maximilian I.

1495 Nuns of the order of Minims, approved by Alexander VI. and reformed by Julius II. in 1506.

1496 The order of the apostles, of long standing, but not authorized till this year, by Alexander VI. united to the Barnabites in 1589.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

1501 Annunciad nuns, established at Burges by the B. Johanna, queen of France, dutchess of Berry

- 1433 St. Laurence Justinian made bishop of Venice.
- 1440 The death of St. Francis, a Roman lady.
- 1440 The art of printing found out by John Faust and James Guttemburg, according to the abbot Trythemus.
- 1444 The death of St. Bernardin of Sienna, a Religious of St. Francis, reformer of his order, in 1439.
- 1447 St. Nicholas of Tolentin canonized.
- 1450 St. Bernardin of Sienna canonized.
- 1455 The death of St. Laurence Justinian, the first patriarch of Venice.
- 1455 St. Vincent Ferrierus canonized.
- 1459 The death of St. Antonius, archbishop of Florence.
- 1461 St. Catherine of Sienna canonized.
- 1472 The worship of the *Angelus* established in France by Lewis XI.
- 1472 The death of Cardinal Bessan at Ravenna.
- 1473 The worship of the Rosary re-established by the blessed Alain, a Dominican.
- 1474 Barefooted Augustins established.
- 1476 The feast of St. Charlesmagne re-established in France.
- 1476 The feast of the conception of the holy virgin established throughout the church.
- 1482 Canonization of St. Bonaventure, who died in 1274.
- 1485 Canonization of St. Leopold, marquis of Austria.
- 1488 Ferdinand, king of Castile, becomes grand-master of the three orders in Spain.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1504 The death of the B. Johanna of Valois, daughter, sister and wife to kings of France.
- 1507 The death of St. Francis Paul, founder of the Minims.

He attacks the pope's authority, and that of the other pastors, denies original sin, rejects the ceremonies of the church, the continence of priests, lent and indulgencies. He afterwards retracted.

1499 Herman Ryswick, a dutchman, attacked Moses and the old testament, as well as J. C. and his incarnation. He maintained, that God had not created either good or evil angels, and that there was no hell. He was burnt at the Hague in 1512.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1514 John Pfefferkorn, a baptized Jew, burnt at Hall in Saxony, for having exercised the function of priesthood for 26 years, although he was not ordained.
- 1517 Martin Luther, of Isleben in Saxony, an Augustin, condemned by Leo X. by the universities, and at length by the council of Trent, attacks the authority of the church, and the supremacy of the holy see. He denies purgatory, indulgences and the efficacy of the sacraments. He admits but of two. He deprives man of his liberty, suppresses the worship and the invocation of the saints, mixes the sacrament of J. C. with bread, and rejects monastic vows.
- 1523 Philip Melancthon, a moderate Lutheran.
- 1523 Martin Bucer, a Dominican, born at Seelestadt in Alsace, embraces Lutheranism. He was more moderate than Luther, and established the protestant religion at Strasbourg.
- 1523 Andrew Bodenstein, called Carlostadt, from the place of his birth in Franconia, a province of Germany. From priest and archdeacon of the church at Wurtzbourg he at once turned Lutheran; but he had great differences with Luther upon the presence of J. C. in the eucharist, admitted by Luther, but rejected by Carlostadt.

1503; the see continued vacant
13 d.

CCXIX.

1503 Julius II. 1 November, governed 9 y. 3 m. 21 d. died 21 Febr.

1513; the see continued vacant
21 d.

CCXX.

1513 Leo X. 15 March, governed 8 y. 8 m. 17 d. died 1 December

1521; the see continued vacant
1 m. 7 d.

CCXXI.

1522 Adrian VI. 9 January, governed 1 y. 8 m. 16 d. died 24

September 1523; the see continued vacant 1 m. 25 d.

CCXXII.

1523 Clement VII. 19 November, governed 10 y. 10 m. 7 d. died

25 September 1534; the see continued vacant 17 d.

CCXXIII.

1534 Paul III. 13 October, governed 15 y. 28 d. died 10 November

1549; the see continued vacant
2 m. 28 d.

CCXXIV.

1550 Julius III. 8 February, governed 5 y. 1 m. 16 d. died 23

March 1555; the see continued vacant 17 d.

CCXXIV*.

1555 Marcellus II. 9 April, governed 22 d. died 1 May 1555; the see

continued vacant 22 d.

CCXXV.

1555 Paul IV. 23 May, governed 4 y. 2 m. 27 d. died 18 August

1559; the see continued vacant
4 m. 7 d.

CCXXVI.

1559 Pius IV. 26 December, governed 5 y. 11 m. 15 d. died 9

December 1565; the see continued vacant 28 d.

CCXXVII.

1566 Pius V. 7 January, governed 6 y. 3 m. 24 d. died 1 May 1572;

the see continued vacant 11 d.

Berry, 100 years before the celestial Annunciads of Italy.

1503 Religious recollets of St. Francis, approved in 1531.

1516 The religious Mandians are forbid preaching without the approbation of the ordinary.

1520 The reformed Camaldule hermits of mount Corona in Italy approved in the same year.

1520 Knights of the Elephant in Denmark established by king Christian II. Others say, they were established in 1478, by Christian I.

1524 The Theatins, by St. Gaetan of Thienna.

1525 Capuchins, by the P. Mathew of Baschi, approved in 1526.

1532 Franciscans of the strict observance.

1533 Carmelites by St. Theresia.

1533 or 1474 Barefooted Augustins.

1534 Society of Jesus, by St. Ignatius, approved in 1540.

1535 Knights of St. Andrew of Burgundy, by Charles V.

1536 Barnabites by Anthonio Maria Zacharias, a Milanese.

1537 Urfulin Nuns.

1542 Female Capuchins, by Mary Longa of Naples.

1546 Knights of the Flower de Luce, by Paul III.

1552 Hermits of mount Colorito, in the kingdom of Naples.

1554 Brotherhood of St. John de Dieu.

1560 Knights of St. Stephen of Florence, by Cosmo of Medicis, grand duke.

1562 Barefooted white Friars of Spain.

1562 Knights of St. Mark of Venice.

1572 Christian doctrine of Italy.

1578 Oblat priests of St. Ambrose at Milan, by St. Charles.

1597 The military order of the Holy Ghost, by Henry III. king of France.

1580 Theatines of the conception.

- 1509 The Spaniards under the conduct of cardinal Ximenes take Oran from the infidels.
- 1513 The discovery of Florida, an American province.
- 1514 St. Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, canonized.
- 1518 The Spaniards defeat forty thousand Moors.
- 1519 St. Francis of Paul canonized.
- 1521 Pope Leo X. condemns the errors of Luther.
Luther condemned by the divines of Paris.
- 1528 St. Ignatius of Loyola comes to Paris at 37 years of age, and recommences his studies there.
- 1533 St. Ignatius converts St. Francis Xavier at Paris.
- 1537 Henry VIII. king of England, causes the tombs and the shrines of the saints to be broke in pieces, and causes a process to be made against the memory of St. Thomas of Canterbury.
- 1541 St. Francis Xavier sets out on a mission to the Indies.
- 1547 The death of St. Gaetan of Thienna, the founder of the Theatines.
- 1549 St. Francis Xavier enters Japan.
- 1550 The death of St. John de Dieu, founder of the Charité.
- 1552 The death of St. Francis Xavier in the island of Sancian, opposite to China.
- 1556 The death of St. Ignatius de Loyola.
- 1562 The Huguenots pillage the churches of France.

CHURCH HISTORY.

- 1523 John Peter the Clerk, of Meaux, a Carder of Linnen.
- 1524 Balthazar Pacimontan, of Zurich in Switzerland, becomes chief of the anabaptists. He was burnt at Vienna in Austria in 1528.
- 1525 Thomas Muntzer of Zwickow in Saxony. From being a Lutheran

he made himself chief of the Anabaptists and to the errors of Luther added these following. He opposed the temporal powers, conceiving, that he and his followers were to be independent of all authority. That the sacred scriptures were not the only rule of faith. That infants ought to be rebaptized, if in their first baptism they had not attained to the use of reason. That the body of J. C. was not present in the lord's supper. That J. C. did not take flesh of the virgin Mary, and that the opinion of the Millenists ought to be admitted. His followers abandoned themselves to all kinds of cruelty and excess.

1525 Ulric Zuinglius, a curate of Zurich in Switzerland, the head of the Zuinglians. From Luther's example he attacked indulgences, and became the chief of a sect. At first he followed the errors of Luther; but afterward fell into other errors, viz. That bread and wine in the eucharist was only a figure of J. C. without either grace or efficacy. That man was indebted to himself alone for all the merit of his good works. That original sin was entirely effaced by the incarnation and sufferings of the Son of God. He was slain in 1531. His followers were called Zuinglians and even sacramentarians, because they took from the sacraments all grace and efficacy. This doctrine, which took its rise in Switzerland, was rejected there, and the inhabitants submitted afterward to Calvin's reformation.

1525 Quintin, a tailor of the province of Picardy, was at first a Lutheran, and afterward the chief of those libertines, who asserted, that J. C. was satan; that the whole gospel was a forgery; that there was only one mind in the uni-

CCXXVIII.

1572 Gregory XIII. 13 May, governed 12 y. 10 m. 29 d. died 10 April 1585; the see continued vacant 1 d.

CCXXIX.

1585 Sixtus V. 12 April, governed 5 y. 4 m. 16 d. died 27 August 1590; the see continued vacant 18 d.

CCXXX.

1590 Urban VII. 15 September, governed 13 d. died 27 September 1590; the see vacant 2 m. 7 d.

CCXXXI.

1590 Gregory XIV. 5 December, governed 10 m. 10 d. died 15 Oct. 1591; the see continued vacant 14 d.

CCXXXII.

1591 Innocent IX. 30 October, governed 2 m. 2 d. died 31 Decemb. 1591; the see continued vacant 29 d.

CCXXXIII.

1592 Clement VIII. 30 January, governed 13 y. 1 m. 7 d. died 5 March 1605; the see continued vacant 26 d.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

CCXXXIV.

1605 Leo XI. 1 April, governed 20 d. died 27 April 1605; the see continued vacant 18 d.

CCXXXV.

1605 Paul V. 16 May, governed 16 y. 8 m. 13 d. died 28 January 1621; the see continued vacant 11 d.

CCXXXVI.

1621 Gregory XV. 9 February, governed 2 y. 5 m. died 8 July 1623; the see continued vacant 28 d.

1583 Nuns of the order of St. Bernard, by Margaret of Polastro.

1584 Clerks of the Infirmary, by Charles of Lellis.

1585 Barefooted Augustines of Spain.

1585 Reformed Hermits of St. Augustin, approved in 1586.

1587 Monks of St. Bernard near Toulouse, by Don John of the Barrier.

1588 Brotherhood of the Charité, for the sick.

1589 Minor clerks, by Augustin Adorno, a Genoese.

1593 Franciscans of the third order reformed, or Franciscan Friars.

1595 Priests of the oratory of Rome, by St. Philip of Neri.

1598 Christian doctrine in Provence by Cæsar de Bus.

1599 Barefooted Trinitarians for the Redemption of Captives.

1599 Canonesses of Lorraine, by Peter of Maittaincourt.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

1601 Daughters of Cavalry, by Antoniette of Orleans Langueville.

1604 Cœlestial Annonciade of Italy.

1608 Knights of St. Lazarus and of our lady of mount Carmel.

1612 Regular canons of Lorraine, by Peter the Harbinger of Maittaincourt.

1613 Priests of the oratory of France, by M. de Berulle.

1616 Nuns of the visitation, by St. Francis of Sales.

1616 Hospitallers of St. Gervas, St. Catherine and la Roquette.

1624 The order of St. Basil in Poland, &c.

universe, who was God; that the wicked ought not to be punished; that all kinds of religion might be professed, and that man might without sin indulge all his passions. He was burnt at Tournay in 1530.

1525 John Oecolampadius, a zealous disciple of Zuinglius, was the first preaching minister at Basil, where he died 1531.

1535 David George, of Ghent in Flanders, asserted, that he was the third David, son of God; that he ought to save men by grace, and not by death. He denied the resurrection of the body and the validity of baptism, and rejected the holy scripture, as also the existence of angels and demons. He had no followers.

1531 Michael Servetus, a physician of Terragona, attacked the mystery of the blessed Trinity, acknowledging but one person in the Godhead. He considered J. C. as a mere man, denied original sin and the necessity of baptism. Calvin caused him to be burnt at Geneva for his impieties an. 1553.

1532 Christianity persecuted in the Indies.

1534 John of Leyden, chief of the Anabaptists at Munster, after Muntzer. He fell into divers errors; and during a whole year, in which he headed those heretics, he exercised all sorts of excess and violence.

1535 The Catholics in Eng'land persecuted through the schism of Henry the VIII.

1535 John Calvin, the founder of the Calvinists or Reformers, as they called themselves, began this year to spread their doctrine in France. It extended to Holland, England, Switzerland and some parts of Germany. He died at Geneva in 1564. His errors affected almost every part of the Catholic doctrine. He rejected

the infallibility of the church and of general councils. He allowed all private persons to judge of faith and to interpret the scriptures, as they please. He denied the invocation and worship of the saints, free will, possibility of keeping Gods commandments and amitted only two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's supper. He even deprived the first of its necessity and efficacy, and denied the real presence in the latter. He maintained several other errors in opposition to orthodoxy. These Reformers have split into sundry sects, varying extremely in their doctrine. See *Bossuet* in his *Hist. of Variations*.

1540 Gaspar Swenkfeld, a Silesian. Beside the errors of the Sacramentarians or Zuinglians, he asserted, that J. C. descended from heaven with that body he had while on earth; that after his ascension the human nature of J. C. had been deified. He added, that all men are equal in grace and in righteousness.

1540 John Brentius, who of a canon of Wittenberg became a Lutheran, and to the errors of the latter added, that J. C. since his ascension, was every where. This produced that branch of the Ubiquitarians: however, they are not very numerous.

1542 Bernardin Okin of Sienna in Italy, an apostate Capuchin Friar. He embraced the sentiments of Calvin. Afterward he attacked original sin, and maintained Polygamy.

1546 Andrew Osiander, a Bavarian, fell into heresie, adopting some of Luther's tenets, to which he added, that J. C. was a mediator, not as he was a man, but as God; that as man he was justified neither by faith nor grace, but by a second nature

CCXXXVII.

1623 Urban VIII. 6 August, governed 20 y. 11 m. 22 d. died 29 July 1644; the see continued vacant 1 m. 15 d.

CCXXXVIII.

1644 Innocent X. 14 September, governed 10 y. 3 m. 25 d. died 7 January 1655; the see continued vacant 3 m.

CCXXXIX.

1655 Alexander VII. 7 April, governed 12 y. 1 m. 16 d. died 22 May 1667; the see continued vacant 4 m. 19 d.

CCXL.

1667 Clement IX. 20 June, governed 2 y. 5 m. 19 d. died 22 July 1669; the see continued vacant 4 m. 19 d.

CCXLI.

1670 Clement X. 29 April, governed 6 y. 2 m. 23 d. died 22 July 1676; the see continued vacant 1 m. 29 d.

CCXLII.

1676 Innocent XI. 21 September, governed 12 y. 10 m. 23 d. died 12 August 1689; the see was vacant 1 m. 23 d.

CCXLIII.

1689 Alexander VIII. 6 October, governed 1 y. 3 m. 27 d. died 1 Febr. 1691; the see continued vacant 1 m. 26 d.

CCXLIV.

1691 Innocent XII. 12 July, governed 9 y. 2 m. 16 d. died 27 September 1700; the see continued vacant 1 m. 26 d.

1625 Fathers of the mission by St. Vincent of Paul.

1640 Canons of Uzez, in order.

1647 Canonesses of St. Genevieve at Nanterre.

1650 Nuns of the holy sacrament.

1653 Brotherhood of Bethleem at Mexico, by Peter of Bethancourt.

1654 Nuns of the holy sacrament or everlasting adoration, by queen Anne of Austria.

1662 Reform of the white Friars at the abby of the Trappe, in the diocese of Seez, by Armand John Bouthillier of Rancé.

1665 Barefooted Augustins of Portugal.

1668 Hospitallers of Italy, founded with the estates of the Jesuits.

1671 Nuns of seven griefs in Italy.

1672 The military order of Denmark renewed by Christian V.

1675 Congregation of the priests of the hospital of the Trinity of the pilgrims at Rome.

1676 Solitary virgins of St. Peter of Alcantara in Italy.

1690 St. John of Dieu canonized.

1690 Nuns of Corpus Domini in Italy.

1693 The order of St. Lewis, by king Lewis XIV. to reward the officers of his army.

nature communicated to the humanity.

1553 The Antitrinitarians, so called from their being the disciples of Mich. Servetus, a Spaniard, who denied a trinity of persons in the Godhead, as we have before observed.

1557 George Blandrat of Saluzzo, a physician, followed the errors of Servetus, and died in Poland.

1558 Gentilis Valentin of Consentia in Italy, a follower of Servetus. At first he retired to Geneva, then to Transilvania, and from thence to Bern in Switzerland, where he was beheaded for his errors.

1560 The Huguenots, a name given to the Calvinists or French Reformers. This word is derived from the German *Eylgenossen*, which signifies *associated*, a name the reformers in Switzerland gave themselves; from whence it passed into France.

1567 The condemnation of the propositions of Mich. Bayus, a doctor of the Louvain, to which the doctor submitted.

1569 The Puritans, a name assumed by the Calvinists in England. They pretended to greater degrees of gospel sanctity and purity than the other reformers.

1569 Pope Pius V. drives the Jews out of the ecclesiastical state, and keeps them in the cities of Rome and Ancona only.

1574 Faustus Socinus, of Sienna in Italy, chief of the Socinians. He joins himself to Blandart in Transylvania, in order to attack the mystery of the holy Trinity. He advanced then, that J. C. was not God; that the word had not existed before the incarnation; that he was only superior to other creatures in grace and merit; that J. C. was not the mediator between God and men, and that he had not redeemed us from our

sins; that the pains of hell were not everlasting. He followed the doctrine of Zuinglius with regard to the eucharist, and that of Calvin with regard to other opinions.

1575 The illuminated, heretics of Spain, who gave into an extravagant spirituality, by giving more efficacy to prayer, than to the sacraments. They rejected obedience to superior ecclesiastics, unless they were illuminated, and affirmed, that in the degree of perfection there was no further occasion to give attention to the works ordered by the church. Thus by devotion wrongly understood, they overturned the rules and oeconomy of religion. These errors appeared in Spain in 1623, and preceded the Quietists.

1580 Ægidius, a kind of anabaptist, who appeared at Aix la Chapelle. He was condemned to death at Anvers. He did not form a particular sect.

1582 Very severe laws enacted in England against all the Catholics.

1591 Episcoparians are the reformed communion, which is the governing one in England. It joins the doctrine of Calvin with the greatest part of the ceremonies of the catholic church, and hath preserved the episcopal order and the ecclesiastical hierarchy. It is the reformation such as was introduced by queen Elizabeth.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

1601 John Cameron, of Glasgow in Scotland, a Calvinist moderated by grace and justification, reconciles himself to the sentiments of the church.

1602 Lelio Socinus, more able and more dangerous, than Faustus Socinus his uncle, of Sienna in Italy, puts himself at the head of the Socinians, who were also named Antitrinitarians, or Unitarians and Polish

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

CCXLV.

1700 Clement XI. 23 November, governed 20 y. 3 m. 25 d. died 19 March 1721; the see continued vacant 1 m. 19 d.

CCXLVI.

1721 Innocent XIII. 8 May, governed 2 y. 10 m. died 7 March 1724; the see continued vacant 2 m. 21 d.

CCXLVII.

1724 Benedict XIII. 29 May, governed 5 y. 8 m. 23 d. died 21 February 1730; the see continued vacant 4 m. 21 d.

CCXLVIII.

1730 Clement XII. 12 July, governed 9 y. 6 m. 25 d. died 6 February 1740; the see continued vacant 6 m. 10 d.

CCXLIX.

1740 Benedict XIV. 17 August, governed 17 y. 7 m. 18 d. died 4 April 1758; the see continued vacant 3 m. 2 d.

CCL.

1758 Clement XIII. 6 July.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

1703 Knights of St. Rupert of Salzburg, by the archbishop John Ernest of Thun.

1720 Order of St. Anthony of Armenia, transported to Modon in the Moræa, approved this year by pope Clement XI.

- Polish brothers, because that being hunted on all sides, they took refuge in Poland and in Transylvania.
- 1608 Arminius, chief of the Arminians or Remonstrants, mitigated Calvinists, particularly so with regard to grace and predestination, they allowed a general toleration to other religions, and even to the Arians, or the demi-Arians. They are called Remonstrants, on account of the remonstrance, which they presented to the states general, in order to obtain the ecclesiastical toleration. They were condemned at the synod of Dordrecht in 1619, looked on as general by the protestants. The Gomarites, or rigid Calvinists were their adversaries.
- 1618 Conrad Vorstius, at Leyden, attacks the simplicity and the immensity of God.
- 1619 Lucilio Vanini, an atheist, burnt at Toulouse, 9 February.
- 1620 Robert Brown, an Englishman, chief of the Brownists, or independants, rejects all subordination in the church. They are but little known out of England.
- 1635 Persecution at Japan.
- 1637 Persecution in China.
- 1645 Menno Simonis, Friso, chief of the Mennonites, a sort of anabaptists in Holland, allowed only the new testament, and forebore using the name of Trinity. They believed, that J. C. had taken nothing from the holy virgin; that sin did not affect the soul, and asserted, *that they knew not how to carry arms*. They received baptism late.
- 1650 John Labbadie quiets the Jesuits and the church in 1650, and affirms, that men are deceived by God. He gave into many errors. He was a minister in Holland, but was deposed, and died there in 1674.
- 1653 The first condemnation of the five propositions of Jansenius, and which no Catholic has ever maintained since.
- 1655 George Fox, a sort of Anabaptist, believed himself inspired. He followed the sentiments of Socinus, and condemned the ceremonies of the church. He is the author of the Quakers or Tremblers, a sort of Convulsionaries, very common in Holland and England, who prophecy with convulsions.
- 1655 Isaac de la Peyrere, chief of the Pre-Adamites, died converted in 1677.
- 1656 Second condemnation of the 5 propositions of Jansenius.
- 1662 Persecution in China.
- 1670 Benedict of Spinoza quits Judaism, turns Deist, and maintains, that God is nothing but the universe, which thinks in men, feels in animals, vegetates in plants, which is inanimate in the earth; that there is but one substance differently modified, infinite in every sense; that God acts of necessity, that the existence of beings is necessary and eternal. He rejects all revelation and religion, asserts, that there is no punishment to be feared after this life; that there is neither miracles nor sin. He died in 1678, aged 44 years.
- 1680 The death of Antoniett of Bourignon, a fanatic on the subject of religion. She taught chimerical virtues, and allowed a general toleration for all religions. She left but few disciples.
- 1685 Michael Molinos, a priest, born at Saragossa, affirms, that the annihilation of the functions of the soul, union with God, and self denial, are sufficient to happiness. He rejects prayer, good works and the use of the sacraments, and is chief of the impure Quietists. He died a prisoner in 1696.
- 1688 Persecution at Siam.
- 1689 The Camisars of the Cevennes prophecy with convulsions.

FIRST CENTURY.

33 **T**HE council of Jerusalem I. in which St. Matthias was elected an apostle in the room of Judas. *Acts of the Apost. chap. I. Regia, Labbe Tom. I.* This council and the four following are not in *Harduin*.

33 Of Jerusalem II. in which was appointed seven deacons to assist the apostles in the distribution of alms and preaching, *Acts ch. 6. Regia, and Labbe Tom. I.*

49 Of Jerusalem III. in which the Christians are excused from the observation of the law, but restrained from eating meats offered to idols, animals strangled, and from fornication. *Acts ch. 15. Regia, and Labbe Tom. I.*

58 Of Jerusalem IV. in which the legal ceremonies were permitted for a time. *Acts ch. 21. Regia, and Labbe Tom. I.*

59 Of Antioch. ~~It is said~~, that at this time the apostles held a council at Antioch; but it is thought to be supposititious, as well as its nine canons. It is nevertheless cited in the second council of Nicæa. *Regia, and Labbe Tom. I.* Wanting in *Harduin*.

Canons of the apostles in Greek and Latin, amounting to 84, or only to 50, according to Dyonisius the little. *Regia, Labbe and Harduin Tom. I.*

76 An epistle of St. Clement to the Corinthians; an excellent epistle. *Labbe Tom. I.* It is wanting in *Regia* and in *Harduin*.

The apostolic constitutions, in the collection made by *Labbe* himself. They are not in the two others. They are to be found in *Bibliothecis Patrum* and in *Cottelerii Patribus Apostolicis*, in folio. *Ant-verpiæ* 1698 and 1724, 2 volum.

St. Clementis Recognitiones & Epistolæ. They also are to be found in some editions of the library of the fathers; but at this present time the works of St. Clement are generally agreed by the learned to be spurious. They do not acknowledge for his the letter to the Corinthians, which did not appear from the time of Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, till 1633, which Junius published in 4to at Oxford, having found it at the end of an ancient Greek manuscript of the Bible, which had belonged to *Cyriel Lucar*, patriarch of Constantinople, and of which he made a present to James I. king of Great Britain. The edition of Junius must be had, which has marked in red, what was consumed in his manuscript.

As for the apostolic constitutions, the learned acknowledge them not to be of the apostles; but they agree, they are at least of the apostolic times, as well as the canons, which bear the name of the apostles, upon which see *Beveridge* in the *Patres Apostolici de Cottelier*.

SECOND CENTURY.

There are to be met with in most of the editions of the councils, letters of the popes, since St. Linus, the immediate successor of St. Peter, down to pope Siricius, who took possession of the see in the year 385. They contain a great many rules respecting discipline, unknown to the first Christians. The learned are now agreed, that these letters are spurious, nevertheless to the middle of the XVIIth century authors had adopted them as genuine. They are even cited in the decree of *Gratian*,

FIRST CENTURY.

44 **S**T. Matthew is the first sacred writer, who published the gospel. It is thought, that he wrote it in Hebrew. We have it only in Greek.

44 St. Mark writes his gospel the same year. He abridged St. Matthew's, to which St. Peter causes him to add some circumstances.

52 St. Paul writes his first epistle; that to the Thessalonians.

53 St. Paul writes his second epistle to the Thessalonians.

55 St. Luke writes the gospel from the relation of those, who had seen Jesus Christ.

51 St. Paul writes his first epistle to the Corinthians and that to the Galatians.

58 St. Paul writes his second epistle to the Corinthians and that to the Romans.

59 St. James, bishop of Jerusalem, writes his epistle to the faithful, in general.

60 St. Peter writes his first epistle.

62 St. Paul writes four epistles, to the Philippians, to the Ephesians, to the Colossians, and to Philemon.

63 St. Paul writes his epistle to the Hebrews.

65 St. Paul writes his first epistle to Timothy, and that to Titus.

66 St. Paul writes his 2d. epistle to Timothy, and St. Peter his 2d. epistle.

71 St. Jude writes his epistle.

92 St. John writes his three epistles.

96 St. John writes his apocalypse.

98 St. John writes his gospel.

} All these writings and the preceding
compose the new Testament.

71 St. Barnabas, companion of St. Paul, writes an epistle to the faithful, *cum Ignatii epistolis, ex editione Vossii, 4to. Lugd. Batav. 1646. & in patribus apostolicis J. B. Cottelerii.*

71 Hermas, who is thought to have been a disciple of St. Paul, hath composed a book, intitled the Shepherd, in *Patribus Apostolicis Cottelerii.*

Spurious works of the first Century.

1 An epistle from J. C. to king Abgarus. *In Euseb. Hist. Eccl.*

2 Epistles of the holy virgin. *In Codice Apocryph. N. T. Fabricii.*

3 Many counterfeit gospels, *apud Fabricium.*

4 Many acts of the apostles, *ibidem.*

5 St. Paul to the Laodicæans, *ibidem.* . . . 6 Liturgies of the apostles.

7 The Creed is not of the apostles, but contains their doctrine.

8 The books of the Sybills. . . . 9 Epistles of Seneca to St. Paul.

10 Abdias of Babylon, *Certamen Apostolor. in Biblioth. PP.*

11 Acts of St. Andrew, *in Bibliotheca Patrum.*

12 St. Dyonisius the Areopagite. *Græc. & Lat. Folio. Antverp. 1634. 2 vol.*

40 Philo the Jew. *Ejus Opera Gr. Lat. Folio. Paris 1640.*

74 Josephus, History of the Jews. *Opera folio, Græc. Lat. Amst. 1726. 2 vol.*

SECOND CENTURY.

107 St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, afterwards a martyr at Rome in the year 107. A little before his martyrdom he wrote several letters. We have seven of them, which are allowed at this time, as incontestable. They had been missing since the time of Photius; but Usher brought them to light in Latin in 1642, and he published them at Oxford in the years 1644 and 1647. . . . Isaac Vossius had the good fortune to find them in Greek in the library of the grand duke of Florence, and published them in 4to. at

Amster-

tian, as authentic monuments of these first times. We must stay our attention, when we read the ancient theologians and canonists. The only pope, of whom we have any epistle, whose genuineness may be depended on, is St. Clement, 3d pope, of whom we have an epistle to the Corinthians. They produce a second; but it is doubtful.

125 Of Sicily, against the errors of the Heracleonites and Valentinus. Only *Baluze in nova Collectione*. It is believed to be spurious.

146 Of Rome, against Theodotus the Currier. In *Synodico veteri Fabricii Bibliotheca Græcæ*, T. XI. p. 186.

152 At Pergamus in Asia, against the Colorbasianians. Only *Baluze*.

160 Held in the East, against the errors of Cerdon. Only *Baluze*.

170 Of Rome, against the Quartodecimans. In *Synodico veteri apud Fabricium*, T. XI. p. 186.

173 Of Hierapolis in Asia, against Montanus, the Montanists and Theodotus the Currier. *Baluzius ex Eusebio*. *Fabricius idem*.

At the same time, it is thought, that other councils were held in Asia upon the same subject.

197 * Of Lyons, under St. Irenæus, upon Easter. Only *Baluze*.

197 * Of Ephesus, under Polycrates, upon the celebration of Easter, hath been rejected at Rome. *Baluz. in nova collect. ex Eusebio*.

197 * Of Pontus, a province of Asia.

197 * Of Osbroenes in Asia.

197 * Of Corinth in Greece.

197 * Of Cæsarea in Palestine.

} This star denotes, that the council is not received.

These four councils are concerning the celebration of Easter. In *Regia*, & *Labbe*, & *Harduin Tom. I*.

197 Of Rome, by pope Victor, upon the celebration of Easter. *Regia*, & *Labbe Tom. I*.

198 Of Rome, upon Easter. *Fabricius ibidem*.

198 Of Mesopotamia, upon Easter. *Fabricius ibidem*.

199 Of Lyons, against the errors of Valentin. *La Lande*, pag. 12.

THIRD CENTURY.

215 * Of Carthage in Africa, by Agrippinus, against the baptism of heretics. *Regia*, *Labbe* & *Harduin*. Tom. I.

217 Of Carthage II. upon discipline. Only *Harduin*. Tom. I.

223 Of Alexandria, where Origen is degraded for having castrated himself. *Baluz. in nova collectione*. It is wanting in others.

235 Of Alexandria, against Ammonius, who had abandoned the faith. *Labbe* is the only one, who mentions it, Tom. I.

235 * Of Iconium and Synada in Asia, against the baptism of heretics and against the Montanists. *Regia*, *Labbe* Tom. I.

237 Of Rome, against Origen. In *Regia*, and *Labbe* Tom. I.

240 Of Lambeta in Africa, against the heretic Privatus. *Regia*, *Labbe* & *Harduin* Tom. I.

242 Of Philadelphia, or Bosra in Arabia, against the errors of Berillus, bishop of Bosra. *Labbe* & *Harduin* Tom. I. Wanting in *Regia*.

245 Of Ephesus in Asia, against the heretic Noetus. *Baluz. Hard. Tom. I*.

249 Of Arabia, against the Arabians, who held that the soul dies and revives again with the body. *Regia*, *Labbe* Tom. I. Omitted by *Harduin*.

- Amsterdam in 1646 and 1680. . . . *In Patribus Apostolicis Cottelerii, in folio. Antverpiæ (id est Amstelodami) 1698 and 1724. 2 volumes.* These letters are of an apostolic simplicity, and excellent for their matter and sentiments. There are other letters of this Saint, but they are either spurious, or interpolated.
- 120 Papias, bishop of Hierapolis in Phrygia, a province of Asia, a disciple of St. John the evangelist. We have of his only some fragments *apud Eusebium.*
- 126 Quadratus, bishop of Athens, an apology for the Christian religion, of which there is a fragment *apud Eusebium.*
- 150 St. Justin, the philosopher and mart. 2 apologies for religion, Greek and Latin, printed by the Benedictin fathers.
- 160 Militon, bishop of Sardis, some fragments *apud Euseb.*
- 165 Egesippus, who of a Jew became a Christian. A history of the church, lost, a history of the destruction of Jerusalem, in *Biblioth. PP.*
- 167 St. Polycarp of Smyrna. *Ejus epistola cum Ignatianis.*
- 167 Epistle of the church of Smyrna, upon the martyrdom of St. Polycarp, their bishop, *cum Ignatii epistolis.*
- 170 Tatian, a disciple of St. Justin. *Oratio contra Græcos, cum Justino.*
- 176 Athenagoras, a philosopher of Athens. *Apolog. Chr. relig. cum Justino.*
- 176 Theodotion. The old Testament in Greek, in *Exaplis Origenis.*
- 177 An epistle of the church of Lyons, upon the martyrs.
- 177 Hermias, a philosopher. *Irisio gentilium cum Justino.*
- 178 St. Irenæus, born at Smyrna in Asia, bishop of Lyons, a disciple of St. Polycarp. *Ejus opera a Benedictinis, in folio. Paris 1710.*
- 180 Theophilus, bishop of Antioch. *Apolog. rel. Christi. cum Justino.*
- Apollinaris, bishop of Hierapolis, of whom nothing remains.
- Dionysius, bishop of Corinth. *Some fragments in Eusebius.*
- 181 Pantenus, catechist of Alexandria. Nothing remains of his.
- 184 Ezekiel, a Jew, or Christian. *Tragedia in Bibliothec. PP.*
- 190 Polycrates, bishop of Ephesus. *Epistola, apud Eusebium.*

THIRD CENTURY.

- 215 St. Clement of Alexandria, a priest. *Ejus opera Græce & Latine, in folio. Oxonii 1715. 2 volum.*
- 217 Tertullian, a priest of Carthage in Africa, was at first a very zealous Catholic, afterward became a furious Montanist. *Ejus opera in folio. Paris 1664.* He wrote sometimes in Greek, and there is a manuscript of his in this language in the Escorial in Spain.
- 220 Pamphilus, a priest of Casarea in Palestine. There remain a few fragments of his.
- 221 St. Hippolytus, a bishop either of Italy, or Asia. *Ejus opera ab Alberto Fabricio, Græce & Latine, in folio. Hamburg. 1719.*
- 230 Julius Africanus, born in Palestine, made a chronology, which is lost, but from whence Eusebius and Syncellus have drawn their's. There are some fragments of him in the Eusebius of Scaliger.
- 235 Minucius Felix, originally of Africa, and an advocate at Rome. *Ejus Octavius contra gentilium religionem, in 8vo. Amstelodami 1672.*
- 236 Ammonius, a philosopher of Alexandria. *Ejus Harmonia Evangelistarum, Græce & Latine, in Bibliothecis Patrum.*

- 250 Of Achaia, against the Valesians, or Eunuchs. *Baluz. in Collect.*
 250 Of Rome, to receive those, who had fallen away in persecution. *Regia, & Labbe Tom. I.*
 251 Of Rome, by Cornelius, against Novatian. *Regia, Harduin Tom. I.*
 251 Of Carthage in Africa, to receive those, who had fallen away in persecution, and against Felicissimus the schismatic. *Ibidem.*
 252 Of Rome, under St. Cornelius, where they approve of the council of Carthage, the preceding year. *Ibidem.*
 252 Of Carthage, against Privatus, Felicissimus and Novatian. *Ibidem.*
 253 Of Antioch, against Novatian. *Baluze in Collect. Labbe Tom. I.*
 253* Of Carthage, on the baptism of heretics. *Regia Tom. I. Baluze in nova Collect. Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
 253 Of Carthage, against Basilides, bishop of Leon, and Martial, bishop of Astorga, for having labellated; that is to say, for taking billets as having sacrificed. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
 254* Of Carthage, on the baptism of heretics. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
 255* Of Carthage, on the baptism of heretics. *Ibidem.*
 256* Of Carthage, 1st, 2d, 3d, on the baptism of heretics. *Ibid.*
 256 Of Rome, on the baptism of heretics, against the opinion of the bishops of Africa. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I. Baluz.*
 257 or 258 Of Rome, against Noetius, Sabellinus and Valentinus. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
 257 Of Norbonne in Languedoc, on account of Paul, bishop of this city, accused of incontinence. *Labbe & Harduin Tom. II.*
 258 Of Alexandria, against Novatus. *Fabricius ibid.*
 260 Of Rome. Dionysius of Alexandria acquitted there of the heresy of Sabellius. It is thought, he dissembled. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
 262 Of Africa, in favour of the baptism of heretics. *Ibidem.*
 263 Of Alexandria, against Nepotian and Cetinthus millenists, who favoured idolatry. *Ex veteri Synodico, apud Fabric. T. XI. p. 292.*
 264 Of Antioch I. against Paul of Samosata, who maintained, that J. C. was a meer man. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
 268 Of Rome, upon the baptism of heretics. *Fabricius ibid.*
 268 Of Antioch II. in which Paul of Samosata was again condemned. *Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
 269 Of Antioch III. Paul of Samosata is deposed. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I. & Baluz. in nova Collect.*
 273 Of Ancyra in Galatia, upon discipline. *Pithou in Collectione.*
 277 Of Ancyra in Cœlesyria, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 277 Of Mesopotamia, against Manes. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*

FOURTH CENTURY.

- 303 Of Sinuessia in the Campagna. Pope Marcellinus confessed having offered incense to idols; but this council is thought to be forged by the Donatists. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
 305 Of Cirtes in Numidia, in which they absolve the bishops, who in the time of persecution had remitted to the pagans the holy books. *Regia, Labbe, Harduin Tom. I.*

- 251 St. Cornelius, a pope, of whom there are two epistles among those of St. Cyprian.
- 251 Novatian, a priest of the church of Rome. *An epistle among those of St. Cyprian, & Liber de Trinitate, cum Tertulliano Rigaltii.*
- 252 St. Gregory Taumaturgus, bishop of Neocæsarea in 240. *Ejus Opera Græce & Latine, in folio. Paris 1621 & 1722.*
- 252 St. Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria in 247, of whom there only remains some fragments, *apud Eusebium & Balzamonem.*
- 252 Origen, a priest of the church of Alexandria, born in the year 181, was one of the most learned fathers of the Greek church, and one of the most laborious. He made a great noise in the church. *Ejus Opera Græco-Latina, ex recensione D. Caroli de la Rue, Monachi Benedictine, in folio. Paris 1733 & 1740. 3 volumes, and the fourth afterward sent to the press. Origenis Exapla; a D. Bernardo de Montfaucon, in folio. Paris 1719.* This last work, of which there only remains some fragments, contained the Greek versions of the old Testament in different columns.
- 254 St. Stephen, a pope. An epistle to St. Cyprian and to Firmilian on the baptism of heretics, but it is lost.
- 255 Eusebius, deacon of Alexandria, who composed some homilies.
- 257 Basilides, an Egyptian, bishop of Pentapolis in Lybia, of whom there are some fragments, *apud Zonaram & Balzamonem.*
- 257 St. Cyprian, bishop of Carthage in Africa, from 248 to 258, afterward a martyr. *Ejus Opera per Nicol. Rigaltium & Priorium, edita in folio. Paris 1666. & a Steph. Baluzio, in folio. Paris, Typogr. Regia 1726.*
- 259 St. Dionysius, a pope. Several epistles, of which there only remains some fragments, *apud Eusebium, in Histor. Ecclesiast.*
- 260 Ponces, deacon of Carthage, under St. Cyprian. The life of this martyr, *cum St. Cypriani operibus.*
- 265 Theognostus of Alexandria, a disciple of Origen, concerning whom see Photius in *Bibliotheca Codice 106.*
- 266 Malchion, an epistle against the errors of Paul, bishop of Samosata.
- 269 Methodius, bishop of Tyre in Palestine, and a martyr in 302. *Ejus Opera a Cambesio, Græc. & Lat. in folio. Paris 1644. . . . Ejus Convivium Virginum, in folio. Paris 1657. e Typogr. Regia.*
- 270 Anatolius, a philosopher of Alexandria. De Paschate; *vide Ægidium Bucherium, de doctrina temporum, in folio. Antverpiæ 1634.*
- 277 Archelaus, bishop of Cæsarea in Mesopotamia. A conference with Manes. See Zacagni *Monumenta Græca, in 4. Romæ 1698.*
- 285 Arnobius, an African. *Ejus Libri VII. adversus gentiles, in folio. Roma 1542. a magnificent edition. . . . Idem cum notis diversorum, in 4. Lugd. Batav. 1651 & 1657. a learned writer, but very difficult.*
- 295 Victorinus, bishop of Pettau in Styria. A comment, upon the Apocalypf. in *Biblioth. Patr.* and other works, which are lost.
- 297 St. Pamphilus, a martyr. An apology for Origen, inter *Ruffini Opera.*

FOURTH CENTURY.

- 304 Lucius Cælius Lactantius Firmanus, of Fermo in Italy. He wrote elegantly in favour of the Christian religion. *Ejus Opera in 8. Lipsiæ 1715. a good edition. . . . Idem de Mortibus Persecutorum, cum notis variorum, in 8. Ultrajeeti 1692. . . . Idem Epitome Institutionum, in 8. Paris 1712. It must*

- 305 Of Cirtes in Numidia, in which they absolve the bishops, who in the time of persecution had remitted to the pagans the holy books. *Regia, Labbe, Harduin Tom. I.*
- 306 or 308 Of Alexandria, against the schismatic Miletius, bishop of Lycopolis in Egypt. *Baluz. in Collectione.*
- 311 Of Carthage, to give a bishop to this city. *Baluz.*
- 311 * Of Carthage, of the Donatists against Cæcilian. *Reg. Labb. H. T. I.*
- 312 Of Carthage, where Cæcilian, who was then bishop of it, was absolved. *Ibid.*
- 313 Of Rome, upon Cæcilian, bishop of Carthage. *Ibidem.*
- 313 Of Elvira (Illiberitanum) in the kingdom of Granada in Spain. It is thought rather to be a collection of canons plenitentiary of the churches of Spain and Africa, than a council. It's discipline is rigid against those, who fell away in persecution. It contains 81 canons, and is to be found with a great many commentaries and notes in the edition of P. Labbe Tom. *Regia & Harduin Tom. I. & d' Aguirre in Concil. Hispaniæ.*
- 314 Of Arles in Provence, assembled by order of Constantine, in which the Donatists are condemned. *Regia Tom. II. Labbe, Harduin, Tom. I. avec plusieurs Actes dans l' Edition de Labbe.*
- 314 Of Ancyra. They received there those, who had fallen away upon their repentance, and they distinguished them into several sorts. *Regia Tom. II. Labbe, Harduin Tom. I.*
- 314 Of Neocæsarea, upon ecclesiastical discipline. *Ibid. & Bevereg.*
- 315 Of Alexandria in Egypt, against Arius. *Regia T. II. Labbe, Harduin, T. I.*
- 318 * Of Palestine, in favour of Arius. *Baluz. in Collect.*
- 319 Of Alexandria, against the Miletians, Collutians and Sabellians. *Regia T. II. Labbe T. I.*
- 320 Of Rome, against the Jews and upon discipline. The priests and the doctors of the Jews assisted at it. *Reg. Tom. II. Labbe & Hard. T. I.*
- 320 Of Laodicea in Lydia, upon discipline. *Regia T. II. Labbe Tom. I. Harduin Tom. I. who refers it to the year 372.*
- 321 Of Alexandria, by the priests of Alexandria, and of the Mareotis. *Harduin alone, Tom. I.*
- 324 Of Gangres in Paphlagonia, upon faith and discipline. *Regia & Labbe Tom. II. Harduin Tom. I. Beveregius.* Other authors refer this council to the year 325.
- 324 Of Rome, for the peace of the church. *Regia & Labbe Tom. II. as spurious.*
- 325 Of Nice. The first general council. 318 fathers, who composed it, acknowledged there against the Arians the word consubstantial in the eternal father. *Labbe T. II. Harduin T. I. Beveregius.*
- 325 Of Rome, for discipline. *Regia, & Labbe T. II. Hard. T. I.*
- 328 * or 329 Of Nicomedia or Antioch, by the Arians, against Eustathius, falsely accused of adultery. *Baluz. Harduin Tom. I.*
- 330 Of Alexandria, against Ischyra an Arian. *Only Harduin Tom. I.*
- 333 Of Carthage. *Only Harduin T. I.*
- 334 * Of Cæsarea in Palestine, against St. Athanasius. *Only Harduin T. I.*
- 335 * Of Tyre, against St. Athanasius. *Regia, & Labbe T. II. Hard. T. I.*
- 335 * Of Jerusalem, by the Eusebians. *Regia, & Labbe T. II. Hard. T. I.*

be remarked, that the edition of Holland *variorum* 1660 is falsified on the subject of usury.

- 305 Commodianus wrote in a poetic style against the heathens. *Instructio-nes adversus paganos, cum Cypriano, in folio. Paris.*
- 311 Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, died in 325. Some letters, *apud Socratem & Theodoret. in Hist. Eccles. Cottelerium in Monumentis Ecclesiæ, Græce, in 4.*
- 314 Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea in Palestine in 313, the most learned writer of his time. He composed works of all kinds. His conduct was equivocal in the history of Arianism.
Ejus Historia Ecclesiastica, Græce & Latine, in folio. Paris 1572. & in folio. Oxonii 1720. 3 volum.
Ejus Præparatio & Demonstratio Evangelica, Græce & Latine, in folio. Paris 1628. 2 volum.
Ejusdem Chronicon ab Arnaldo Pontaco, in folio. Burdigalæ 1604, & a Josepho Scaligero, in folio. Lugduni Batavorum 1657.
Commentarii in Isaiam, in Collectione Græco-Lat. Patrum Bernardi de Mont-faucon, folio. Paris 1706. 2 volum.
- 325 Constantine, emperor, discourses and epistles. *Euseb. in Hist. Eccl.*
- 330 Juvenus, a Christian poet and Spanish priest. *Ejus Historia Evange-lica in Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 331 Rheticus, bishop of Autun, of whom nothing remains.
- 331 Eustathius, bishop of Antioch in 325, wrote against the Arians. There remains only some fragments of his.
- 331 St. Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria in 326, died in 373, a defender of the divinity of J. C. *Ejus Opera Græco-Latina, in folio. Paris 1698. 3 volum.* He is the first of the four Greek doctors.
- 332 St. James, bishop of Nisiba in Mesopotamia, died in the year 340. Divers tracts, of which nothing remains.
- 332 Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra, wrote against the Arians. There remains nothing, but some fragments.
- 333 Osius, bishop of Cordoua in Spain, died in 358. He presided at the council in Nice, in the name of pope Sylvester, against the Arians. There remains only one epistle of his.
- 333 Julius Firmicus Maternus, bishop of Milan. *De errore prophanarum re-ligionum, apud Cyprianum, Editionis 1666.*
- 334 St. Pacomus, chief of the Solitaries, a monastic rule, and eleven epistles. *In Regulis Benedicti Anianensis.*
- 334 Orsiede, monk under St. Pacomus. Instruction for the monks.
- 335 Theodore, monk under St. Pacomus. Several epistles, one of which is in *Regulis Benedicti Anianensis.*
- 336 St. Anthony, institutor of the monastic life, died in the year 356. One constitution and seven letters, *in Biblioth. Patrum & in Codice Re-gularum.*
- 337 Pope Julius. Some epistles, of which two *apud Athanasium.*
- 337 Basil, bishop of Ancyra in 336. Some Treatises of Divinity and Re-ligion, of which nothing remains, but some epistles.
Pope Liberius. Some epistles, which are in St. Hilary, in folio. Paris 1693, & in *Epistolis Pontificum.*
- 341 Eusebius, bishop of Emessa in Syria. Several Treatises, which are lost. His Homilies are spurious.

- 335 * Of the Mareotis in Egypt, against St. Athanasius. *Fabricius in Synodico* Tom. XI. *Biblioth. Græc.*
- 336 * Of Constantinople, by the Arians. *Regia & Labbe only*, Tom. II.
- 337 Of Rome, against the Arians, in favour of the Faith of Nicæa. *Regia, & Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I. It is thought to be spurious.
- 340 * Of Alexandria, by the Arians, against St. Athanasius. *Regia & Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 340 * Of Constantinople, against Paul, the Catholic bishop of this city. *Fabricius in Synodico.*
- 341 * Of Constantinople, against St. Athanasius. *Ibid.*
- 341 Of Antioch, upon ecclesiastical discipline. *Regia & Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I. Emmanuel Schelstrate hath published a large commentary upon this council, printed in 4. at Antwerp.
- 341 * Of Antioch, another council, held by the Arians against St. Athanasius. *Regia & Labbe* T. II. Wanting in *Harduin*.
- 341 Of Rome, in which St. Athanasius is cleared of the accusations of the Arians. *Regia & Labbe* Tom. II. Wanting in *Harduin*.
- 342 Of Rome, in which Athanasius is again cleared. *Regia & Labbe* T. II. Wanting in *Harduin*.
- 344 * Of Antioch, two councils by the Arians, against the faith of the council of Nice. *Regia & Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 344 Of Milan, in favour of the divinity of the word, by the Catholics. *Regia & Labbe* Tom. II. Wanting in *Harduin*.
- 345 Of Antioch in Cœlesyria, on ecclesiastical discipline. *Pitbou in Codice Canon.* Wanting in the other collections.
- 346 Of Cologne, to depose Euphrasas, bishop of this city, who denied the Divinity of J. C. *Regia & Labbe* Tom. II. *Hard.* T. I.
- 347 Of Sardica in Illyrica, against the Arians. Its canons are often attributed to the general council of Nice. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Hard.* Tom. I. *Beveregius in Pandectis Canonum.*
- 347 * Of Sardica in Illyria, by the Demi-Arians. Some persons, who had confounded this council with the former, because it was in the same year, have said, that the council of Sardica was partly Catholic, and partly heretical. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 347 Of Hadrumetta in Africa, upon discipline. Only *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 347 Of Latopolis in Egypt. *Ex sola vita St. Paschomii.* Wanting in the collection of councils.
- 347 Of Milan, by the Catholics, against Ursace and Valens, Arian bishops, who retract and reconcile themselves, at least, in appearance to the church by embracing the Nicene creed, *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 347 * Of Philippolis, against St. Athanasius. *Fabricius.*
- 347 Of Cordoua in Spain, by Osius. *Ibidem.*
- 347 * Of Antioch, by the Arians. *Ibidem.*
- 348 Of Carthage, upon Ecclesiastical discipline. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 358 * Of the Donatists, but the place, where held, not known. It is known, that it was held, but we have not it's acts.
- 348 Of Jerusalem, in favour of St. Athanasius. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 349 Of Simich, by the Catholics, against Photinus, in which Ursace and Valens

- Valens are received into the communion of the Catholic church. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II.
- 349 Of Rome, against the heresy of Photinus. Urface and Valens are likewise admitted to the communion of the church. Only *Baluze*.
- 350 Of Jerusalem, for St. Athanasius. *Fabricius*.
- 350* Of Jerusalem, against St. Athanasius. *Ibidem*.
- 351 Of Malatia (Melitinense) in Armenia, of which there is but little known. Only *Baluzius*, and *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 351* Of Sirmich, by the Arians, against the heresy of Photin. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 351 Of Bazas among Gauls, against the heresy of the Arians. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin*, who sets it down so in *Indice*, Tom. II. but *la Lande* places it in 358.
- 352 Of Rome, for St. Athanasius. Only *Regia* Tom. III. and *Labbe* T. II.
- 353* Of Arles in Provence, by the Arians, against St. Paulinus, bishop of Trèves, defender of St. Athanasius. *Regia* T. III. *Labbe* T. II. *Harduin* T. I. Others place it in the year 355.
- 355 Of Poitiers, concerning the Arians. *La Lande* pag. 2.
- 355 Of Milan, for the faith of Nice. *Fabricius*.
- 355* Of Milan, by the Arians, under the protection of the emperor Constantine. *Regia* T. III. *Labbe* T. II. *Harduin* T. I. *Baluze*.
- 356* Of Beziers among the Gauls, by the Arians against St. Hilary. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 356* Of Antioch, by the Arians. Only *Baluzius in nova Collect.*
- 357* Of Sirmich, by the Arians, who drew up a new formula of faith, which hath made a great noise in the church. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 357* Of Antioch, by the Arians. Only *Baluzius*.
- 358 Of Ancyra, against the heretical formula of Sirmich, assembled by the Arians the preceding year. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I. and *Baluz. in nova Collect.*
- 358 Of Rome, against the Arians. Only *Baluzius*.
- 359 Of Sirmich, by the Demi-Arians against the Arians. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 359 Of Rimini, against the Arians, in favour of the faith of the council of Nice. *Ibidem*, & *Baluzius in nova Collect.*
- 359* Of Rimini, by the Arians, who separated themselves from the council of the Catholic bishops. *Regia* T. III. *Labbe* T. II. *Harduin* T. I.
- 359* Two councils, held this year at Nice, in Bythinia, by the Arians. Only *Baluzius in nova Collectione*.
- 359* Of Seleucia by the Demi-Arians, against the Ætians and the Acacians. *Regia* T. I. *Labbe* T. II. *Harduin* T. I.
- 359* Of Constantinople, by the Acacians and the Arians, against the Demi-Arians. *Ibid.* & *Baluzius in nova Collectione*.
- 359 Of Achaia, against the Acacians and Demi-Arians. *Baluzius in nova Collectione*. Omitted in three other Collections.
- 360 Of Paris, in which they reject the heretical formula, drawn up in the council of Rimini, assembled in 359 by the Arians. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 360 Of Antioch, in which Miletius is elected bishop of this city. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* T. I.

- 362 Of Alexandria in Egypt, in which they treat about several things relating to faith, and receive the apostate bishops, but with different degrees of penance. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I. *Baluz. in nova Collect.*
- 362 Of Constantinople, in which Macedonius, bishop of this city, is deposed, for his errors concerning the Holy Ghost. Only *Harduin* T. I.
- 363 Of Alexandria, in which St. Athanasius makes a confession of faith be drawn up. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 363 Of Antioch, in which the Arian bishops assembled with Meletius, received the faith of Nice. *Ibidem.*
- 363 * Of Fevest in Numidia, by the Donatists. Only *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 364 Of Laodicea in Phrygia, upon discipline. *Pithou in Codice Canonum Ecclesie.*
- 364 * Of Lampfac, by the Demi-Arians. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 365 Of Illyria, in which they confirm the creed of Nice. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I. But this last refers it to the year 374.
- 365 Of Casarea in Cappadocia, for the faith of the church. *Fabricius in Synodico veteri.*
- 366 Of Rome, in which they received the Macedonians, who abjure their errors. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 366 Of Sicily, for the creed of Nice. *Ibidem.*
- 366 Of Thyria, for the creed of Nice. *Ibidem.*
- 367 * Of Antioch. They reject the term consubstantial. *Ibidem.*
- 367 * Of Singedun in Mæsia, by Ursace and Valens, Arians. *Ibidem.*
- 367 Of Rome, against the Arians. *Baluz. in Collect.*
- 367 Another at Rome, to justify pope Damasius. *Baluz. ibidem.*
- 368 Of Rome, against the Arians. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 368 * Of Pura in Phrygia, by the Aetians, upon the celebration of Easter. *Fabricius.*
- 369 Of Rome, against the Arians. *Ibidem.*
- 370 Of Rome, in the cause of Auxentius. *Ibidem.*
- 372 * Of Cyrica, in favour of the Demi-Arians, Macedonians and Eunomæans. Only *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 373 Of Rome, against Apollinairis, Vitalus and Timothæus, his disciples. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 374 Of Valence in Dauphine, touching the Ordinations. *Ibidem.*
- 375 Of Gangres, for the faith of the church. *Fabricius.*
- 377 Of Antioch, upon the faith and discipline, and against the schism of Meletius. *Ibidem* & *Baluz.* Others place it in 372.
- 378 Of Rome, for the Catholic faith. *Fabricius.*
- 379 Of Antioch, for the Catholic faith. *Fabricius.*
- 380 Of Milan, for Indica, a calumniated virgin. *Baluz. Hard. T. I.*
- 380 Of Saragossa, against the Priscillianists. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Hard. I.*
- 381 Of Constantinople, second general council, assembled under pope Damasius, and under the emperor Theodosius, to confirm the council of Nice, and acknowledge the divinity of the Holy Ghost, attacked by Macedonius. There were 150 bishops. This council gives to the bishop of Constantinople the first rank, after that of Rome. *Ibidem,* & *Beveregius.*

- 342 Three Macairus's, one a monk of Seta, the other an abbot in the Thebaid of Egypt, and the third a disciple of St. Anthony. A Rule and some Homilies and small Treatises, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*, & in *Codice Regularum St. Benedicti Anianensi*.
- 355 St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers this year, a great defender of the divinity of the word, for which he was banished and persecuted. *Ejus Opera in folio. Paris 1693.* It is one of the best editions of the Benedictin fathers.
- 355 Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari in Sardinia. *Ejus Libri contra Arianos, in Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 356 Marius Victorinus Africanus. *Ejus Libri contra Arianus, in Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 356 St. Pacian, bishop of Barcelona. Some epistles against the Novatians, and upon baptism and repentance, in *Bibliothecis Patrum.* There are a few separate editions.
- 359 Phebadius, bishop of Agen. *Libri contra Arianos, in 4. Paris 1570, & in Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 368 Optatus, bishop of Milevia in Numidia. *De Schismate Donatistarum Libri VII, in folio. Paris 1679. . . & 1700.*
- 370 Apollinaires, father and son, the first priest, and the second bishop of Antioch. A poetic version of the psalms of David, in Greek.
- 370 Titus, made bishop of Bostria in Arabia, in the year 362. A Treatise against the Manichæans. In *Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 371 Didimus of Alexandria, surnamed the blind, from the age of 5 years. A Treatise upon the holy spirit, upon the canonical epistles. In *Biblioth. Patrum, & Liber adversus Manichæos, Græc. & Lat. in Auctionario Combescii.*
- 373 Peter, bishop of Alexandria, after St. Athanasius. Some epistles, apud *Theodoretum lib. 4. Historiæ, & apud Facundum Hermianensem.*
- 375 St. Cyril, elected bishop of Jerusalem in the year 386. His Catechisms, or Instructions. *Ejus Opera Græce & Latine, a Benedictinis, in folio. Paris 1720.*
- 375 St. Euphrema Syrian, deacon of the church of Edeffa. Some Sermons and Discourses of Piety, translated from the Syriac into Greek. *Ejus Opera Græce, in folio. Oxonii 1704. & Romæ 1734 & 1737. 6 volum.*
- 375 Pope Damasius, a learned writer, of whom there are some letters, apud *St. Hieronymum*, besides many spurious writings, and some others, which are doubtful.
- 375 St. Basil, bishop in Cæsarea, born in 318, bishop in 369, died in 379. A great many Epistles, Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, some dogmatical Treatises. *Ejus Opera, in folio, a Benedictinis, Græce & Latine. Paris 1721. 3 vol.*
- 376 St. Gregory, bishop of Nazianzen, the most sublime of the Greek fathers. Some Homilies, Discourses, Epistles, and some Christian Poems. *Ejus Opera, in folio, Græce & Latine. Paris 1630. 2 volumes.*
- 379 Amphilochus, bishop of Iconium, or Cogni, in Asia, was elected in the year 379, and died in 395. Several dogmatical works upon the Holy Trinity and the Holy Ghost. *Ejus Opera, Græce & Latine, in folio. Paris 1644.*
- 379 Eusebius of Verceil. Some letters, in *Fragmentis Hilarii.*
- 379 Miletius, bishop of Antioch in 361, died in the year 380. A Homily upon a passage in proverbs, apud *St. Athanasium*, hæres 63.

- 381 Of Aquilæa, by St. Ambrosius, against Palladius and Secundianus, Arian bishops. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 382 Of Rome, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 382 Of Constantinople, against Eunomius. Only *Harduin* T. I. and *Baluz.*
- 383 Of Sida in Pamphilia, against the Messalians, called Euchaïtes and Saccophores. *Baluz. in Collect.* and *Harduin* alone, Tom. I.
- 383 Of Constantinople, to restore peace to this church. *Ibidem.*
- 383 Of Antioch, against the Messalians. *Baluz. in Collect.*
- 383 Of Nîmes among the Gaules, in favour of the Catholic faith. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 385 Of Bourdeaux, against the Priscillianists, chiefly Instantius and Salvianus. *Ibidem.*
- 386 Of Rome, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 386 Of Treves in Germany, in which they absolve Thacius, bishop of Spain, accused of having prosecuted the death of Priscillian. *Ibidem.*
- 386 Of Zel, upon discipline. *Harduin* alone, Tom. I.
- 388 Of Antioch, on the death of Marcellus. *Ibidem.*
- 388 Of Toledo. *Harduin* I. *ex Concilio Toletano anni 400.*
- 389 Of Capua in Italy, on the differences of the church of Antioch, referred to Theophilus, patriarch of Alexandria. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 389 Of Carthage, to prepare some matters for a general council. *Ibid.*
- 390 Of Rome, against Jovinian. *Ibidem.*
- 390 Of Milan, against Jovinian. *Ibidem.*
- 390 Of Carthage, upon discipline. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 390 Of Constantinople, for the Catholic faith. *Fabricius.*
- 390 About this time was made the Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ Africanæ. *In Justel & Harduin* Tom. I.
- 391 * Of Angari, by the Novatians. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 393 Of Carthage, for the peace of the church. *Ibidem.*
- 393 Of Bonne, or Hippona in Africa, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 393 Of Cabarsuffitanum in Africa, upon Primianus, bishop of Carthage. *Baluz. in Collect.* *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 394 Of Constantinople, upon the dispute of two bishops, concerning the bishopric of Bosra. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 394 Of Carthage, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 394 Of Hadrumet in Africa, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 394 Of Caverne near Carthage in Africa, about the bishop Primianus. *Ibid.*
- 394 Of Hippona in Africa, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 394 * Of Baga in Numidia, against Maximianus. *Ibid. & Baluz.*
- 395 Of Hippo, upon discipline. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 397 Of Turin in Piedmont, for the reformation of manners. *Ibidem.*
- 397 and 398 Of Carthage, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th for discipline.
- 399 Of Africa, or Carthage, for the immunity of churches. *Ibid. & Baluz.*
- 399 Of Alexandria in Egypt, against the errors of Origen.
- 399 Of Cyprus, against Origen. *Baluz. in Collect.* *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 400 Of Constantinople, on the crimes of Antonius, bishop of Ephesus. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 400 Of Rome and of Milan, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 400 Of Toledo in Spain, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*

- 379 Diodorus, priest of Antioch, bishop of Tarsus in Sicilia in the year 375. Divers dogmatical Treatises, of which there are some fragments, *apud Suidam & Photium in Biblioth.*
- 380 Hilary, deacon of the church of Rome. A Commentary upon St. Paul, *apud St. Ambrosium*, and Questions upon the old and new Testament, *apud St. Augustinum.*
- 380 Priscillian, head of the Priscillianists. Several Questions, of which nothing remains.
- 380 Matronianus, a Priscillianist, composed some Poems, } of which
380 Tiberianus, of the same sect, composed one Apology, } nothing
380 Dictinius, of the same sect, was author of some Treatises, } remains.
- 381 Ithacius or Idacius, a Spaniard. Against the Priscillianists.
- 381 Faustinus, Lucifarian. A Treatise against the Arians and Macedonians.
- 381 Philaster, bishop of Bressa. A Treatise upon heresies, in *Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 382 Timotheus, bishop of Alexandria. Canonical Laws, *apud Balsamonem.*
- 385 Pope Siricius. Some Letters, in *Conciliorum Collectionibus.* St. Ambrose, who was born about the year 340, and died in 397, was author of many works, concerning the holy Scriptures, some dogmatical Treatises against heretics, Books of Morality and Letters. *Ejus Opera a Benedictinis*, in folio. *Paris* 1686. 2 volumes. It was reprinted.
- 386 St. Epiphanius made bishop of Salamine in the year 403. He wrote the History and Refutation of the heresies, and several other works. *Ejus Opera, Græce & Latine*, in folio. *Paris* 1622.
- 390 Evagre of Pontus, archdeacon of Constantinople, died in 406. Instructions for the monks, and other works, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*, in *Cottelerii Tom. III. & apud Bigotium.*
- 391 Mark, an hermit. A Discourse upon Morals. In *Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 392 Simplician, bishop of Milan. Epistles, *apud St. Augustinum.*
- 393 Vigil, bishop of Trent, a martyr in the year 400. Epistles concerning martyrs, *apud Survium*, 23 Maii.
- 394 Aurelius Prudentius Clement, of Saragossa in Spain, a Christian poet. *Ejus Opera ab Heinsio*, in 12. *Amstelodami Elzevir* 1667, & *ad usum Sere- nissimi Delphin.* in 4. *Paris* 1687.
- 398 St. John Chrysostom, bishop of Constantinople, the most eloquent of the Greek fathers. A great many Homilies upon the holy Scripture. *Ejus Opera, Græce & Latine*, in folio, a *Bern. de Montfaucon.* *Paris* 1718. 13 vol.
- 398 Asterius, bishop of Amasea, a city of Pontus. Several Homilies, in *Auctario Biblioth. Patrum* 1624, & *Cottelerii Monumentis*, Tom. III.

FIFTH CENTURY.

- 401 S. Gaudentius, bishop of Bressa. Sermons and Treatises, in *Bibl. Patrum.*
- 402 John of Jerus. Spurious works, in folio. *Brussels* 1643. 2 vol.
- 404 Theophilus of Alexandria. 3 Paschal Letters, *apud Balsamonem.*
- 407 Theodorus of Mopsuesta, in the year 407. Famous in three chapters.
- 407 Palladius. *Historia Lausaca*, in *Vitis Patrum*, in folio. *Antverpiæ.*
- 407 Pope Innocent I. Some Epistles, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum.*
- 408 St. Jerome, a priest, born in 345, died in 420, the most learned of the Latin fathers. Divers Treatises against heretics, above all Jovinian, *Vigi-*

FIFTH CENTURY.

- 401 Of Africa or Carthage. They address the pope and the bishop of Milan to have some missionaries. *Regia III. Labbe II. Harduin I.*
- 401 Another of Africa, or Carthage, for the reunion of the Donatists. *Ibid.*
- 402 Of Ephesus, against the crimes of Antonius, bishop of Ephesus. *Baluz.*
- 402 Of Milevia in Africa, against Cresconius and Quod vult Deus. *Regia IV. Labbe II. Hard. I.*
- 403* Auchena, suburb of Chalcedonia in Asia, against St. John Chrysostome. *Ibidem, & Baluz. in Collect.*
- 403 Of Constantinople, for St. Chrysostome. *Fabricius.*
- 403 Of Carthage, or Africa, for the reunion of the Donatists. *Ibidem.*
- 404 Of Carthage, or Africa, against the Donatists. *Ibidem.*
- 405 Of Africa, upon some complaints, made against the bishops. *Ibidem.*
- 406 Of Toledo in Spain, on the same subject. *Ibidem.*
- 407 Of Africa, against the Donatists. *Ibidem.*
- 408 Two councils of Africa, against the Donatists. *Ibidem.*
- 409 Of Africa, against the Donatists. *Ibidem.*
- 410 Of Africa, against the liberty granted to the Donatists. *Ibidem.*
- 411 Of Ptolemais, against Andronicus. *Ibidem, & Baluz.*
- 411 Conference of Carthage of Catholics and Donatists. *Ibidem, & Baluz.*
- 411 Of Braga in Portugal. *Labbe II. Harduin I. Omitted in Regia.*
- 412 Of Carthage, against Celestius the Pelagian. *Regia IV. Labbe II. Harduin I.*
- 412 Of Cirthea in Africa, against the Donatists. *Ibidem.*
- 415 Of Macedonia, confirmed by Innocent I. *Ibidem.*
- 415 Of Jerusalem, against Pelagius. *Labbe II. Harduin I. Omitted in Regia.*
- 415 Of Diespolis in Palestine, where Pelagius feigns to renounce his errors. *Ibidem, & Baluz. in Collect.*
- 416 Of Jerusalem. Pelagius is obliged to quit this city. *Regia IV. Labbe II. Harduin I.*
- 416 Of Carthage, against Pelagius and Celestius. *Ibidem.*
- 416 Of Milevia in Africa, against Pelagius and Celestius. *Ibidem.*
- 417 Of Thusedritanum in Africa, upon discipline. *Baluz. in Collect. Hard. Tom. I.*
- About the same time were held five councils in Africa; but we do not know the years they were held in; to wit, Suffetulenſis, Macarianenſis, Septimunicenſis, Thenitanum, Mazaranenſis of Hippona. *Baluz. & Hard. I.*
- 417 Of Rome, against Pelagius and Celestius. *Regia IV. Labbe II. Hard. I.*
- 417 Of Carthage, upon the same subject. *Ibidem.*
- 418 Of Africa, against Pelagius and Celestin, and upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 418 Of Telepta, upon discipline. *Ibidem, & Baluz.*
- 418 Of Carthage, or the general council of Africa, upon the appeals to the holy see. *Regia IV. Labbe II. Harduin I.*
418. Another of Carthage, and in the cause of Apiarius. *Ibidem.*
- 418 Of Rome, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 419 Of Carthage, upon faith, discipline and appeals. *Ibidem.*
- 419 Another of Carthage, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 419 Of Ravenna, upon the election of a pope. *Baluz. in Collect.*
- 420 Of Carthage, upon the Manichæans. *Baluz. in Collect.*

- Vigilantius and Pelagius, and Commentaries upon Scripture. *Opera, a Benedictinis*, in folio. *Paris* 1693. 5 volumes.
- 410 Rufinus, priest of Aquileia. Some dogmatic Treatises. *Ruffini Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1380. very scarce.
- 410 Severus Sulpitius, priest of Agen in France. An Abridgment of sacred and ecclesiastical History, the Life of St. Martin. *Ejus Opera*, in 8. *Lipsiæ* 1705.
- 411 Synesius, a philosopher, a bishop. Divers works. *Opera Græco-Latina*, in folio. *Paris* 1612-1613 & 1640.
- 411 S. Paulinus. Poems and other works, in 4. *Paris* 1685.
- 411 Pelagius, a monk of England, chief of the Pelagian heretics. A Commentary upon St. Paul, *apud St. Hieronymum*.
- 411 Celestius, disciple of Pelagius. Some Fragments.
- 414 Isaac, a converted Jew. A Treatise of the Trinity and the Incarnation.
- 415 Helvidius, against the virginity of the holy virgin } some Fragments.
- 416 Vigilantius, a Spanish priest, wrote upon discipline }
- 416 Paulus Orosius, a Spanish priest, wrote a History against the Pagans and against the Pelagians, in 4. *Lugduni Batav.* 1738.
- 416 Lucian. Upon the Relics of St. Stephen, *apud St. Augustinum*.
- 417 Evodius, bishop of Ufalia in Africa. An Epistle against Pelagius, *apud St. Augustinum*.
- 417 Pope Zozimus. Several Epistles, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum*.
- 417 St. Augustine, born at Tagasta in Africa in the year 355, baptized at Milan in 388, made a priest at Hippo in Africa in the year 391, was made bishop of Hippo in 395, and died in the year 430. He is one of those fathers, whose writings are distinguished for their genius and sublimity. Some excellent Epistles, moral Commentaries upon the holy Scriptures; Homilies or Sermons to the people; Dogmatic Treatises, and the City of God. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1679. 8 or 10 vol.
- 418 Boniface I. pope. Some Epistles, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum*.
- 418 Polychronius. Fragments, *apud Johannem Damascenum*.
- 418 Atticus, bishop of Constantinople in the year 406. Epistle to St. Cyril, and some other Treatises, of which there remains only Fragments.
- 418 Tichonius, a donatist. Rules to explain the holy Scripture.
- 420 St. Isidore of Pelusia, or of Damietta in Egypt, a priest, wrote a great number of Epistles. *Ejus Opera Gr. Lat.* in folio. *Paris* 1633 & 1638.
- 420 John Cassianus, a Scythian by nation, the first abbot of St. Victor of Marseilles. Divers works upon the manner of the monks living; Conferences; a Treatise on the Incarnation. *Ejus Opera* in 8. *Romæ* 1580 & 1611. & in folio. *Atrebatii* 1628.
- 421 S. Nil, a disciple of St. John Chrysostome, died in 457. Epistles and Treatises upon Morality. *Ejus Opera Gr. Lat.* in folio. *Romæ* 1668 & 1673. 2 vol.
- 423 Pope Celestine I. Several Epistles, in *Collect. Concilior.*
- 430 Possidius, or Possidonius. deacon, disciple of St. Augustine, whose life he wrote, and a Catalogue of his works, *apud St. Augustinum*.
- 430 Uranius, a priest. The life of St. Paulinus, *apud St. Paulinum*.
- 430 S. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, died in 444. Besides some Commentaries upon the Scripture, he hath wrote upon the incarnation of J. C. against Nestorius and against the Arians, also against Julian the apostate emperor. *Ejus Opera Græco-Latina*, in folio. *Paris* 1638. 7 volumes.

- 423 Of Cilicia, upon Theodore of Mopsuest and Julian the Pelagian. *Baluz.*
 424 Of Africa, upon appeals to the holy see. *Reg. IV. Labbe II. Hard. I.*
 426 Of Africa, on account of the monk Leporius. *Ibidem.*
 426 Of Hippo, for a coadjutor to St. Augustine. *Baluz.*
 426 Of Constantinople, upon Sisinnius, bishop of Constant. Only *Baluz.*
 427 Of the East, against the Messalians.
 428 Of Constantinople, to present a bishop to this city. *Baluz.*
 429 Of the Gauls, against Nestorius. *Regia IV. Labbe II. Hard. I.*
 430 Of Rome, against Nestorius. *Ibidem, & Baluz. in Collectione.*
 430 Of Alexandria, by St. Cyril, against Nestorius. *Ibidem.*
 431 Of Rome, against Nestorius. *Baluz. in Collect. Harduin alone T. I.*
 431 Of Ephesus, the third general council, assembled under Theodosius. Pope Celestine presided there by his legates. It was composed of more than 200 bishops, who condemned Nestorius, who had admitted two persons in J. C. and who held, that the holy virgin was not the mother of God. They there condemned Pelagius. *Regia V. Labbe III. Hard. I. & Baluz.*
 431 * Of Ephesus, by John of Antioch, a partisan of Nestorius, against the general council of Ephesus. *Ibidem.*
 431 Of Constantinople, for the ordination of Maximian. *Ibid. & Baluz.*
 431 * Of Tarsus in Cilicia, where St. Cyril is condemned. *Baluz. in Collect.*
 431 * Of Antioch, where they confirm the council of Tarsus. *Baluz. ibid.*
 431 * Of Anazarba in Cilicia, against St. Cyril. *Baluz. ibidem.*
 432 Of Antioch, for a reconciliation between St. Cyril and John of Antioch, who condemn Nestorius. *Regia VI. Labbe III. Harduin I.*
 432 * Of Reugma in Syria, against the preceding council. *Baluz.*
 433 Of Anazarba in Cilicia, upon the same subject. *Baluz. ibid.*
 433 Of Rome, to justify Sixtus III. *Regia VII. Labbe III. Hard. I.*
 434 Of Tarsus in Cilicia, upon the reconciliation between St. Cyril and John of Antioch. *Baluz. in Collect. Harduin Tom. I. Omitted in two others.*
 434 Of Antioch, against Nestorius. *Fabricius.*
 435 Of Antioch, against the Nestorians. *Fabricius.*
 435 Of Armenia, against the Nestorians. *Baluz. & Hard. alone, T. I.*
 435 Of Thessalonica. *Baluz.*
 438 Of Constantinople, for the Catholic faith. *Fabricius.*
 438 Of Antioch, upon Theodore of Mopsuesta. *Fabricius.*
 439 Of Constantinople, upon the primacy, claimed by the church of Antioch. Only *Harduin T. I.*
 439 Of Rier in Provence, upon discipline. *Baluz.*
 440 Of Ephesus, upon the bishop of that city. *Baluz.*
 441 Of Prange, upon discipline. *Regia VII. Labbe III. Harduin I.*
 442 Of Vaïson and of Bazas. Their canons are confounded. *Ibidem.*
 444 Of Rome, against the Manichæans. *Ibidem.*
 444 Of Vienne in Dauphiny, upon Chelidonius, bishop of Bezançon. *Ibid.*
 445 Of Rome, against Hilary, bishop of Arles. *Ibid.*
 445 Of Antioch, in the case of Athanasius, bishop of Perrha. *Baluz.*
 445 Of Hierapolis in Syria, upon a bishop for Perrha. *Baluz.*
 446 Of Verulam or St. Albans, against Pelagius. *Regia VII. Labbe III. Harduin I. Wilkins Tom. I. This is the first council of England.*
 447 Of Ephesus, upon Bassian, bishop of this city. Only *Baluz.*

- 430 Marius Mercator hath wrote upon the History and against the doctrine of the Pelagians and the Nestorians. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1673, and in 8. *a Baluzio*. *Paris* 1684.
- 430 Julian, a disciple of Pelagius, hath composed some works, of which there only remains Fragments. S. Augustin hath wrote against him.
- 430 Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in 428, an arch-heretic. Several of his letters remain.
- 430 John, patriarch of Antioch, died in 439. Several letters, in the acts of the council of Ephesus, and in the collection of the Epistles of P. Lupus, an Augustin of the low-countries.
- 432 Theodorus of Ancyra. Homilies to the council of Ephesus, and a Discourse upon the creed, by *Holstenius & Combesis*.
- 433 Sixtus III. Several Letters, in *Cottelerii Monumentis*.
- 433 Proclus, patriarch of Constantinople. Divers Sermons, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 433 Capriolus, bishop of Carthage. A Treatise upon the Incarnation, in *Sym.*
- 440 Antoninus Honoratus, bishop of Constantine in Africa. An epistle to Arcadius, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 440 Victor of Antioch. A Commentary upon St. Mark, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 440 Victorinus of Marseilles. A Poem upon Genesis, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 440 Sedulius. A Poem on the life of J. C. in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 440 Nicæus, bishop of Aquileia. A Treatise for a virgin, in *Opera St. Hieronymi*.
- 441 Philostorges. A History of the church. Some Fragments, in *Photii Biblioth.* & in 4. *Genevæ* 1643.
- 441 Theodoret, bishop of Cyr in 420, died in 757, one of the most learned fathers of the Greek church, and whose name hath made a great noise in the affairs of the three chapters. Besides Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, he hath composed a History of the church, and one of the fathers of the desert. He hath wrote against pagans and heretics. *Ejus Opera Græco-Latina*, in folio. *Paris* 1642 & 1684. 5 volumes.
- 441 Pope S. Leo, elected in 440. Epistles, Sermons, dogmatic Treatises. *Ejus Opera, studio Paschat. Quænel*, in 4. *Paris* 1675. 2 volumes.
- 442 S. Hilary, elected bishop of Arles in the year 429, and died in the year 454. Some Treatises, *apud St. Leonem, editionis Quenellianæ*.
- 445 S. Eucherius de Lerins, elected bishop of Lyons, in the year 454. Sermons and Treatises of piety, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 450 St. Maximus, bishop of Turin, died in 466. Several Homilies, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 450 St. Peter, surnamed Chrysologus, died in 451. Divers Sermons, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 450 Valerius or Valerian, bishop of Nice. Some Homilies, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 450 Victor, bishop of Cartenna in Africa. A Treatise on repentance, in *operibus St. Ambrosii*.
- 450 S. Prosper. Works upon Grace. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1711.
- 450 Euthalius, deacon of Alexandria. Upon the epistles of St. Paul, in *Zacagni Monumentis Eccles. Græcæ*, 4. *Romæ* 1698.
- 451 Flavian of Constantinople. Three epistles, in *Conciliis & in Cottelerii Monumentis*.

- 447 Of Astorga in Galicia, against the Manichæans. *Ibid.*
 448 Of Constantinople, against Eutyches. *Regia VII. Labbe III. Hard. I.*
 448 Of Antioch, upon Ibas, bishop of Idessa. *Ibidem.*
 448 Of Tyre, and one of Berythea, wherein they absolve Ibas. *Ibidem.*
 449* Of Constantinople, in favour of Eutyches. *Ibid.*
 449*. Of Ephesus, called Latrocinium Ephesinum, wherein they absolve Eutyches, the arch-heretic, and condemn Flavian, bishop of Constantinople, a Catholic. *Ibidem.*
 449 Of Great Britain, against Pelagius. *Ibidem, & Anglicana, T. I.*
 449 Of Rome, where the false council of Ephesus is condemned. *Ibidem.*
 450 Of Constantinople. Anatolius signs a formula of faith. *Ibidem.*
 451 Of Milan, where Eusebius subscribes the epistle, which S. Leo sends to Flavian of Constantinople, upon the incarnation of the word. *Regia VII. Labbe III. Harduin I.*
 451 Of Chalcedonia IVth. A general council of 630 bishops and 4 legates of pope Leo. The emperor Marcian and the empress Pulcheria with a great number of Senators were present at it. They condemned the council of Ephesus of 449, as well as Dioscorus and Eutyches, who acknowledged but one nature in J. C. *Regia VIII. Labbe IV. Hard. II. & Bal. in Collect.*
 451 Of Alexandria, upon the conversion of the Eutychæans. *Ibidem.*
 451 Another of Alexandria, one of Thessalonica, of Constantinople, two of Rome, one of Antioch, upon the same subject. *Ibidem.*
 452 Of Arles, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 452 Of Narbona, upon false accusations of adultery. *Baluz.*
 453 Of Angers, upon discipline. *Regia VIII. Labbe VI. Harduin II.*
 453 Of Jerusalem, for the preservation of the true faith.
 454 Of Bourges, taken notice of by Harduin in Tom. I.
 455 Of Arles, upon Faustus of Lerins. *Regia VIII. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
 456 Of Ireland, upon discipline. *Wilkins in Conc. Angliæ I.*
 459 Of Constantinople, against the Eutychæans and Symonians. *Ibidem, & Baluz. in Collect.*
 460 Of Lyon. Only *Labbe Tom. IV. ex Syrmundo.*
 463 Of Arles, against Mamertin. *Reg. IX. Labbe IV. Harduin notices it T. II.*
 465 Of Vannes, in Brittany, upon discipline. *Reg. IX. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
 465 Of Cambricum. *Regia IX. Labbe IV. Omitted in Harduin. Angl. T. I.*
 465 Of Rome, where they decree the causes of the bishops to belong to the holy see. *Regia IX. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
 465 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Baluz. in Collect.*
 470 Of Chalons on the Soane, where they elect a bishop. Only *Labbe IV.*
 472 Of Antioch. They depose Peter the fuller. *Reg. IX. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
 472 Of Bourges, for the election of Simplicius. Only *Labbe IV.*
 474 Of Vienna. They establish the rogations. *Regia IX. & Labbe IV. only.*
 475 Of Arles, against the Predestinarians. *Regia IX. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
 475 Of Lyons, upon the same subject. *Ibidem.*
 478 Of Antioch, against Peter Gnaphea. *Regia IX. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
 478 Of Constantinople, against the same. *Ibidem.*
 482 Of Tours, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 483 Of Rome, against Acacius and Peter Gnaphæus. *Ibidem.*

- 456 Anatolius of Constantinople. Two Epistles, in *Conciliis & apud St. Leonem*.
- 457 S. Loup de Troyes. Two Epistles, in *Conciliis & Spicilegio*.
- 457 S. Basil of Seleucia. 40 Homilies, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 457 Victor d'Aquitaine. Un Cycle Pascal, apud Bucherium, de *Doctrina temporum*, in folio. *Antverpiæ* 1633.
- 460 St. Remius, bishop of Rheims. Some Epistles, in *Concil. Gallie*.
- 460 Vigil, a deacon. A Regulation for the monks, by *Holstenius*.
- 460 Fastidius, an Englishman. A Treatise on the Christian life, inter *Opera S. Augustini*.
- 460 Draconce, a Spaniard. A Poem upon the Creation, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 465 S. Simeon Stylite. A Discourse upon Death, and Epistles, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 465 Salvien of Marseilles. Moral works. *Ejus Opera*, in 8. a *Baluz.* Paris 1684. A good edition, which also has *Vincentii Lirinensis Commonitorium*.
- 465 Arnobius the younger. Upon the Psalms, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 465 Honoratus of Marseilles. The life of St. Hilary of Arles.
- 466 Claudianus Mamertus. Of the state of the Soul, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 467 Idacius, bishop of Lugo. A Chronicle, in *Eusebio Scaligeri*, in folio.
- 467 Pope Hilarius. Some epistles, in *Conciliis*.
- 468 Pope Simplicius. Epistles, in *Collect. Conciliorum*.
- 470 Faustus, bishop of Riez. Upon the Incarnation, and Grace. He was a Semipelagian. In *Bibl. Patr.*
- 480 Sidonius, bishop of Clermont, died in 485. Epistles, Panegyrics and Poems. *Ejus Opera*, studio J. Syrmundo, in 4. Paris 1652.
- 480 Eugenius, bishop of Carthage. A Discourse to Hunneric, king of the Vandals, apud *Victorem Vitensensem de Persecutione Vandalica*.
- 482 Victor, bishop of Vita in Africa. A History of the Persecution of the Vandals. *Edita per Theodoricum Ruinart*, in 8. Paris 1693.
- 485 Vigilius, bishop of Tapfa in Africa. Several works against the Nestorians and Eutychians. *Ejus Opera*, in 4. *Divione* 1664, & in *Bibl. Patr.*
- 485 Pope Felix, elected pope in the year 483. Several Letters, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum*.
- 490 Eleutherius, bishop of Tournay. A Sermon upon the Trinity, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 492 Pope Gelasius, a very learned man. His Letters and other small pieces, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum*. He laboured very much to form the canon of the holy Scriptures, and to distinguish the canonical books from the apocryphical.
- 496 Pope Anastasius. Some Letters, in *Collect. Concilior.*
- 496 Pascal, deacon of the Roman church. Two Books upon the Divinity of the Holy Ghost, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 496 Julian Pomeria, born in Mauritania, ordained priest at Arles in Gaul. There remains nothing of his but a Treatise on a contemplative life, attributed to S. Prosper, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 498 Gennade, priest of Marseilles. There remains nothing of him, but his Catalogue of ecclesiastical writers, and one of Rules relating to the church, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 499 Aeneus of Gaza. Upon the Immortality of the Soul and the Resurrection, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.

- 484 Of Rome, where they condemned Vitalius and Misenus, legates of the holy see, for having favoured Acacius and Peter the fuller. *Ibid.*
- 484* Of Carthage, in favour of the Arians, by order of Hunneric, king of the Vandals, who exiled above 400 Catholic bishops. *Ibidem.*
- 487 Of Rome, upon the apostates of Africa, received upon their repentance. *Ibid.*
- 492 Of Constantinople, to receive the council of Chalcedonia. *Ibidem, & Baluz. in Collect.*
- 494 Of Rome, for the preservation of the faith, and concerning the canonical books of the holy Scripture. *Ibidem.*
- 495 Of Rome, where Misenus, condemned in 484, is absolved. *Ibidem.*
- 496 Of Rheims, mentioned by *Harduin*, Tom. II.
- 496* Of Constantinople, against the council of Chalcedonia. *Baluz.*
- 497* Of Constantinople, against the council of Chalcedonia. *Baluz.*
- 497 Of Constantinople, to receive the acts of the council of Chalcedonia. *Regia IX. Labbe IV. Harduin II.*
- 499 Of Constantinople, in which Nestorius and Eutyches are condemned. *ib.*
- 499* Of Constantinople, against the council of Chalcedonia. *Baluz.*
- 499 Conference of the Catholics and Arians, in presence of Gondebaud, an Arian king of Bourgogne. The head of the Catholics was Avitus, bishop of Vienna. *Dacheri in Spicilegio.*
- 499 Of Rome, against the ambition, the intrigues and the abuses, which were committed in the election of the popes. *Reg. IX. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 500 Of Rome, against the schism of Laurentius, and in favour of pope Symmachus. *Ibidem.*

SIXTH CENTURY.

- 501 Of Rome, against the schism of Laurentius. *Reg. X. Labbe IV. Hard. I.*
- 502 Of Rome, in favour of pope Symmachus. *Ibidem.*
- 503 Of Rome, against the schismatics. *Ibid.*
- 504 Of Rome, against the usurpers of the goods of the church. *Ibid.*
- 504 Of Byzacena in Africa, against king Trasimond, an enemy of the Catholic religion, who wanted to suppress the bishops. *Regia X. Labbe IV. Wanting in Harduin I.*
- 506 Of Agda, for discipline. *Regia X. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 507 Of Toulouse, mentioned by *Harduin* Tom. II.
- 511 Of Orleans, upon discipline, and concerning criminals, who retired into churches. Clovis, the first Christian king, caused this council to be assembled. *Regia X. Labbe IV. Harduin II.*
- 512* Of Saida or Sidon in Palestine, by the Eutycheans Acephales, against the council of Chalcedonia. *Ibidem, & Baluz. in Collect.*
- 512 Of Great Britain. Only *Reg. X. Labbe IV. & Angl. I.*
- 515 Of Illyria, against the Eutycheans. *Baluz.*
- 515 Of Agaune, for the foundation of this monastery. *Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 516 Of Epirus. They there received the 4 first general councils, and they also there condemned the heretical councils. *Reg. X. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 516 Of Lyons, upon what account we are ignorant. *Baluz. in Collection.*
- 516 Of Terragona, in Spain, upon discipline. *Reg. X. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 517 Of Girone in Spain, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 517 Of Epona in France. They regulated divers estates of the church. *Ibidem.* The place, where this council was held, is disputed.
- 517 Of Lyons, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*

500 Gelazius of Cyzica. A History, but not a very exact one, of the first council of Nice. In *Collectionibus Conciliarum*. It is also printed separately in folio.

SIXTH CENTURY.

501 Pope Symmachus. Several Letters, in *Collectionibus Conciliarum*.

501 S. Cefaire, bishop of Arles, from the year 501 to 543. Some Homilies and pious Treatises, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*, & Baluz. in *Homeliis S. Cefarii*, in 8. Paris 1699.

502 Alcimur Ecdicius Avitus, bishop of Vienna, died in 525. Several Letters, some Treatises and Homilies, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, & apud Symundum.

504 Ennodius, bishop of Pavia. Several Letters and some scraps of History, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, & apud Symundum.

504 Pope Hormisdas. Several Letters, in *Collect. Conciliarum*.

510 Timotheus of Constantinople. Upon the heretics, who were converted. *Combesis & Cottelier*, Tom. III. *Monument. Græcor*.

514 S. Fulgentius, elected bishop of Ruspa in 508, died in 533. Letters upon grace and the incarnation. *Ejus opera*, in 4. Paris 1685.

514 Eugippius, an abbot in the kingdom of Naples. The life of S. Severinus, apud Bollandum, 28 Januar. An Abridgment of the doctrine of S. Augustin; a very scarce book.

515 Ferrand, deacon of Carthage, made a Collection of canons. In *Biblioth. Juris Canonici Justelli*, in folio. Paris. . . . & *ejus opera* in 4. Divione 1649.

515 Peter, a deacon. Of the incarnation and of grace, apud Fulgentium, & in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.

517 John, patriarch of Constantinople. 3 Letters to pope Hormisdas, in *Collectionibus Conciliarum*.

517 Epiphanius, priest of Constantinople. Some letters to pope Hormisdas, in *Collect. Conciliarum*.

517 Possessor, bishop in Africa. A Letter to Hormisdas, in *Collectionibus Conciliarum*.

520 John Maxentius, monk of Scythia, and deacon of Antioch. Several Letters, a Profession of faith, and Treatises against the Nestorians and Eutycheans, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.

520 Trifolius, a priest. An Epistle in verse against the Eutycheans, in *Collectione Conciliarum Labbei*, Tom. IV.

520 Laurentius, bishop of Novarre. Some Homilies, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, & *Analectis Mabillonii*.

521 Orientius, bishop of Elvira in Spain. An Advertisement to the faithful in heroic verses, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*, & apud Martene, in *Thesauco Anecdotorum*, in folio.

521 Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boethius. This is the name of this writer, to whom we are indebted for several philosophical and theological writings, and a celebrated book of morality, of the consolation of philosophy. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. Basileæ 1570, & Venetiis 1571. *De consolatione*, in 8. cum notis variorum 1671, & ad usum Serenissimi Delphini, in 4. Paris 1680. very scarce.

522 Theodorus, lecturer of Constantinople. An ecclesiastical History, of which there only remains some Fragments, apud Valesium, in *Hist. Eccles.*

- 517 Of Rheims, as is believed, upon the faith. Only *Regia X. Labbe IV.*
- 518 Of Constantinople. This council is partly Catholic, and partly heretical. It is Catholic, in that it received the council of Chalcedonia, condemns the Severians and the Eutycheans. It is heretical, in that it did many things against the Roman church. *Regia X. Labbe IV. Harduin II.*
- 518 Of Jerusalem, half Catholic, and half heretical, acting in conformity to the preceding council. *Ibidem.*
- 518 Of Tyre, half Catholic, and half heretical, for the same reason. *Ibid.*
- 518 Of Rome. They there concluded the union of the East with the West, upon condition, that the scismatical Acacius should be condemned. *Ibid.*
- 519 Of Great Britain, against the Pelagians. *Regia X. Labbe IV.* Wanting in *Harduin. Anglic. Tom. I.*
- 520 Of Constantinople, by Epiphanius, relating to his ordination. *Ibid.*
- 521 Of Sardinia, upon grace. *Labbe IV. Aguirre II.*
- 524 Of Lerida, upon discipline. *Regia XI. Labbe IV. Harduin II.*
- 524 Of Valentia in Spain, relating to some ceremonies of the church. *Ibid.*
- 524 Of Arles, relating to ordinations. *Ibidem.*
- 524 Of Juncensa in Africa, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 524 Suffetanum in Africa. *Ibid.*
- 525 Of Carthage, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 527 Of Carpentras, against bishop Agricius, who had made some ordinances contrary to the rules. *Ibid.*
- 527 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *Aguirre Tom. II.*
- 529 Of Orange, the first and second, against the Messalians and demi-Pelagians. The second council of Orange is one of those, in which they examined matters of grace. *Ibidem.*
- 529 Of Vaison, 2d and 3d, for discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 529 Of Valence in Dauphiny, upon matters of grace. *Ibid.*
- 529 Of Angers, upon discipline. Only in *Labbe.* It is reckoned doubtful.
- 530 Of Angers. It is mentioned in *Harduin Tom. II.*
- 530 Of Rheims, upon the reformation of manners. *Reg. XI. Labbe IV. Harduin II.*
- 530* Of Rome, in which pope Boniface elected his successor, contrary to the holy canons. *Ibidem.*
- 531 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 531 Of Larissa in Thessalia, to ordain a bishop there. Only *Baluz.*
- 531 Of Constantinople, on the right of the patriarchate of Constantinople. *Baluz. in Collectione.*
- 531 Of Rome, upon the government of Illyria. *Labbe IV. Harduin II.* Wanting in *Regia.*
- 532 Of Rome, upon matters of faith, against the Eutycheans. *Regia XI. Labbe IV. Harduin II.*
- 533 Conference between the Catholics and the Severians. *Regia Tom. XI. Labbe Tom. IV. Harduin Tom. II.*
- 533 Of Orleans, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 534 Of Africa, or Carthage, to recover the goods of the church, usurped by the Vandals. *Ibidem, & Mabillon in Analectis.*
- 535 Of Auvergne, upon ecclesiastical discipline. *Regia XI. Labbe V. Hard. II.*
- 536 Of Jerusalem, on the same subject. *Ibidem.*
- 536* Of Thibe in Armenia, of Eutycheans. *Pagi ad Baron.*

- 523 S. Ephraim, bishop of Antioch, composed several religious Treatises against the heresy of the Eutycheans, of which there remains only some Fragments, *apud Photium in Bibliotheca.*
- 523 Procopius de Gaza. A Commentary on the Pentateuch, and some other Books of the holy Scripture; printed separately.
- 525 Count Marcellinus. Chronicles to the year 535, *apud Symundum & in Eusebio Scaligeri.*
- 527 Justinian, made emperor in 527. Several edicts, concerning ecclesiastical matters, and several other things concerning religion, which he caused to be made, and which he adopted. *In Corpore Juris Civilis, & in Collectionibus Conciliorum.*
- 527 Agapus, deacon of Constantinople. A Treatise upon the government of states, *in Auſario Combesicii, Tom. II.*
- 527 Dionysius the younger, monk of Scythia. A Collection of canons and letters of the popes, *in Bibliotheca Juris Canonici Jusſellii, in folio. Paris.*
- 530 Cassiodorus, called Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, became a monk, and died an abbot in the year 565. Several very instructive Letters, an History, some Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, and divers Treatises upon the sciences and history. *Ejus Opera, in folio. Rothomagi 1679. 2 volum.*
- 530 St. Benedict, the patriarch of all the monks of the West, died in 543. See *Mabillon, Annales Benedicte.* Tom. I. His Rule, which is translated and commented upon by his disciples.
- 530 Montanus, bishop of Toledo. Letters, *in Labbei Tom. IV. Conc.*
- 536 Zachary the school divine, bishop of Mytilene. A dissertation against the eternity of the world, *in Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 538 Pope Vigilius. Some Letters, *in Collectionibus Conciliorum.*
- 540 Micetius, bishop of Treves. A Treatise of Vigils and of Psalmody, and two Letters, *in Spicilegio Dacherii.*
- 540 Cosmo, an Egyptian. Christian Cosmography, *in Collectione veterum Patr. Græcor. D. Bernardi de Montfaucon, in fol. Paris 1706.*
- 542 Arator, intendant of the finances of Athalaric. The Acts of the Apostles in verse, and one Letter, *in Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 544 Justus, bishop of Urgel. A Letter and a Commentary upon the song of songs, *in Spicilegio.*
- 546 Cyril, monk of Scythopola. The life of the abbot Euthymus, *in Surio.*
- 550 Facundus, bishop of Hermiana in Africa. A work to defend the three chapters, *in Bibl. Patrum, & apud Symundum.*
- 550 Prædestinatus. It is the title of a work, published by father Symond in 1643, and not of an author.
- 550 Paul Silentiaire. A Description of the temple of St. Sophia of Constantinople.
- 553 Liberatus, deacon of Carthage, hath given a concise History of the Nestorians and Eutycheans. *Liberati Breviarium, in 8. Paris 1675.*
- 555 Pope Pelagius I. Several Letters, *in Collectionibus Conciliorum.*
- 558 Agnellus, bishop of Ravenna. A Letter concerning the faith, *in Bibl. Patrum.*
- 560 Bandoninia, a nun. The Life of S. Radegunda, *in Surio.*
- 560 St. Germain, bishop of Paris. A Letter to queen Brunehaut, *in Collect. Concilior.*

- 536 * Of Constantinople, by the Eutychians. *Fabricius in Synodica.*
 538 Of Syria, against the Origenists. *Ibidem.*
 538 Of Constantinople, against the Origenists. *Garnier de V. Synodo.*
 538 Of Orleans, for discipline. *Regia Tom. XI. Labbe V. Hard. II.*
 540 Of Orleans, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 540 Of Barcelona, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 541 Of Byzacena in Africa, to send a deputy to the emperor Justinian. *Ibid.*
 541 Of Orleans, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 545 Of Auvergne, for the preservation of the ancient rights of the church. *Regia Tom. XI. Labbe Tom. V. Harduin Tom. II.*
 345 Of Orleans, for the re-establishment of the bishop, Mark. *Ibidem.*
 546 Of Lerida and Valentia, upon discipline. *Aguirre II.*
 548 Of Constantinople, in which they condemn the three chapters, that is to say the writings of Theodore, bishop of Mopsuesta; Ibas, bishop of Edessa, and Theodoret, bishop of Cyr, *Ibidem.* A dispute, which hath made a great noise in the world even in these latter times.
 549 Of Orleans, upon discipline. *Ibidem, & Baluz. in Collect.* Wanting in the three other collections.
 549 Of Auvergne, where they receive the council of Orleans of the same year. *Regia XI. Labbe V. Harduin II.*
 550 Of Mopsuesta, against the memorial of Theodore, who was bishop of it. *Ibidem.*
 550 Of Tullés in Limozine, upon ecclesiastical discipline. *Regia Tom. XI. Labbe Tom. V. Harduin Tom. II.*
 550 Of Metz, where they consecrate Cautinus bishop of Auvergne, in the same collections.
 550 Of Illyria, upon the three chapters. Only *Baluz.*
 551 Of Africa, where they excommunicate pope Vigilius. *Baluz. in Collect.* Wanting in the other collections.
 552 Of Orleans, against the Nestorians and Eutychians. *Regia XI. Labbe V. Harduin II.*
 553 Of Constantinople, the fifth general council, assembled under pope Vigilius and under the emperor Justinian. They condemned the errors of Origen and the three chapters. *Regia XII. Labbe V. Harduin III. & Baluz. in nova Collectione Conciliorum.*
 553 Of Jerusalem, which received the general council of Constantinople, in the same collections.
 553 * Of Aquilæ. The bishops of the West declare themselves against the fifth general council of Constantinople, who oppose that of Chalcedonia; which occasioned a division, which lasted about an age.
 553 Of Arles in Provence, upon ecclesiastical discipline. *Regia Tom. XII. Labbe Tom. V. Harduin Tom. II.*
 555 Of Paris, in which they depose Fastaracus, bishop of this city. *Ibidem.*
 555 Of little Britain, against Maclou, bishop of Vannes. *Labbe V. Harduin III.* Wanting in *Regia.*
 557 Of Paris, against those, who did not shew the respect due to the churches, and who troubled them by their ambition. *Regia XII. Labbe V. Harduin III.*
 560 Of Landaff in England. They excommunicated Mouric, king of Glamorgan, for an assassination. *Ibidem, & Anglic. T. I.*

- 560 John the school divine, patriarch of Constantinople. A Collection of canons, *apud Justellum, Biblioth. Juris Canonici.*
- 560 Victor, bishop of Tunnonia in Africa. A Chronicle, which begins in the year 444, and finishes in the year 565. He died in 569. *In Euf.*
- 565 Venantius Fortunatus, bishop of Poitiers. Poems, several Lives of Saints. *Ejus Opera, 4. Paris 1624.*
- 570 Gregory, bishop of Tours in the year 574. The History of the Franks, eight books of miracles and other works. *Ejus Opera, in folio. Paris 1692.*
- 570 Ferreolus, bishop of Uzez, son of Ansbert and Blitilda. A Rule for the monks. *Holfstenius in Codice regularum.*
- 578 Pope Pelagius II. Some Letters, *in Collectionibus Concilior.*
- 578 Anastasius Sinaitus, a monk of mount Sinah, afterward bishop of Antioch in 561, wrote against the Acephales and upon the creation, with some other Treatises, *in Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 579 Evagrus, the school divine. An ecclesiastical History, *apud Valesum in Hist. Eccles.*
- 579 St. John, surnamed Climax, from the title he gave to his book Climax, or the Ladder of Christian or Religious virtues. *Ejus Opera, Græce & Lat. in folio. Paris 1633.*
- 580 John the faster, patriarch of Constantinople. Some Homilies, *apud Chrysostom.* and two Penitentials, *apud Morinum de pœnit.*
- 580 Eustratius, priest of Constantinople. Upon the souls of the dead, and the life of the patriarch Eutychius. *Allatius de Concordia Occidentalium & Orientalium, & Bollandus, in Aprilis mense, die 6.*
- 590 St. Gregory, one of the most learned popes, and one of the four doctors of the Latin church, hath left behind him a great many works. His letters are very instructive. In the Homilies upon the holy Scripture he attaches himself more to the moral than the letter. His Pastoral is an excellent treatise upon the duties of pastors, and his Sacramentarium is useful for the explanation of the liturgy. *Ejus Opera a Benedictinis, in folio. Paris 1705. 4 volum.*
- 590 St. Leander, bishop of Seville. Of different Treatises, composed by him, there only remains a Rule for virgins, and a Discourse on the conversion of the Goths, *in Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 590 John Philiponus, hath wrote on the Exameron, in 4to. *Vindobonæ 1630.* Of the eternity of the world, against the philosopher Proclus, in fol. *Venice 1535.* He also wrote other works.
- 593 St. Simeon Stylite, the younger, died in 595. A Letter, *in Concilio II. Nicæno. In Collectionibus Conciliorum.*

SEVENTH CENTURY.

- 601 St. Isidore, elected bishop of Seville in 601, died in 636, of whom there is an Etymologicon, or the Originals of the profane sciences, some Treatises of grammar and philosophy, a Chronicle to the year 625, a History of the Goths and Vandals, some Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, some Treatises of morals. and some Lives of Saints. *Ejus Opera, fol. Paris 1580. 1601. a Jacobo du Breul, Benedictino, & Colonia 1617.*
- 601 Nicephorus of Antioch. Life of St. Simeon, stylite, the younger, *apud Bollandum, Maio mense.*

- 560 Another of Landaff, in which king Mouric received absolution for a murder committed by him. *Ibidem*, & *Anglic. Tom. I.*
- 560 The third of Landaff, in which they excommunicated Guidnerth, who had assassinated his brother to obtain the crown. *Ibidem*, & *Anglicana Collect. Tom. I.*
- 560 * Of Constantinople, by the Eutycheans, followers of Julian of Hali-carnassus. *In Synodico veteri, apud Albertum Fabricium, Tom. XI. Biblioth. Græc.* This council is wanting in other collections.
- 560 Of Antioch, for the defence of the council of Chalcedonia, *in Synodo veteri, ibidem.*
- 561 Of Braga in Portugal, against the Priscillianists and some other heretics. *Regia XII. Labbe V. Harduin III.*
- 562 or 563 Of Xaintes, in which Emmerius, the bishop, who had intruded himself, was deposed. *Ibid.*
- 567 Of Lyons, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 567 Of Tours, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 569 Of Lugo in Spain, for the division of the dioceses in Spain. *Ibid.*
- 570 Of Lyons, for the peace and preservation of the church. *Ibid.*
- 572 Of Braga, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 572 Of Lugo, upon discipline. *Regia XII. Labbe V. Wanting in Harduin.*
- 573 Of Paris, upon a difference of the bishop of Chartres. *Regia XII. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
- 575 Of Lyons. This was an assembly of the estates. *Ibid.*
- 576 Of Paris, upon a difference of the kings Gontram and Childeric. *Ibid.*
- 577 Of Paris, against Pretextat, bishop of Rouen. *Ibidem.*
- 578 Of Auxerre, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 579 Of Chalons, upon the Saone. They depose Sagittarius and Salonijs. *Ibid.*
- 579 Of Saintes, on the subject of count Angouleme. *Ibid.*
- 580 Of Brennes. Gregory de Tours was there absolved. *Ibid.*
- 581 Of Lyons, upon manners. *Ibid.*
- 581 Of Macon, upon manners. *Ibid.*
- 584 Of Rouen, concerning the abbey of St. Lucien de Beavais. *Bessin.*
- 586 Of Auvergne, on the bishop of Rhodes. *Reg. XIII. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
- 587 Of Constantinople, in favour of Gregory of Antioch. *Ibid.*
- 587 Of Lyons, in favour of the poor Lepers. *Ibid.*
- 588 In Normandy, upon Pretextat, bishop of Rouen. *Bessin.*
- 589 Of Valentia, on the goods of the church. *Regia XIII. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
- 589 Of Toledo, in which the Goths abjure Arianism. *Ibid.*
- 589 Of Narbona, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 589 Of Sauriacum and Gregoiry de Tours, Lib. IX.
- 589 Of Poitiers and Chalons, against the nuns. *Ibidem.*
- 590 Of Seville, for discipline. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
- 590 Of Rome, for the re-union of the schismatics. *Ibid.*
- 592 Of Poitiers, against two rebellious nuns. *Ibid.*
- 592 Of Metz, against Giles, bishop of Rheims. *Ibid.*
- 592 Of Saragossa, against the remainder of the Arians. *Ibid.*
- 592 * Of Numidia, rejected by St. Gregory. *Ibid.*
- 594 Of Chalons upon the Saone, on the divine office. *Ibid.*
- 595 Of Rome, for John, priest of Chalcedonia. *Ibid.*

- 603 St. Colomban, abbot of Luxeuil and of Bobio. Poems and Epistles, a Rule and Penitential for the monks, with some other Treatises of doctrine, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 610 Hefychius, priest of Jerusalem. A Commentary upon Leviticus and some Sermons, in *Bibl. Patrum*. It is also printed separately.
- 617 Sophronius, bishop of Jerusalem. A Synodical Letter and some Sermons, in *Auctario Combesicii*.
- 617 Paul, deacon of Merida. The Life of the fathers of Merida, in 4. *Antwerp*. 1635.
- 617 John Moschus, a priest and monk. The spiritual Meadow on the life of the fathers of the deserts; but M. Arnaud d'Andilly retrenched a great many things in translating it into French. *Resweidius in Vitis Patrum*, in folio. *Antverpiæ* 1615.
- 618 John Philoponus, a Grammarian of Alexandria in Egypt. A Treatise on the work of six days, or the creation, and several other works, of which Photius speaks in his Bibliotheca. There are some Commentaries of this author upon the Philosophy of Aristotle.
- 620 Boniface V. Letters upon the conversion of the English.
- 620 George, patriarch of Alexandria. The Life of St. John Chrysostome, and other works, in *Operibus St. Joan. Chrysostomi*.
- 625 Pope Honorius. Several Letters, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 638 Braulion, bishop of Saragossa, finished the Etymologies of St. Isidore, and hath composed an Eulogium on this Saint, and the Life of some others. They have published some works under his name, the spurioufness of which the learned even in Spain acknowledge.
- 640 George, deacon of Constantinople. The History of the creation of the world in verse, a Treatise of the vanity of the world, also in verse. The Chronicon Alexandrinum and some Sermons are attributed to him.
- 640 Eugenius, bishop of Toledo. Some Poems, and two Treatises on the Trinity, one in verse, and the other in prose.
- 640 S. Eloy, bishop of Noyon. Some Instructions and Homilies, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 641 Apollonius, bishop of Novare. A Poem upon the destruction of Jerusalem, by the emperors Titus and Vespasian.
- 641 Pope John IV. Some Letters, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 641 George Eleufius, priest of Constantinople. The life of Theodore, abbot of Sica, and afterward bishop.
- 641 Thalafius, a Greek monk. Some Treatises of piety, in *Auctorio Græcæ-Lat. Biblioth. Patr. Frontonis Ducæi*, in folio. *Paris* 1624.
- 642 Pope Theodorus. Some Letters, in *Collect. Concilior.*
- 646 Tayon, bishop of Saragossa. Instructions, drawn from pope S. Gregory.
- 649 Pope Martin I. Some Letters, in *Collect. Concilior.*
- 650 Antiochus. Pandects of the holy Scripture upon the duties of Christians, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 650 Pentaleon. Some Sermons, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 651 Geofrid or Godefrid, abbot in England, upon Easter and the tonsure of the clergy, *apud Bedam*.
- 651 Adelme, abbot of Malmsbury. Treatises upon the virginity, in verse and prose, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.

- 597 Of Toledo, for discipline. *Ibidem.* It is thought supposititious.
 598 Of Huefca, to hold some synods. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
 599 Of Barcelona, against Simony. *Ibidem.*

SEVENTH CENTURY.

- 601 Of Rome, called Latran, in favour of the monks. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
 601 Of Rome, in which they condemn Andrew, an impostor. *Ibidem.*
 601 Of Worcester in England, upon discipline, assembled by Augustine, first archb. of Canterbury. *Ibidem, & Anglic. I.*
 602 Of Byzacena, against Clementius, accused of crimes. *Ibidem.*
 603 Of Chalons upon the Saone, for the deposition of Didier, bishop of Vienne. *Ibidem.*
 604 Of Numidia, against the Symoniacs. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. only.*
 605 Of Canterbury, to confirm the foundation of the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, the first built in England. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. Anglic. I.* Wanting in *Harduin.*
 605 Of London, by bishop Augustine. *Anglic. Tom. I.*
 606 Of Rome, upon the election of the popes. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. only.*
 610 Of Rome, in favour of the monks and upon the church of England. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. Harduin III.*
 610 Of Toledo, concerning the primacy of this church. *Ibidem.*
 614 Of Terragona, for discipline. This council is also called Egarenfis. *Ibid.*
 615 Of Paris, on account of the differences of some bishops. *Ibidem.*
 617 Of the province of Kent in England, against the barbarity of the Saxons. *Ibidem.*
 619 Of Seville, upon discipline and against the Eutycheans Acephales. *Regia Tom. XIV. Labbe Tom. V. Hard. Tom. III.*
 627 Of Macon, in favour of the rule of S. Colomban, founder of the abbey of Luxeuil and Bobio. *Ibidem.*
 628 Of Clichy near Paris (Clipiacum). *Labbe Tom. V. Hard. Tom. III.* Wanting in *Regia.*
 630 Of Rheims, for ecclesiastical discipline. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
 630* Of Scotland, where they directed the feast of Easter to be celebrated the XIVth of the month of March. See *Pagi ad ann. 633.*
 633* Of Constantinople, by the Monothelites. *R. XIV. L. V. H. III.*
 633* Of Alexandria, by Cyrus, the Monothelite. *Ibidem.*
 633 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 633 Of Clichy. *Labbe V. Hard. III.* Wanting in *Regia.*
 634 Of Orleans, against a Greek heretic. *R. XIV. L. V. H. III.*
 636 Of Toledo. They there regulated the times for the litanies and prayers for the prosperity of king Chintilla. *Ibidem.*
 636 Of Clichy, near Paris. *Hard. III.* Wanting in *Regia & Labbe.*
 637 Of Toledo, in which king Chintilla or Suintilla determines to chase the infidels from his territories. *Reg. XIV. Labbe V. Harduin III.*
 638 Of Paris. *Labbe V. Hard. III.* Wanting in *Regia.*
 638 Another of Toledo, upon discipline. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
 638 Of Jerusalem, to send to Rome the relicts of St. Ignatius, the martyr. *Tillemont Ecclesiast. Memoires Tom. II.*
 639* Two of Constantinople, wherein they confirm the Ecstefa, or Edict of the emperor Heraclitus, in favour of the Monothelites. *Ibidem.*

- 651 Adaman, abbot in England. History of the holy land and the Life of S. Colomban. *Mabillon.*
- 652 Aponius. Upon the song of songs, in *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 652 Cresconius, bishop in Africa. A Collection of canons, in *Bibliotheca Juris Canonici Juscelli.*
- 652 St. Oüen, bishop of Rouën. The life of St. Eloy, bishop of Noyen.
- 652 S. Maximus, born at Constantinople in the year 580, was abbot of the monastery of Chrysopolis. He composed several works, both upon the holy Scripture and upon the spiritual life, and against the Arians and the Monothelites. *Ejus Opera, Græco-Latino*, in folio. Paris 1675. 2 vol.
- 656 S. Fructuosa, bishop of Braga. Two Rules, *apud Holst.*
- 657 Pope Vitalianus. Some Letters, in *Collect. Concilior.*
- 658 S. Ildefonso, bishop of Toledo. Upon the ecclesiastical writers, Letters and Sermons, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, & in *Spicilegio.*
- 671 St. Dorothea. Instructions for a religious life. They have been translated from the Greek into the French, by M. de Rancé, abbot of Trappe.
- 672 Anastasius, monk and disciple of St. Maximus. Letters against the Monotholites, *apud Syrmundum.*
- 672 Anastasius, priest of the church of Rome. Some Letters, *apud Syrmund.*
- 672 Marculphe, a French monk. Ecclesiastical Formulas, or Models of letters and other acts. in 4. Paris 1666, & in *Calce Capitulorum Baluzii*, in folio.
- 672 Theodosius and Theodorus, brothers, disciples of S. Maximus. A Treatise upon the death of their master, and upon Anastasius, printed in *Collectaneis Anastasii Bibliothecarii, per Syrmundum.*
- 673 Adeodatus, a pope. A Letter to the bishops of France, upon the privilege of the monastery of St. Martin, in Tom. VI. of the councils of P. Labbe.
- 679 Pope Agatho. Several letters, one of which to the emperor Constantine, which is very important on the subject of the VIth general council, printed in Tom. VI. *Collectionis Conciliorum Labbeanae.*
- 679 Mansuetus, archbishop of Milan. A Letter to the emperor Constantine on the Catholic faith, printed Tom. VI. *Collect. Labbeanae.*
- 679 Pope Agatho. Some Letters, in *Collectionib. Concilior.*
- 682 Pope Leo II. Some Letters, in *Collectionib. Concilior.*
- 682 S. Julian, elected bishop of Toledo in 680, composed several Treatises, some of which are come down to us, as well on morality as history, in *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 682 Theodore, bishop of Canterbury, of whom there is a Penitential, the most ancient of those of the Latin church, in 4. Paris 1677. 2 vol.
- 685 Anastasius, monk of mount Sinah, and patriarch of Antioch. Several Treatises upon religion, in *Biblioth. Patrum.* The others still remain manuscripts.
- 685 Pope Benedict III. Some Letters, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum.*
- 686 Andrew, archbishop of Crete. They attribute to him a Commentary upon the Apocalypse, and some Sermons.
- 688 Valerius, a monk, afterward abbot in the province of the Asturias in Spain. The Life of S. Fructuosa, sæculo II. *Benedictin. a Mabillonio.* He composed several other works.

- 640 Of Rome. They there condemn the preceding council. *Ibidem.*
 643 Of Cyprus, against the Monothelites. *Ibidem.*
 645 Of Orleans, against the errors, which spread in France. *Ibidem.*
 646 Of Numidia, against the Monothelites.
 646 Of Byzacena, against the same.
 646 Of Mauritania, against the same.
 646 Of Carthage, against the same. } *Ibidem.*
 646 Of Toledo, upon accidents, during the holy sacrament. *Ibidem.*
 648 Of Rome, against Paul and Pyrrhus, Monothelites. *Ibidem.*
 649 Of Rome, against the Monothelites. *Reg. XV. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 650 Of Chalons upon the Saone, for discipline. *Ibidem.*
 650 Of Rouen, for discipline. *Bessin in Conc. Norman.*
 653 Of Toledo, upon faith and discipline. *Regia XV. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 655 Of Toledo, touching the goods of the priests after their death. *Ibid.*
 656 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *D' Aguirre Tom. II.*
 657 De Sens. See *le Cointe Annals Francor. ad ann. 657.*
 658 Of Nantes, against plurality of benefices. *Ibidem.*
 659 Of Clichy. Clovis II. confirms the exemption of St. Denys. *Ibid.*
 Of Toledo, upon the holy day of the annunciation. *Ibid.*
 663 Of Autun in Bourgogne, under bishop St. Leger.
 664 Of Phare, upon Easter. Only *Reg. XV. & Labbe VI. Angl. I.*
 666 Of Merida in Spain, upon discipline. *Reg. XV. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 667 Of Rome, for John, bishop of Lappa in Crete, or Candia. *Ibid.*
 670 Of Sens, for exemption of the abbey of St. Peter at Sens. *Dacberi Spicileg. Labbe Tom. VI. Hard. T. III. Wanting in Regia.*
 673 Of Hertford, upon the English discipline and Easter. *Regia XV. Labbe VI. Hard. III. Angl. I.*
 675 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 675 Of Braga, against the superstition of certain priests, who wanted to consecrate with milk. *Ibidem.*
 678 Of Rome, upon Wilfred, bishop of York.
 679 Of Harfield in England, against the Eutycheans and Monothelites. *Regia XVI. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 679 Of Milan, against the Monothelites. *Ibidem.*
 679 Of the Gauls, against the Monothelites. *Ibid.*
 679 Of Rome, against the Monothelites. *Reg. XVI. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 680 Rom. Britannic. upon the state of the church of England. *Ibid.*
 680 Of Constantinople, the sixth general council, under pope Agatho and the emperor Constantine Pogonatus, ended in the year 681. They approved the first five general councils, and they there decided against the Monothelites, who held two wills in J. C. *Ibid.*
 680 Of Harfield in England, against Eutyches and the Monothelites. *Angl. I.*
 680 Of Northumberland. *Angl. I.*
 681 Of Toledo, upon discipline. Ervige is acknowledged king. *Ibidem.*
 682 Of Rouen. See 693. It is the same council.
 683 Of Toledo, for the royal family. *Reg. XVII. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 684 Of Toledo, against the Monothelites, upon the two inseparable and perfect natures in J. C. *Ibid.*
 684 Of the province of Canterbury, in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Tom. I.

- 690 Ceolfred, abbot of Veremuth, who was the master of the venerable Bede. Several Letters, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 690 Baudemond, abbot of Blandin, near Ghent. The Life of S. Amand, bishop of Maestricht.
- 690 Ursin, a French priest and monk, composed the Life of S. Leger, bishop of Autun and a martyr to the public good, by Ebroin, mayor of the palace. It is to be found *Sæculo II. Benedictinor. a Mabillonio.*
- 691 Babolen, a priest and German monk. The Life of S. Germain, the first abbot of Grandval, in the diocese of Basil. It is to be found T. III. *Februarii apud Bollandum, & Sæculo II. Benedictinor. a Joanne Mabillonio.*
- 693 Felix, at first bishop of Seville, afterward archbishop of Toledo. The Life or Eulogium of S. Julian Pomere, archbishop of Toledo.

E I G H T H C E N T U R Y.

- 707 Felix, archbishop of Ravenna. Sermons, some of which are attributed to S. Peter Chrysologus.
- 710 John, patriarch of Constantinople. A Letter to pope Constantine, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 710 Germain, bishop of Constantinople. Some Letters, in *Collectionibus Concilior.* upon the six general councils, *apud Justellum, Bibliotheca Juris Canonici*, and some other Treatises, in *Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 715 The popes Gregory II. and III. Some Letters, in *Conciliis.*
- 720 Cosmo of Jerusalem. Some Hymns, in *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 730 *Liber diurnus Pontificum Romanorum*, in which are the formulæ of some letters of the popes. An anonymous work, in 4. Paris 1680.
- 730 George Syncella hath left behind him a Greek and Latin Chronicle, in fol. Paris, & *Typogr. Regia* 1655.
- 730 *Ordo Romanus de Divinis Officiis*, anonymous, in *Bibl. Patrum.*
- 730 Egbert, archbishop of York. Of Ecclesiastical Instruction, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 730 Theodulphus, bishop of Orleans. Several Instructions and Poems. *apud Syrmundum.*
- 731 Bartholomew, monk of Edessa in Syria. A Refutation of the Koran of Mahomet, printed by Stephanus the monk, in *variis Sacris*, in 4. *Lugduni Batavorum* 1685.
- 731 S. John Damascene, or of Damas, is the theologian of the Greek church, and a zealous defender of the images of saints. He also wrote several Treatises against the heresies. *Ejus Opera, a P. le Quien Dominicano, Græc. Latina*, in folio. *Parisiis* 1712. 2 volum.
- 735 S. Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, the apostle of Germany. Some Lives of Saints, Sermons and Letters, in 4. *Moguntia, edita per Nicolaum Serrarium, Soc. Jesu*, 1605.
- 736 Bede, an English priest and monk, surnamed Venerable, composed a great number of works upon Grammar, Philosophy, History, the holy Scripture, and a Martyrology in verse. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Coloniæ* 1612. 4 volumes.
- 750 St. Isidore, Pacensis, finished the Chronicle of Spain, begun by Idacius.
- 751 Anastasius, an abbot in Palestine. A Treatise against the Jews, in *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 755 St. Willebaud, bishop of Aichstat in Germany. The life of St. Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, *cum S. Bonifacii operibus.*

- 685 Of Twisford, for the election of Cuthbert. *Ibid. & Anglic. I.*
 685 * Of Gauls. They depose S. Leger and other bishops by the intrigues of Ebroin. *Regia XVII. Labbe VI. Harduin III.*
 687 * Of Manaschiert in Armenia, for the Acephales. *Galanus.*
 688 Of Toledo, upon the two wills in J. C. They there receive the oaths of king Egica. *Ibidem.*
 688 Of the Gauls, in the palace of Thierry. *Labbe T. VI. Hard. T. II.*
 691 Of Saragossa, upon the consecration of the churches. *Regia XVI. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 692 * Of Constantinople, named Quini-Sextus, or the Council in Trullo, at the palace of Constantinople. The bishops made there 105 canons, as a supplement to the 5th and 6th general councils. This council is rejected. *Regia IX. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 692 Of Beaconsfield, upon the goods of the church. *Anglic. Collect. I.*
 693 Of Rouen, upon the exemption of Fecamp. *Bess.*
 693 Of Toledo, deposed bishop Sisbert. *Reg. XVII. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 694 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 696 Of Berghamsted, upon discipline. *Anglic. I.*
 697 Of Auxerre, upon the divine office. *Hard. Tom. I. alone.*
 697 Of Beaconsfield in England, upon the immunities of the church. *Ibid.*
 697 or 719 Of Utrecht in the low countries, to send missionaries into the North. *Regia XVII. Labbe VI. Hard. III. Doubtful.*
 698 * Of Aquilæa, where they made a schism upon the condemnation of three chapters, against the council of Chalcedonia. *Ibidem.*

EIGHTH CENTURY.

- 701 Of England, upon discipline. *Ibid. & Anglic. Tom. I.*
 701 or 704 Of Toledo. *Regia XVII. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 705 Of Rome, upon the council Quini-Sextus, and for Wilfréd. *Ibidem.*
 705 Of the province of Mercia in England, upon Easter. *Ibid. & Angl. I.*
 705 Of Nidda in Northumberland, upon Wilfred of York. *Ibid. & Angl. I.*
 705 Of Addebourn in England, I. — Another of England. *Ibidem.*
 709 Of Alney in England, upon the monastery of Evesham. *Anglic. I.*
 712 Of Constantinople, by the Monothelites. *Regia XVII. Labbe VI. Harduin III.*
 712 Of London, about images — and another national one, for a peace. *Ibid. & Anglic. I.*
 714 Of Constantinople, against the Monothelites. *Regia XVIII. Labbe VI. Harduin III.*
 721 Of Rome, upon discipline. *Regia XVII. Labbe VI. Harduin III.*
 724 Of Rome. Corbinian was willing to abdicate the bishopric of Frising. *Ibidem.*
 726 Of Rome, against the Iconoclasts. *Ibidem.*
 731 Of Rome, against Gregory, the legate prevaricated. *Ibid.*
 732 Of Rome, two councils for images. *Ibidem.*
 738 Of Worcester, upon discipline. *Anglic. Collect. Tom. I.*
 742 Of Cloveshown in England, upon the liberty of the church. *Angl. I.*
 742 Of Ratibon, upon church discipline. *Regia XVII. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 743 Of Leptines, a royal house, near the Binche, in Cambresis. It granted to the king the church revenues for the expence of the war, and against Aldebert, the heretic. *Ibidem.*

- 756 Gotdeschalchus, deacon and canon of Liege. Life of St. Lambert, published by Chapeauville.
- 760 St. Chrodegrand, bishop of Metz. Rules for canons, *in Spic.*
- 760 Fredegair. A Chronicle of the history of France.
- 760 Athanasius the younger. Quæstiones in Scripturam, *apud Athanas.*
- 760 Ambrose Authert, abbot of Bennevent, died 778. A Commentary upon the revelations, *in Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 770 Paul, a deacon of Aquilæa. History of the Lombards, Life of St. Gregory, pope, and other historical works.
- 771 Alcuinus, a deacon of the church of York in England. Several Commentaries upon the holy Scriptures, a Treatise on the Trinity, and against Felix of Urgel, a sacramentarian. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1617.
- 785 Tarasius, patriarch of Constantinople in 785. Several Letters, *in Collect. Concilior.*
- 785 Theophanes of Constantinople. A Chronicle, in folio. *Paris, e typogr. Regia*, 1665.
- 787 Elias, archbishop of Crete. Commentaries upon St. Gregory of Nazianzum, *cum Gregorio Nazianzeno.*
- 794 Paulinus, bishop of Aquilæa, wrote against the error of Felix, and of the archbishop Elipand, *printed with Alcuinus.*
- 794 Etherius, a Spanish priest. Two Letters against the error of Elipand.
- 797 St. Benedict of Anian. *Concordia Regularum*, in 4. *Paris* 1663.
- 798 Ledrade, archbishop of Lyon. A Treatise upon baptism, and several letters, *in Biblioth. Patrum.*

NINTH CENTURY.

- 801 Charlemagne, born in 747, king of France in 768, emperor in 800, and died 814. He made a great many ecclesiastic laws, under the name of the Capitularies, published *par Baluz.* in folio. *Paris* 1677. 2 vol. and the Codex Carolinus, or letters written in the name of that prince, published at Ingolstadt 1634, very imperfectly, by Gretzer.
- 806 Nicephorus, patriarch of Constantinople. An historical Abridgment, *Græc. Lat.* in folio. *Paris* 1648. Several Treatises against the Iconolasts, *in Biblioth. Patrum*, and other works.
- 806 Theodorus Studite, abbot in 800, and died 826. Several Sermons and treatises, one on the worship of images. *Combesic. in Auclario Bibl. Patrum.*
- 810 Amalarius Fortunatus, bishop of Treves. A Treatise on the ceremonies of baptism, *apud Canisum, in lectionibus antiquis.*
- 810 Jessé, bishop of Amiens, upon the ceremonies of baptism. *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 821 Claudius Clement, bishop of Turin. Commentary upon the epistle to the Galatians, *in Bibl. Patrum*, and several Prefaces to other commentaries, *in Analectis Mabillonii.* See *Church History.*
- 822 Dungale, a monk of St. Dennis, wrote, in favour of images, against Claudius of Turin, *in Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 822 Jonas, bishop of Orleans, wrote against Claudius of Turin, and a Moral Treatise, *in Biblioth. Patr. Spicilegio.*
- 823 Ansegise, abbot of Vaudrille. A Collection of the Capitularies of Charlemagne and other emperors. *Capitular. Regum Francor.*

- 743 Of Rome, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 743 Of Rome, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 744 Of Soissons, for the extirpation of heresy. *Ibidem.*
 744 Of Germany, against the heretics Aldebert and Clement. *Ibidem.*
 745 Of Rome, against the same. *Ibidem.*
 747 Of Cloveshowen in England, upon church discipline. *Ibidem*, &
Anglic. Collect. Tom. I.
 748 Of Duren. *Regia XVII. Labbe VI. Wanting in Hard.*
 752 Of Verberia, upon discipline. *Regia XVII. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 753 Of Metz, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 754* Of Constantinople, against images, called falsely the VIIth general
 council. *Ibidem.*
 755 Of Verneuil, the palace of Pepin, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 756 Of Canterbury. *Anglic. I.*
 756 Of Leptines, upon discipline. *Regia XVII. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 756 Of Compeigne, upon discipline. *Regia XVII. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 758 Of Compeigne, upon discipline. *Regia XVII. Labbe VI. Wanting
 in Harduin.*
 759* Of Germany, against Othmar, abbot of St. Gal. *Regia XVII.
 Labbe VI. Hard. VIII.*
 761 Of Rome, about the monastery of St. Hilary. *Regia XVII. Labbe VI.
 Wanting in Harduin.*
 761 Of Volvic, near the Rion, in Auvergne. *Labbe VI. only.*
 761 An assembly at Duren, in the country of Juliers, by king Pepin, upon
 state affairs. *Regia XVII. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 761 An assembly at Nevers, by king Pepin, in which it was determined
 the treacheries of Guifar, duke of Aquitaine. Tassillon took there the
 oath of fidelity for the duchy of Bavaria.
 764 Of Jerusalem, against the Iconoclasts, in favour of the holy images,
ex epistola Adriani I. Papæ.
 764 Of Worms, where Pepin resolved to punish the treacheries of Gaifer,
 and Tassillon. *Reg. XVII. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 765 Of Attigni, upon discipline and other church affairs. *Ibidem.*
 766 Of Orleans, in which Pepin determined upon a war against Gaifer,
 duke of Aquitaine. and marched against him. *Ibidem.* These three last
 councils were assemblies of the state, as well as those of Nevers in 761
 and 763.
 767 Of Gentilly, near Paris, by king Pepin, upon the H. Trinity, and
 the particle, *filioque*, images. *Ibid.*
 767* Of Rome, by the anti-pope Constantine, but his acts were burnt by
 order of the council of Rome in 769.
 767 Of Bourges. *Labbe only, Tom. VI.*
 768 An assembly at St. Dennis, when Pepin divided his kingdom between
 his children Charles and Carloman. *Regia XII. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 769 Of Bourges, marked by *Hard. Tom. I.*
 769 Of Rome, about the election of the pope, and the worship of images.
Ibid. and printed in folio at Rome, *ex Codice Veronensi, 1735.*
 770 Of Worms, upon the Rhine, by Charlemagne, upon church discipline;
 the name and date are only known *Regia XVI. Labbe II. Hard. III.*
 771 Of Valenciennes, by Charlemagne, but the acts are lost. *Ibid.*

- 823 Halitgaire, bishop of Cambray. A Penitential, in *Biblioth. Patrum* & *apud Morinum de Penitentia*.
- 824 Hilduin, abbot of S. Dennis. The Areopagiticæ, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 830 Agobard, archbishop of Lyon, died in 840, wrote against the Jews, against Felix of Urgel, and several doctrinal tracts. *Ejus Opera a Steph. Baluzio*, in 8. Paris 1666. 2 vol.
- 844 Smaragdus, abbot of St. Michael of Barrois. A Treatise on the duty of princes, addressed to Lewis the mild, Sermons, a Commentary on the order of St. Benedict, another upon the procession of the H. Ghost, and other works, in *Spicilegio*, *Rabanus Maurus*, & in *Collect. Concilior*.
- 844 Amalarius, deacon of the church of Metz, wrote upon the offices of the church, and an Order of canons.
- 844 Amolon, or Amulon, archbishop of Lyon after Agobard, upon Grace and Predestination against Gottescalcus, and several other doctrinal works, in *Agobardo Baluzii*, 8. & in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 844 Haymon, a monk of Fuld, then bishop of Halberstat, in Germany. Upon the Psalms and St. Paul, and a Tract on the Body and Blood of our Lord. *Spicileg*. An Abridgment of Church history.
- 845 Rabanus Taurus, abbot of Fuld, archbishop of Mentz in 847. Several works upon the holy Scriptures, upon doctrine and discipline, in folio. *Colonie* 1627. 3 vol.
- 846 Methodius, a monk and patriarch of Constantinople. Canons of Penance, *apud Zonaram*.
- 846 Walfrid Strabo, a monk of Fuld, died abbot of Reichnaw, diocese of Constance, in 847. A Commentary on the holy Scriptures, several Lives of Saints, and other works. *Ejus Opera*, in fol. Paris 1624. T. X.
- 848 Pascasius Rathbert, abbot of Corbie in Picardy, in 844. Some Commentaries on the holy Scriptures, a Treatise on the Body and Blood of our Lord, several Lives of Saints, and a Treatise *de Partu Virginis*. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. Paris 1618, & in *Spicilegio*.
- 848 Ratramne, or Bertram, a monk of Corbie, then abbot of Orbais in 840. He wrote upon Predestination against the Greeks, upon the nativity of J. C. and a celebrate Discourse upon the Body and Blood of our Lord. *Biblioth. Patrum* & *Spicileg*.
- 850 Johannes Scotus, or Erigena, born in Scotland, retired into France, wrote upon the Body and Blood of our Lord, upon St. Matthew, and other works, either lost, or not printed; a Discourse upon Predestination, *apud Manguinum*, on the nature of things, in folio. *Oxonii* 1681.
- 850 Prudentius, made bishop of Troyes in 840, wrote upon Predestination, *apud Manguinum*, and other Treatises, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 850 Florus, deacon of the church of Lyon, wrote upon Predestination; he composed an Explication of the canon of the mass and a Commentary upon St. Paul, *apud Bedam*, *vide Manguinum*, & *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 850 Loup, elected abbot of Ferrieres in 842. Letters and Tracts on doctrine. *Ejus Opera, studio Baluzii*, in 8. *Lipsiæ* 1710.
- 850 Isidore Mercator, or Peccator, author of spurious Letters, or Decretals of the first popes.
- 850 Andrew, archbishop of Crete. The great Canon of the Greek church, *Græce & Latine, apud Cambesic*. in fol. Paris 1644.
- 850 Vandalbert, a monk of the abbey of Pruym. A Martyrology in verse, and some Lives of Saints.

- 772 Of Worms, upon discipline, before Charlemagne begun the Saxon war. *Reg. XVII. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
- 772 Of Bavaria, at Dingelsind, granted several rights to the church. This council was assembled by Tassillon, duke of Bavaria; with several acts regulated by the duke. *Ibidem.*
- 773 Of Rome, where pope Adrian granted, it is said, to Charlemagne the right of naming the bishop of Rome; though it appears in the decree of Gratian, distinct. 63. cap. Hadrianus, it is supposed to be at least doubtful.
- 773 Of Geneva, by Charlemagne, in the journey he made to Italy, in defence of the Roman church, against Desiderius, king of the Lombards. *Ibidem.*
- 775 Of Duren, when Charlemagne went to make war against the Saxons. *Ibidem.*
- 776 Of Worms, during the war of Charlemagne against the Saxons. *Ibid.*
- 777 Of Paderborn, to establish the faith in Saxony, cited only in *Hard. in Indice Tom. III.*
- 779 Of Duren, during Charlemagne's war with the Saxons. *Ibid.*
- 780 Of Lipstadt in Germany, to establish bishops in Saxony. *Regia XVII. Labbe VI. Wanting in Hard.*
- 781 Of Antioch, in favour of H. images, in *Hard. only Tom. III.*
- 782 Of Cologne, upon discipline, called by Charlemagne, recorded by the historian Eginbart. *Regia XVIII. Labbe VI. Wanting in Hard.*
- 782 Of Lipstadt, upon discipline. *Ibidem. Wanting in Hard.*
- 785 Of Litchfield, to make an archbishop. *Anglic. I.*
- 786 Of Worms, of the Saxon convents, and of Wittekind, their duke, but there are none of the acts. *Ibid.*
- 787 Of Chelchyth, in Cumberland, in England, upon discipline. *Ibidem. Anglic. I.*
- 787 Of Nice II. the VIIth general council, called under pope Adrian I. and the emperor Constantine, son of Leo and Irene. It was begun at Constantinople in 786, and removed to Nice in 787. The worship of H. images, in opposition to the Iconoclasts, was confirmed there. It was composed of 350 bishops. *Regia XX. Labbe VII. Hard. IV.*
- 787 Of Worms, under Tassillon, duke of Bavaria. *Regia XX. Labbe VII. Hard. IV.*
- 788 Of Ingelheim, in Germany, where Tassillon, duke of Bavaria, was convicted of treachery to Charlemagne, king of France, and obliged to retire into a monastery. *Ibid.*
- 788 Of Narbonne, against the heresy of Felix of Urgel. *Ibid. doubtful. See Pagi ad ann. 788.*
- 788 Of Finckley in England. *Anglic. I.*
- 789 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, by order of Charlemagne, upon discipline. *Labbe only, Tom. VII.*
- 790 Of Worms.
- 791 Of Narbonne. *Labbe Tom. VII.*
- 791 Of Friuli, or Ciudad of Friuli (Foro Julienne) upon the mystery of the H. Trinity, the incarnation of the Word, and upon discipline. *Reg. XX. Labbe VII. Hard. IV. who supposes it to be in 796.*
- 792 Of Ratisbon in Germany, against the heresy of Felix. *Ibid.*

- 793 Of Verulam castle, upon the burial of St. Alban. *Ibid.*
 794 At the same place, to found the abby of St. Albans. *Ibid.*
 794 Of Francfort in Germany, against the heresy of Felix of Urgel. The second canon of this council sustained some difficulty, because it seemed contrary to the council of Nice. *Ibid.*
 794 Of Chelchyth in England, to endow the monastery of St. Albans. *Anglic. I.*
 796 Of Canterbury, upon church privileges. *Anglic. I.*
 797 A chapter of Theodolphus, bishop of Orleans, for the government of his diocesis. *Reg. XX. Labbe VII. Hard. IV.*
 798 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, for founding the monastery of St. Paul at Rome. *Ibidem.*
 799 Of Finckley, upon the celebration of Easter. *Ibidem.*
 799 Of Beaconsfield, for the preservation of the goods of the church. *Ibidem. Anglic. I.*
 799 Of York, under the archbishop Eambauld.
 799 Of Urgel, against the heresy of Felix. *Baluz. in notis ad Agobard.*
 799 Of Rome, against Felix of Urgel and Elipand of Toledo. *Ibid.*
 799 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, where Felix of Urgel was deposed. *Ibid.*
 800 Of Mantes, upon discipline.
 800 Of Cloveshowen in England, for the preservation of the goods of the church. *Ibid. Anglic. I.*
 800 Of Gaul, upon the justification of priests. *Ibid.*
 800 Of Tours, where Charlemagne divided his kingdoms among his children. *Reg. XX. Labbe VII. Hard. Tom. II.*
 800 Of Rome, where the pope solemnly justified himself. *Regia XX. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*

NINTH CENTURY.

- 802 Of Altino, by Paulinus, bishop of Aquilæa, to emlore the assistance of Charlemagne against John, duke of Venice, who tyrannized over the bishops. *Regia XX. Labbe VII. Hard. IV.*
 802 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, upon the oath necessary to be taken by the emperor. *Labbe VII. Harduin IV. Baluz. in Capitular. Wanting in Reg.*
 803 Of Ratibon, upon the Corovescii. *Regia XX. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*
 803 Of Cloweshowen, upon the church of Canterbury. *Ibid. Anglic. I.*
 806* Of Constantinople, which restored Joseph the priest, justly interdicted by the patriarch Tarasius. *Regia XX. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*
 806 Of Salzbouurg, upon tenths. *Ibidem.*
 806 Of France, where Charlemagne divided his kingdom. *Ibidem.*
 808* Of Constantinople, which confirmed the marriage of Constantin with Theodora, his concubine. *Ibidem.*
 809 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, upon the procession of the Holy Ghost. *Ibidem.*
 809 A Conference at Rome, upon the particle, *filioque.*
 811 Of Mercia, upon the consecration of the church. *Anglic. I.*
 813 Of Arles, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 813 Of Tour, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 813 Of Chalons on the Saone, for discipline. *Ibid.*
 813 Of Mentz, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 813 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Bessin. in Consilio Norman.*
 814 Of Constantinople, for the H. images. *R. XX. L. VII. H. IV.*

- 814 * Of Constantinople, by the Iconoclasts, in which they deposed the patriarch St. Nicephorus. *Ibid.* & in *Synodico veteri Fabricii.*
- 814 Of Thionville, in favour of the abused priests. *Ibid.*
- 814 Of Noyon, to settle the bounds of the diocesses of Noyon and Soissons. *Ibidem.*
- 814 Of Troyes.
- 814 Of Lyon. Agoband elected bishop of this city. *Harduin II.*
- 816 Of Chelchyth in England, upon customs, or manners. *Angl. I.*
- 816 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, which settled the state of canons and religious. *Regia XX. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*
- 817 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, upon the order of St. Benedict. *Regia XXI. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*
- 817 Of Ingelheim, against those, who had seized on church goods. *Ibid.*
- 818 Of Vannes, upon founding the abbey of Redon. *Ibid.*
- 820 Of England.
- 821 Of Thionville, upon discipline. *Reg. XXI. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*
- 821 An assembly at Nimeguen, where Lewis the mild divided his kingdoms among his children. *Chifflet solus, in quatuor opusculis. 8. Paris 1679.*
- 821 Of Oslaveshlen in England. *Regia XXI. Labbe VII. Harduin IV. Angl. I.*
- 822 Of Attigni, where Lewis the mild acknowledged his male-treatment of Bernard, and male administration of his kingdoms. *Ibid.*
- 822 Of Cloveshowen, upon manners or customs, and upon Wilfred. *Ibid. Anglic. I.*
- 823 Of Compeigne, upon the abuse of holy things. *Ibidem.*
- 824 Of Cloveshowen, upon manners or customs, and upon Wilfred. *Ibid. Anglic. I.*
- 825 * Of Paris, concerning images, contrary to the VIIth general council. *Goldastus in Decretis Imperialibus de imaginibus, in 8. Francof. 1608.* Wanting in the three collections of councils.
- 826 Of Ingelheim, against those, who made depredations on the kingdom. *Regia XXI. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*
- 826 Of Mantua, upon the patriarchs of Aquilæa and of Grado. *Ibid.*
- 828 Of Aix-la-Chapelle. *Ibidem.*
- 829 Of Paris, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 829 Of Worms, against divorce. *Ibid.*
- 830 Of Langres, upon founding the abbey (Bervencis). *Labbe VII. Harduin IV. Wanting in Regia.*
- 831 Of Noyon, where Jesse, bishop of Amiens, was deposed for high treason. *Ibidem. Wanting in Regia.*
- 832 * Of Constantinople, against H. images, *apud Fabricium.*
- 832 Of Paris, upon the monks of St. Dennis. *Labbe VII.*
- 833 Of Worms, upon the abbey of St. Remy de Sens. *Labbe VII. Harduin IV. Wanting in Regia.*
- 833 Of London, upon the depredations of the Danes, and the abbey of Croyland. *Regia XXI. Labbe VII. Hard. IV. Anglic. I.*
- 833 Of Compeigne, in which the emperor Lewis was deposed. *Ibidem.*
- 834 An assembly at St. Dennis, in which Lewis the mild was received to the communion of the church, and repossessed of his kingdoms. *Ibidem.*

- 850 Angelome, a monk of Lexen. A Commentary upon the books of kings, in folio. *Romæ* 1565; and other works.
- 854 Eneas, bishop of Paris. An Answer to the objection of the Greeks, in *Spicilegio*, & in *Collectionib. Concilior.*
- 857 Hincmar, bishop of Laon, nephew of Hincmar of Rheims, wrote something, printed with Hincmar of Rheims.
- 860 Photius, falsely patriarch of Constantinople, composed a Biblioth. in which he preserved a great many fragments of ancient writers, and their most curious letters. He also made a Collection of canons, in *Bibliotheca Juris Canonici Justelli*, in folio, & *apud Balzamonem*, and other doctrinal tracts. Vide *Photii Bibliothecam Græco-Latinam*, in folio. *Rothomagi* 1653. *Photii Epistolæ*, in folio. *Londini* 1651, & *Caniſi Lectiones antiquas*, in folio.
- 860 St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople. Some Letters to the popes, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum.*
- 860 Nicetas David. Life of St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople. *A Cambesio in Auctario novissimo Biblioth. Patrum*, in folio. *Paris* 1672. 2 vol. and many Sermons.
- 860 Peter of Sicily. History of the Manichæans, in *Bibl. Patrum.*
- 861 Theodorus Abucara. On Religion, against the Mohammedans and different sects of the East, in 4. *Ingolſtadii, per Gretzerum*, 1606.
- 861 Uſuard, a monk of St. Germain-des-prez at Paris. A Martyrology, in 4. *Paris* 1718.
- 867 Baſilius the Macedonian, emperor. Exhortations to his son, in 4. *Græc. Lat. Hamburgi* 1633. Several other works, in *Collect. Conc. & in Jure Græco-Romano.*
- 870 Michael Pſellus. *De Operationibus Dæmonum.*
- 870 Metrophanes, bishop of Smyrna, opposed to Photius. A very valuable Letter, in the *Collection of Councils.*
- 870 Theophanes, the Ceramæan. Homilies upon the Gospels. *Græc & Latine*, in folio. *Paris* 1644.
- 870 Alfred, king of England, surnamed the great. A Paraphrase in the Saxon language of the ecclesiastical History of venerable Bede, in folio. *Cantabrigiæ* 1644. A Saxon version of Paul Verofus, still in MSS. The Psalter in Saxon, in 4. *Londini* 1640. Several Laws, with the paraphrase of Bede, and other works. There is a life of this prince in *Scriptoribus Anglicis.*
- Epiphanius, archbishop of Constance, in the isle of Cyprus. Several Sermons, with the works of St. Epiphanius, published by P. Petau, in folio. *Paris* 1622. 2 vol.
- 871 Notkerus, the stammerer, a monk of St. Gal. A Martyrology, and some Lives of Saints, printed in several collections.
- 871 Hincmar, a Benedictin monk, then archbishop of Rheims in 844, died 882; a great canonist and a bad divine; a man of a violent spirit. He wrote much upon doctrinal subjects, discipline and morality. *Ejus Opera studio Jacobi Syrmundi*, in folio. *Paris* 1645. 2 vol. There has since been found a great number of other works, more than make two volumes.
- 875 Eulogius of Corduba. Books of the Martyrs, in *Bibl. Patrum.*
- 875 Drutmare, abbot of Corbie. A Commentary upon St. Matthew, in *Bibl. Patrum.*

- 834 Of Metz, in which the emperor, excommunicated by Ebbo, archbishop of Rheims, was absolved. *Regia XXI. Labbe VII. only.*
- 834 Of Antigni, upon Lewis the mild. *Labbe only Tom. VII.*
- 835 Of Metz. *Harduin Tom. II.*
- 835 Of Mantua, upon the patriarch Grado. *Le Cointe Annal. T. VIII.*
- 835 Of Theonville, in which Ebbo was strip of his archbishopric of Rheims, for conspiring against Lewis the mild. *Regia XXI. Labbe VII. Hard. IV.*
- 836 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 836 Of Straminiac, near Lyon, upon the differences of the church of Lyon, and Vienne. *Ibid.*
- 837 Of Chierfi, Carisiacum.
- 838 Of Kington in England, upon church goods. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 839 Of Chalons, on the Saone, upon church affairs, and Lewis the mild. *Ibidem.*
- 840 Of Kenet in Scotland. *Ibidem.*
- 841 Of Auxerre, in which a feast of three days was ordered on account of the then present affairs of the state. *Ibid.*
- 842 Of Constantinople, in favour of images. *Ibid.*
- 842 Of Germigny, in the territory of Orleans, upon the wants of the church and state. *Ibid.*
- 842 Of Bourges, which approved of the deposing of Ebbo. *Labbe VII. Harduin IV. Wanting in Regia.*
- 843 Of Germigny. *Mabillon, Sæculo IV. Benedic. T. II.*
- 843 Of Couiaiine, in France, *Coloniense.*
- 844 Of Thionville. The children of Lewis the mild were present at it. *Ibidem.*
- 844 Of Verneuil, a palace of the kings, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 845 Of Beauvais. Hincmar elected archbishop of Rheims. *Ibid.*
- 845 Of Meaux, upon discipline. They there found the canons of the councils of Cologne, Launac, Thionville and Beauvais. *Ibid.*
- 846 Of Paris, where the council of Meaux was finished and published. *Ibid.*
- 846 Of Vannes, by Nomenoé, prince of the Bretons. *R. XXI. L. VII.*
- 847 Of Paris. They there confirm Hincmar in his archbishopric of Rheims; and upon the exemption of the abbey of Corbie in France. *Regia XXI. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*
- 848 Of Vannes, mentioned by *Harduin Tom. II.*
- 848 Of Mentz, against Gottescalcus. *Ibid.*
- 848 Of Lyons, wherein they absolve the priest Godelcaire. *Ibid.*
- 848 Of Limoges, in which the canons of S. Martial demand to be put under a rule. *Ibidem.*
- 849 Of Tours, against Nomenoé, an enemy of the church. *Regia XXI. Labbe VIII. Harduin V.*
- 849 Of Chartres, in which they give the tonsure to Charles, a younger brother of Pepin, king of Aquitaine. *Ibidem.*
- 849 Of Chierfy, now called Tierfy, (Carisiacum) a royal house upon the Oise, in the diocess of Soissons, against Gottescalcus, who had relapsed. *Ibid.*
- 850 Of Pavia (Regia Ticina) for the reformation of manners. *Ibid.*
- 850 Of Murrit, in the diocess of Sens. *Labbe VIII. Harduin V. only.*
- 850 Of Benningdon in England, against the Danes. *Regia XXI. Labbe VIII. Harduin V. Angl. I.*

- 851 Of Kingsbury, upon the exemption of the abby of Croyland. *Ibid.*
Angl. I.
- 851 Of Soissons, wherein Pepin the young, king of Aquitaine, is deposed and shut up in the monastery of S. Medard. *Ibid.*
- 852 Of Cordoua, against the voluntary martyrs and the worship of them. *Id.*
- 852 Of Mentz, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 853 Of Sens, upon the exemption of the abbey of Remy de Sens. *Ibid.*
- 853 Of Sens, for the ordination of the bishop of Chartres. *Ibid.*
- 853 Of Paris, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 853 * Of Soissons. They there reject the ordinations made by Ebbo. *Id.*
- 853 Of Chierfy, against Gottescalcus. *Labbe VII. Hard. V. only.*
- 853 Of Verberie, upon discipline. *Labbe VIII. Harduin V.*
- 853 Of Rome. They there depose Anastasius, cardinal of St. Marcel. *Ibid.*
- 854 Of Constantinople. They depose Gregory, bishop of Syracuse. *Ibid.*
- 855 Of Bonnœuil, upon the Marne, 3 leagues from Paris, upon discipline. *Martene Tom. IV. Thesauri p. 59.*
- 855 Of Valence, in Dauphiny, against some Scotch heretics, and upon discipline. *Regia XXI. Labbe VIII. Harduin V.*
- 855 Of Pavia, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 855 Of Winchester, upon the abbey of Westminster. *Ibid. & Anglic. I.*
- 856 Of Chierfy (Carisiacum) upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 857 Of Mentz, for the rights of the church. *Regia XXII. Labbe VII. only.*
- 858 * Of Constantinople Photius is installed patriarch by the schismatic Gregory. *Regia XXII. Labbe VIII. Harduin V.*
- 858 Of Soissons, by Lewis, king of Germany. *Ibid.*
- 858 Of Chierfy. See the *Capitulars and Pagi, ad hunc annum.*
- 858 Of Tours, upon the archbishop Girard. *Labbe VIII.*
- 859 Of Toul, or Savonières, against Venillon, bishop of Sens. *Ibid.*
- 859 Of Metz, to reconcile Lewis of Germany and Charles the bald. *Ibid.*
- 859 Of Langres, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 859 Of Sisterce (Sisterciense) upon the privilege of an abbey. *Mabillon Sæculo IV. Bened. Part. II. p. 500.*
- 860 Two councils of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the cause of Thietberge, wife of Lothaire. *Regia XXII. Labbe VIII. Harduin V.*
- 860 Of Touffi, near Toul in Lorraine, upon discipline. *Syrmund. Tom. III. Concil. Gallicæ, Mabillon in Analectis.*
- 860 Of Coblentz. The peace was there concluded between Lewis of Germany, Lothaire, and the sons of Charles the bald. *R. XXII. L. VIII. H.V.*
- 861 * Of Constantinople. Photius excommunicates the pope. *Ibid.*
- 861 Of Rome, against John, bishop of Ravenna, who ill treated his diocessans. *Ibid.*
- 861 Of Pistfers (Pistense) in Normandy, near the Pont-de-l'Arche, upon the misfortunes of the church and state. *Bessin. in Conciliis Norman.*
- 861 * Of Soissons. Rothard is deposed, remarked by Harduin T. II.
- 862 * Of Aix-la-Chapelle, which favoured the marriage of Lothaire and Valdrade. *Regia XXII. Labbe VIII. Harduin V & XI.*
- 862 Of Sens, wherein they depose Herman, bishop of Nevers. *Ibidem.*
- 862 Of Savonières, near Toul, where the peace is concluded between Lewis, Charles and Lothaire, in presence of the bishops. *Ibid.*
- 862 Of Soissons, against Baldwin, earl of Flanders, ravisher of Judith, daughter of Charles the bald. *Ibid.*

- 862 * Another of Soissons, wherein they excommunicate Rothard, bishop of Soissons. *Ibid.*
- 863 * Of Metz, wherein the legates of the pope confirm the marriage of Lothaire with Valdrade, his concubine. *Ibidem.*
- 863 Of Rome. They there depose the archbishops Gontaire and Theudgand, who had acknowledged the marriage of Lothaire and Valdrade. *Ib.*
- 863 Of Rome, where Zacharias, legate of the holy see, is excommunicated as a prevaricator, Photius condemned, and St. Ignatius re-established in the see of Constantinople. *Ibid.*
- 863 Of Schirwan in Armenia, wherein they condemn Nestorius, Eutyches, Dioscores, and other heretics. Only *Harduin* Tom. V.
- 863 Of Aquitaine, against Stephen, count of Auvergne. *R. XXII. L. VIII.*
- 863 Of Verberie, upon a difference of the bp. of Mans with some monks. *Ib.*
- 863 * Of Senlis. Hincmar deposes Rothard, bishop of Soissons. *Ibid.*
- 863 Of Rome. Rothard is there re-established in his see. *Ibid.*
- 864 Of Pistres, for the affairs of the church and state. *Bessin.*
- 864 Of Rome, wherein they confirm the deposition of Guntarius, bishop of Cologne. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 865 Of Rome, wherein Rothard is re-established a second time. *Ibid.*
- 866 Of Soissons, in the affair of Wulfrad, bishop of Bourges, and upon the ordinations made by Ebbo, the deposed bishop. *Ibid.*
- 867 * Of Constantinople, wherein Photius hath the rashness to excommunicate pope Nicolas. *Ibid.*
- 867 Another of Constantinople, wherein Photius is deposed, and St. Ignatius re-established in the patriarchal see. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 867 Of Troyes, in Champagne, upon Wulfrad and Ebbo. *Ibid.*
- 868 Of Rome, against Photius. *Ibid.*
- 868 Of Chiersy, or Thiersy (Carisiacum) for the examination of Willebert, for the bishopric of Chalons. *Ibid.*
- 868 Of Worms, upon ecclesiastical discipline. *Ibid.*
- 869 Of Constantinople, VIIIth general council, summoned under pope Adrian II. and the emperor Basil, against the schismatic Photius, who was deposed and sent into exile, and St. Ignatius, re-established in the patriarchal see of Constantinople. *Ibid.*
- 869 Of Pistres, upon discipline. *Ibid. & Bessin.*
- 869 * Of Metz. They there give the crown to Charles, in prejudice of Lewis II. *Ibid.*
- 870 * Of Verberie. Hincmar, bishop of Laon, deposed, appeals to the holy see. *Ibid.*
- 870 * Of Attiani. Hincmar, bishop of Laon, deposed, hath his eyes pulled out. *Ibid.*
- 870 Of Cologne, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 870 Of Vienne in Dauphiny, upon the monastic privileges. *Ibid. & Mabillon* alone IV. *Benedict.* Part II. pag. 296.
- 871 * Of Douzi. Hincmar, bishop of Laon, is deposed. *Ibid.*
- 872 Of Rome, in the affair of the emperor Lewis against Aldegise, duke of Benevento. *Pagi ad ann. 873.*
- 873 Of Oviedo in Spain (Covetense). *Ibid. & d'Aguizze in Concil. Hisp.*
- 873 or 883 Of Toulouse, on the subject of the complaints of the Jews against the Christians. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 873 Of Chalons upon the Saone, concerning the church of S. Marcel. *R. XXIV. L. IX. H. VI.*

- 877 Reginon, abbot of Pruym. A Collection of canons, a *Baluzio*, in 8. Paris 1671, and a Chronology to the year 907, in *Scriptoribus Germanic*.
- 877 Adrevald, a monk of Fleury. On the Body and Blood of J. C. against J. Scotus, in *Spicilegio*.
- 877 Eginhart, secretary to Charlemagne. A History of this prince, in 4. *Ulrajecti* 1711, these annals reach to 829. And Letters, in *Collectione Andreæ du Chêne*.
- 878 Ado, archbishop of Vienna, died in 880. A Martyrology, printed by Rosweide, a Jesuit, afterward by Baronius, in folio. *Ant-verpiæ* 1613. A Chronicle, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, and some Lives of Saints.
- 880 Anastasius, abbot and librarian of the Roman church, made several translations from the Greek and Latin, and published several pieces of the Monothelites, History of the popes. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Romæ* 1718. 4 vol.
- 882 Aimon, a religious of St. Germain-des-prez. Paris. On the miracles of St. Germain, some Lives of Saints, and upon the translation of several reliëts, Tom. III. & IV. *seculorum Benedictorum*, in folio.
- 882 George, archbishop of Nicomedia, a friend of Photius. Several Sermons, in *Auctario noviss. Bibl. Patrum Combesicii*, in fol. Paris 1648. Tom. I.
- 886 Leo the wise, emperor of the East. Some Discourses upon divers saints, and upon the mysteries, with some Letters. Vide *Combesic. in Auctario*, & in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 887 Abbo, monk of St. Germain-des-prez. History of the siege of Paris by the Normans in 887, and some other works, *apud Andr. du Chêne*, Tom. II. *Histor. Francor. & du Breul in Editione Aimoini*.
- 890 William, library-keeper to the Roman church. Lives of the popes, from Nicholas I. to Stephen V. *cum Anastasia Bibliothecario Fabrotti*, in fol. Paris 1648.
- 894 Auxilius, priest of Rome, ordained by pope Formosus. A Treatise upon the ordination of this pope, *apud Morinum de ordinationibus. Bibl. Patrum. & Mabillon in Analectis*.
- 895 Pope Formosus, called before Damasus, bishop of Porto. Lives of the popes, in *quibusdam Conciliorum Editionibus*, & in 8. *Venetis* 1547.
- 896 Herempert, monk of Mount-Cassin. History of the Lombards, in 4. *ab Antonio Caracciolo, Neapoli* 1626, and several works concerning ecclesiastical history.
- 896 Nicolas the mystic, patriarch of Constantinople. Some Letters, in *Conciliis*, in *Jure Græco-Romano*, & *apud Baronium*.
- 896 Stephen VI. pope. Some Letters, in *Conciliis*.
- 897 Gregory, a Greek monk. Life of St. Basil, furnished the young, whose disciple he was. *Bollandus* Tom. III. Martii.
- 897 Remy, monk of St. Germain of Auxerre. Several Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, some of which have been printed. The others remain in manuscript.
- 897 Alman, monk of Hauvillers in Champagne. Some Lives of holy bishops and monks, or solitaries. Vide *Mabillon sæculo IV. Benedict. & in Analectis*.
- 898 Nicephorus, a philosopher and rhetorician. Life of St. Anthony of Caulée, patriarch of Constantinople. See *Bollandus* Tom. II. Februarii.
- 898 John IX. pope. Some Letters, in *Conciliis*.

- 873 Of Cologne, upon church discipline. *L. IX. H. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 873 Of Senlis, where Carloman, son of king Charles, and who was a deacon, was reduced to a layman. *Reg. XXIV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 874 Of Douzi, against incestuous marriages, and the depredations of the goods of the church. *Ibidem.*
- 874 Of Rheims, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 874 Of Ravenna, upon the contests of the patriarch of Grado, and doge of Venice. *Ibid.*
- 875 Of Chalons upon the Saone, concerning the goods of the abbey of Tournus. *Labbe IX. Hard. IV. Wanting in Regia.*
- 876 Of Pavia. Charles, son of Lewis the mild, is there proclaimed emperor. They there publish some capitulars of this prince. *Ibid.*
- 876 Of Pontyon, diocess of Châlons upon Marne, where the election of Charles was confirmed. *Ibidem.*
- 877 Of Rome, where they confirm the election of Charles the bald, for emperor. *Ibidem.*
- 877 Of Ravenna, by pope John VIII. upon ecclesiastical discipline. *Ibid.*
- 877 Of Compeigne, against idolaters.
- 878 Of Neustria or Normandy, against Hugo, natural son of Lothaire. *Ib.*
- 878 Of Troyes in Champagne. The pope, who was present at it, excommunicated the enemies of the holy see, and re-established Hincmar, bishop of Laon. *Ibidem.*
- 878 Of Rouen, upon discipline. Only *Harduin Tom. VI.*
- 879 Of Rome, for the election of an emperor, after the death of Lewis the flammer; an election there was no necessity of then. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
- 879 Another of Rome, from whence they send Peter to absolve Photius, patriarch of Constantinople. *Ibid.*
- 879* Of Constantinople, wrongly called the VIIIth general council. Photius is there re-established in the see of Constantinople, after the death of St. Ignatius. They there suppress the word *filioque* in the creed. *Ibid.* but more exactly in *Harduin T. VI.*
- 879 Of Montala, diocess of Vienne, where they grant to Boson the title of king. *Ibid.*
- 879 Of Rheims. *Labbe Tom. IX.*
- 881 Of Macra, or Fimes, diocess of Rheims, on the authority of the princes and bishops. *Ibid.*
- 881 Of Rome, wherein they excommunicate Athanasius, bishop of Naples, who had made an alliance with the Saracens, mentioned by *Hard. T. VI.*
- 883 Of Toulouse, against the complaints of the Jews, that above, 873.
- 886 Of Italy, upon the affairs of the goods of the church of S. Martin de Tours. *Martene in Thesauro Tom. IV.*
- 886 Of Chalons upon the Saone, for the exemption of the abbey of Charlieu. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
- 886 Of Nimes, or de Portes, against Selva, a Spaniard, who insulted the archbishop of Narbonne. *Ibid.*
- 887 Of Cologne, against the usurpers of ecclesiastical goods and incestuous marriages. *Ibid.*
- 887 Of Chalons upon the Saone, touching the goods and immunities of the church. *Martene in Thesauro Tom. IV.*
- 887 Of Landaff, where they excommunicate Teudur. *Anglic. I. Other councils of the same year. Anglic. I.*

TENTH CENTURY.

- 902 Valerius, archpriest of Astorga in Spain. The Lives of the holy Fathers, very different from those printed; are to be found in manuscript in the library of the church of Toledo.
- 904 John Cameniata, reader of the church of Theffalonica. A History of the taking of this city. *Allatius in Symmictis*, in 8. *Coloniæ* 1653.
- 904 Simeon Metaphrastus, an officer in the palace of the emperor Leo, hath composed the Lives of several Saints, not such as they really were, but such as he thought should have been, so that they are rather Eulogiums, than Lives, in *Menæis Græcorum*.
- 904 Stephen, made abbot of Lobes in the year 903. The Life of S. Lambert, *apud Surium*.
- 910 John Malela, of Antioch. An universal Chronicle, in 8. *Græc. & Lat. Oxoniæ* 1691.
- 911 Hughbaldus, a monk of the abbey of Annon. The Life of St. Rictruda, abbess of Marchienne, and other Lives of Saints. *Mab. Sæculo II. Bened.*
- 911 Bertharius, a priest of the church of Verdun. A History of the bishops of Verdun. *Dacheri in Spicilegio*.
- 911 Constantin Porphyrogenetus, emperor. History of the image of J. C. *apud Combescium in Auclario*, and other works.
- 911 Notker, a monk of St. Gal in Switzerland, died in the year 912. A Martyrology, *apud Canisium*.
- 912 Bouvon or Bavon, abbot of Corbie. A History of his time.
- 915 John, archdeacon of Capua, afterward abbot of Mount-Cassin. The Persecutions of Mount-Cassin, and the Miracles, which were done there; a Chronicle of the counts of Capua. *Vide Chronicon Cassinense, & Peregrinus de Principibus Longobardicis*, in 4.
- 926 Odo, abbot of Clugny. Life of S. Geraud, count of Orilhac. Of the Translation of the relicts of S. Martin, from Bourgogne to Tours, and other works. *Vide Biblioth. Cluniacensis*, in folio. *Paris* 1614.
- 931 Hippolitus of Thebes. A Fragment of a Chronicle. *Vide Canisium in Lektionibus antiquis*, Tom. III. *editionis Basnagii*, in folio. *Amstel.* 1725. *Lambecius Lib. III. Biblioth. Vindobon. & Emanuelem Schelstrate in Appendice ad Opus Chronolog.*
- 932 Gerard, a monk of S. Medard of Soissons, as is supposed. The Life of S. Romain, of which father Mabillon hath given us the Prologue.
- 932 Ratherius, bishop of Verona and Liege. A Treatise upon the canons, and a Letter upon the Body and Blood of our Lord, in *Spicilegio*.
- 932 Odillon, monk of S. Medard of Soissons. Upon the Translations of the relicts of Saints, *apud Surium*.
- 936 Nicolas, patriarch of Constantinople. Several Letters.
- 937 Eutychius, patriarch of Alexandria. A History of his church, and a universal History, in 4. *Londini* 1642 — & *Oxonii* 1659.
- 940 Flodoard, canon of Rheims, died in 966. History of Rheims, and a Chronicle, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, & *apud Symundum*.
- 940 Gregory, priest of Cæsarea. Life of St. Gregory Nazianzen, and other pieces, *apud Combesc.* & in *Operibus Greg. Nazianzen*.
- 940 John, monk of Clugny. Life of Odo de Clugny, in *Biblioth. Cluniacensis & Mabillonius Sæculo V. Benedictinor.*

- 888 Of Mentz, upon discipline. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 888 Of Metz, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 888 Of Agaune, or St. Maurice, in which Rodolph is elected and crowned king of Burgundy. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 890 Of Valence, where they received Lewis, the son of Boson, for king of Arles. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
 890 Of Worms, upon the contest of the archbishop of Cologne and the bishop of Hamburg on account of the bishopric of Bremen, the superiority of which was claimed by these two metropolitans. *Ibid.*
 891 Of Canterbury, upon discipline, by Edward, king of England, to obtain the taking off the interdict, put by pope Formosus upon England. *Ibidem.* Doubtful.
 891 Of Meun upon the Loire, for the election of an abbot of S. Peter of Sens. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
 892 Of Vienna, upon discipline. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 892 Of Rheims, in favour of Charles the simple, son of Lewis the stammerer, whom they declare king of France. *Ibidem.*
 893 Of Rome, under pope Formosus. *Flodoard Lib. IV.*
 894 Of Chalons upon the Saone, where the monk Gerfroi clears himself of the accusation of assassination. *Ibidem.*
 894 Of Jonquieres, diocese of Montpellier.
 895 Of Nantes, upon ecclesiastic discipline. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 895 or 897 Of Tribur, near Mentz, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 897 Of Portes, near Nimes, on account of the parish of St. John. *Baluz. in Conciliis Gall. Narbon. Harduin Tom. I.*
 897* Of Rome, where pope Stephen unjustly condemns the memory of pope Formosus, and cruelly treats the dead body of this pope. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 898 Of Rome, wherein they cancel all that was done the preceding year in the council of this city, in respect to Formosus. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
 898 Of Ravenna, on the same subject. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
 899 Of Constantinople, against the four holydays. *Labbe T. IX.*
 900 Of Rheims, where they excommunicate the assassins of archbishop of Foulkes. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
 900 Of Normandy, the time and place of which are uncertain, but it is thought to be about the latter end of the IXth or beginning of the Xth century, upon discipline. *Bessin. in Conciliis Normaniæ.*
 900 Of Compostella in Spain, for the election of the bishop of Terragona. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*

TENTH CENTURY.

- 901 Of Oviedo. This church made metropolitan. *Pagi ad hunc ann. Doubtful.*
 902 Of Narbonne, upon the abbey of Quarante. *Martene en Thes. T. IV.*
 904 Of Rome, for Formosus, against the council of this same city, of the year 897. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 904 Of England, about the new bishoprics. *Pagi ad ann. 894.*
 904 Of Ravenna, to re-establish the memory of Formosus. *Ibidem.*
 905 Of England, for king Edward. *Angl. I.*
 906 Judgment upon the canons of St. Vincent of Mâcon, and the monks of St. Oyant. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*

- 940 Joseph Genesius, or of Byzantium. A History of the Grecian empire from the commencement of Leo of Armenia, till the death of Basil the Macedonian, in 4. *Venetis* 1570.
- 941 John Cameniates of Theffalonica. A History of the taking of Theffalonica in 904, by the Saracens, *apud Allatium*.
- 942 Odo, archbishop of Canterbury: Ecclesiastic Constitutions.
- 948 Luitprand, bishop of Cremona. A History of his own time, and some Embassies. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Antwerp*. 1640.
- 950 Atto, bishop of Vercell. Rules for his clergy, in *Spicilegio*.
- 950 Bernerus, monk of St. Remi of Rheims. Life and Translation of Saint Hunnegunde. Vide *Mabillonium Sæculo* II. & V. *Benedictinorum*.
- 955 George, a Grecian monk. Lives of the last Grecian emperors. In the writers after Theophanes, by father *Combesus*, in folio. *Paris* 1685.
- 955 Epiphanes, monk of Jerusalem. Syria and the holy city, in *Symmictis Allatii*. He also composed the Life of the holy virgin, and that of S. Andrew the apostle.
- 960 Abbo, abbot of Fleury upon Loire. An Apology and some Letters, and a Collection of canons, *apud Baluzium in Miscellaneis*, & *Mabillonium in Analectis*.
- 961 S. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury. A Concord of Rules, in 8. *Duaci* 1626.
- 963 S. Ulric, bishop of Augfbourg. Some Sermons and a Letter upon the celibacy of priests.
- 967 Edgar, king of England. Ecclesiastical constitutions.
- 968 Wittekind, monk of Corbie in Saxony. The History of the Saxons, and some Verses, in folio. *Frankfurti* 1577, & in *Collectionibus Scriptorum Germanicæ*.
- 968 Rosweide, a German nun. Some Poems upon the emperor Otho and upon some Saints, in *Collectione Historicorum Henrici Meibomii*.
- 968 Notker, bishop of Liege. History of the bishops of Maestricht, or Liege, in 4. *Leodii* 1612.
- 969 Leontius of Byzantium. A Chronography, *Græce & Latine*, in folio. *Paris, & Typographica Regia, cum Theophane*.
- 976 Fulcuin, or Folcoin, abbot of Lobbes. History of his abbey, and the Lives of some Saints, in *Spicilegio*.
- 977 Severus, an Egyptian. History of the Saracens, and of the church of Alexandria. Vide *Abraham Echellensem*.
- 978 Romerius. A Continuation of the History of Reginon, *ab ann. 907 ad 977*.
- 979 Suidas, a Grammarian. A Lexicon, a Dictionary, in which are contained a great many fragments concerning ecclesiastical matters, in folio, *Græco-Latine. Cantabrigiæ* 1705. 3 volum.
- 980 Aimoin, monk of Fleury. The History of the French, Life of Abbo of Fleury, Miracle of S. Benedict, with Poems, in *Collect. Historicor. Francorum*, & in *Sæculo* III. & IV. *Benedictinor.*
- 980 Olympiodorus. A Commentary upon Ecclesiastes and Jeremiah, in *Biblioth. Patr. & inter Origenis Opera*.
- 981 Moses Bar-Cepha, a bishop in Syria. A Treatise of the earthly Paradise, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.

- 906 Of Barcelona, upon the pretenſion of the archbiſhop of Narbonne. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia. Martene Collat. nova Tom. VII.*
- 906 Of Scone in Scotland, upon diſcipline. *Angl. I.*
- 906 Of Narbonne, againſt the archbiſhop Arnold. *Labbe Tom. IV.*
- 906 Of Rome, where they re-eſtabliſh the biſhop of Langres. *Labbe T. IX.*
- 907 Of Vienna upon diſcipline. *Martene Collectio nova Tom. VII.*
- 907 Of S. Tibery, againſt the archbiſhop of Narbonne. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 907 Of Vienne, upon the differences among the abbots. Only *Hard. VI.*
- 909 Of Soiffons, upon diſcipline. *Reg. XXIV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 909 Of Maguelone, againſt Arnold, archbiſhop of Narbonne. *L. IX. & Bal.*
- 909 Of Troſley, dioceſs of Soiffons. *Reg. XXIV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 911 Of Narbonne, againſt archbiſhop Arnold. *Mariana. Labbe VIII. C. V.*
- 912 Of Tours, upon the feaſt of S. Martin. *Labbe Tom. IX.*
- 915 Of Chalons upon the Saone, upon the diſputes of ſome curates. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI. & Martene in Theſauro Tom. IV.*
- 916 Of Althaim in Rhetia. See *Pagi ad hunc ann.*
- 921 Of Troſley, upon abſolution of the dead. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*
- 922 Of Coblentz, upon diſcipline. *Ibidem.*
- 924 Of Rheims, upon Charles the ſimple and Robert. *Ibidem.*
- 924 Of Troſley, in favour of the biſhop of Cambray. *Ibidem.*
- 925 Of Tours, upon the Tenthſ. *Martene in Theſauro T. IV. & H. T. VI.*
- 926 Of Charlien, in favour of this abbey. *Reg. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*
- 926 Of Duyſburg, for Bennon, biſhop of Metz. *Ibidem.*
- 927 Of Troſley, againſt the plurality of wives. *Ibidem.*
- 928 Of Gratley in England, upon diſcipline. *Ibidem, Angl. I.*
- 931 Of Altham in Rhetia. See *Pagi ad hunc ann.*
- 932 Of Erford in Germany, upon diſcipline. *Ibidem.*
- 932 Of Ratifbon, upon diſcipline. *Martene nov. Collect. T. VII.*
- 933 Of Chateau-Thierry in Champagne. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 935 Of Fiſmes, near Rheims, upon diſcipline. *Ibidem.*
- 940 Of Narbonne, for the limits of ſome dioceſſes. *Ibidem.*
- 940 Of Cambridge. *Spelman. Tom. I.*
- 941 Of Soiffons, upon the candidates to the church of Rheims. *Ibidem.*
- 942 Of Bonne, upon diſcipline.
- 944 Of London, upon diſcipline. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI. Angl. I.*
- 944 Of Tournus (Trenorchianum) in favour of this abbey. *Ibidem.*
- 944* Of Conſtantinople, againſt Trypho, real patriarch. *Ibidem.*
- 944 Of Elne, upon the biſhops of Gironne and Urgel. *Aguir. T. III.*
- 947 Of Fontanis, dioceſs of Elne, upon diſcipline. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
- 947 Of Verdun, upon the competitors for the church of Rheims. *Reg. XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 947 Of Aſtorga in Spain, the acts of which are loſt.
- 948 Of Mouſon, upon diſcipline. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
- 948 Of Ingelheim, for Artaud, archbiſhop of Rheims. *Ibidem.*
- 948 Aſſembly of St. Vincent de Laon, againſt count Hugo. *Ibid.*
- 948 Of Treves, againſt count Hugo, whom they excommunicate. *Ibid.*
- 948 Of London, upon diſcipline. *Ibidem, & Angl. I.*
- 949 Of Rome, where they confirm the councils of Ingelheim and Treves the preceding year. *Ibid.*
- 950 Of Landaff, upon the goods of the church. *Ibid. & Angl. I.*

- 952 Of Augsbourg, upon discipline. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 953 Of Rheims, upon the goods of the church. *Ibidem.*
 954 Of Ravenna, upon the goods of the church. Only *Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
 955 Of Landaff, upon an homicide. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI. Angl. I.*
 955 Of Bourgogne, upon the goods of the church. *Ibidem.*
 959 Of Brentford in England, upon the goods of the church. *Angl. I.*
 962 Of Meaux, upon the church of Rheims. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*
 963 * Of Rome, for the antipope Leo. *Ibid.*
 963 Of Constantinople, upon the marriage of Nicephorus Phocas with Theophanes, widow of Romanus, emperor of the East. *Ibidem.*
 964 Of Rome, against the antipope Leo. *Ibidem.*
 964 Of Brentford, against Edwin, brother of Edgar. *Ibidem.*
 965 * Of Rome, by the antipope Leo, against pope Benedict V. *Ibid.*
 965 Of Cologne, in favour of the chapter of S. Martin de Liege. *Martene Collectio nova Tom. VII.*
 967 Of Ravenna, upon discipline. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 969 Of England, against the incontinence of priests. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
 969 Of Rome. The bishopric of Benevento erected into an archbishopric. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
 971 Of London, upon the privileges of the abbey of Glaston. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Angl. I.*
 971 Of Rome, to confirm the privileges of Glaston. *Ibid.*
 971 Of Compostella in Spain. See *Pagi ad ann. 900.*
 972 Of Mount S. Mary, diocese of Rheims, upon the reformation of the abbey of Mouson. *Ibidem.*
 972 Of Ingelheim, the acts of which are not be found. *Ibidem.*
 973 Of Mazzaille, upon the differences between several bishops in Italy. *Id.*
 973 Of Bath. They crown Edgar there. *Angl. I.*
 973 Of Modena, upon some differences of the bishop. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*
 975 Of Rheims, against the usurper of the bishopric of Amiens. *Ibid.*
 975 Of Constantinople, against the false patriarch Basil. *R. XXV. L. IX.*
 975 Of Winchester, in favour of the monks. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI. Angl. I.*
 977 Of Kingington, for the pilgrimages of devotion. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
 977 Of Ripoll. in Catalonia. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
 978 Of Caln, against the monks, in favour of secular priests. *Angl. I.*
 978 Of Ambresbir in the diocese of Winchester. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
 980 Of Sens, upon the goods of St. Pierre le Vif. *Ibid.*
 982 Of Landaff, upon manners. *Anglicana Collect.*
 983 Of Rome, against the Symoniacs. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*
 986 Of Sens, upon discipline.
 988 Of Landaff. They excommunicate king Arthmail. *Ibid.*
 989 Of Rome, in favour of S. Adelbert, bishop of Prague. *Ibid.*
 989 Of Carofé, the diocese of Poitiers, in favour of this monastery. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
 989 Of Rheims. They elect for archbishop Arnold, son of Lothaire. *Ibid.*
 990 Of Narbonne, against the usurpers of the goods of the church. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 990 Of Senlis, for Arnold, archbishop of Rheims. *Ibid.*
 990 Of Anse upon the Saone, between Lyon and Mâcon, upon the goods of the abbey of Clugny. *Martene in Thesaurus Tom. IV.*

- 991 Of Urgel upon discipline. *Aguirre* Tom. III.
 991 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl.* I.
 992* Of Rheims, in the abbey of S. Basil. They depose Arnold, and elect Gerbert. *Regia* XXV. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
 993 Of Rome, the canonization of S. Ulric of Augsburg. *Ibidem.*
 994 Of Narbonne, against the usurpers of the goods of the church.
 994 Of Limoges.
 994 Of Anse, upon discipline. *Martene in Thesauro* Tom. IV.
 995 Of Moulon, against Gerbert, archbishop of Rheims. *L. IX. H. VI.*
 995 Of Rheims, against Gerbert of Rheims. *Regia* XXV. *L. IX. H. VI.*
 995 Of S. Dennis, upon the Tenth.
 996 Of Rome, upon the affairs of the church. *Ibid.*
 996 Another of Rome, upon the election of the empire. *Ibid.* Doubtful.
 997 Of Ravenna, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 997 Of Pavia, against Crescentius, enemy of the pope. *Ib.*
 997 Of S. Dennis, upon the Tenth. Only *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
 998 Of Rome, upon Robert, king of France. *Regia* XXV. *L. IX. H. VI.*
 998 Another of Rome, upon discipline. *Baluz.* Tom. VII. *Miscellan.*
 999 Of Rome, against Giller, bishop of Mersbourg. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*
 1000 Of Poitiers, upon discipline. Only *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.

ELEVENTH CENTURY.

- 1001 Of Rome, upon the complaints of the bishop of Hildesheim. *Regia* XXIV. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
 1001 Of Tudert, on the same occasion, of which there are neither any acts or councils. *Harduin* only Tom. VI.
 1002 Of Rome, upon the exemption the abby of Perouse. *Reg.* XXV. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
 1002 Several councils of France, upon the fasts at Whitsuntide, upon the *Te Deum*, and other ecclesiastical matters. *Ibidem.*
 1005 Of Dortmund, or Trotmon, upon discipline, but without any act. *Harduin* Tom. VI.
 1007 Of Francfort, to erect the church of Bamberg into an episcopal see. *Regia* XXIV. *Labbe* IX. *Hard.* VI.
 1008 Of the palace of Chelles (Kalense) in the presence of king Robert, in favour of the abbey of St. Dennis. *Labbe* IX. *Hard.* VI. Wanting in *Regia.*
 1009 Of Barcelona, upon the gifts made to that church. *Regia* XXV. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
 1009 Of Enham in England, upon church discipline. *Ibid. Anglic.* I.
 1011 Of Bamberg, upon disputes between some bishops. *Ibidem.*
 1012 Of Leon in Spain, upon discipline, under king Alphonfus V. *Ibid.*
 1012 Of Pavia, upon the contenance of the clergy. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia.*
 1012 Of Abamause, in England, upon discipline. *Anglic.* I.
 1014 Of Ravenna, upon what had happened under archbishop Adelbert. *Ib.*
 1015 Of Rome, upon the privileges of an abbey. *Ibidem.*
 1015 Of Rheims, upon church goods, in favour of the abby of Moulon. *Martene in Thesauro* Tom. IV.
 1017 Of Orleans, against two heretic Manchæans, burned by order of king Robert. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia.*

- 982 Oecumenius. Commentaries on the acts of the apostles and the epistles of St. Paul and the canonicals, in fol. *Græc. Lat.* Paris 1631. 2 vol.
- 990 Heriger, abbot of Lobbes. Book of the Body and Blood of our Lord, in *Historia Gotteschalchi, a Cellotio*, in folio. Paris 1655. History of the bishops of Liege, in 4. *Leodii* 1613, and some Lives of saints.
- 990 Alfric, archbishop of Canterbury. Some Letters and Sermons, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum*.
- 990 Thomas, a Syrian and Monothelite. Some writings in favour of his sect, *apud Echellensem*.
- 990 John, abbot of Gorze. Life of S. Glodesinda, abbess of Metz.
- 991 Odillon, abbot of Clugny. Lives of Mayol, and the empress Adelaïde, with some Letters and Sermons, in *Bibliotheca Cluniacensi*, in folio. Paris 1614, & in *Bibliotheca Patrum*.
- 992 Gerbert, archbishop of Rheims, afterward of Ravenna, and at length pope in the year 999. Several Letters and Discourses, in *Collectione Andr. Duchêne, Biblioth. Patrum*, & in *Collect. Conciliorum*.
- 992 Oswald, an English Benedictin monk. The Life of Oswald, archbishop of York.
- 992 John Smera, a Poland. A Letter upon the conversion of Russia to the Christian religion. *Sandius in Appendice ad Hist. Ecclesiasticam* p. 61.
- 993 Dudon, a canon, afterward dean of St. Quentin in Vermandois. A History of the first dukes of Normandy. *Duchêne in Scriptoribus Norman.*
- 994 Sisinnius, patriarch of Constantinople. A Treatise of marriages between cousins, *apud Leunclavium in Juro Græco-Romano*, in folio.
- 996 Bruno, pope, under the name of Gregory V. Several Letters, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum*.
- 996 Burchard, bishop of Worms. A Collection of canons, or decrees, as well of councils as popes; but in which there are some mistakes, in folio. *Coloniæ* 1548. Paris 1549.

ELEVENTH CENTURY.

- 1001 Godehart, made bishop of Hildesheim in Germany in the year 993. Five Letters, in *Analectis Mabillonii*.
- 1002 Othlo, monk of Fulda. The Life of St. Pyrmin, reformer of the monastic order in Germany. *Mabillon Sæculo III. Benedictin.*
- 1003 Golbert, abbot of Tergerussæa. Some Letters, in *Analectis Mabillonii*.
- 1005 Erchenfroi, abbot of Melk in Austria, upon the Danube. The Life of S. Coliman, *apud Lambecium*, Tom. II. *Bibl. Vindol.*
- 1007 Fulbert, bishop of Chartres. Some Letters and other works, in 8. Paris 1608. & in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 1008 Adelbold, bishop of Utrecht. The Life of the emperor Henry II. *apud Canisium & Surium*.
- 1010 Maginfroid, monk of Fulda. The Life of St. Emmeran of Ratisbon.
- 1010 Syrus, monk of Clugny. Life of S. Mayeul, abbot of Clugny. *Mabillon Sæculo V. Benedictinor.*
- 1011 Arnold, a German monk. The Miracles of St. Emmeran.
- 1011 Tangmar, priest of Hildesheim. History of the Bishops of Hildesheim, in *Syderibus Germania, a Browero*, in 4. *Moguntia* 1605.
- 1013 Leo the Grammarian. A Chronicle, from the year 813 to 1013, in folio, *Græco-Latin. cum Theophane*. Paris.

- 1020 Of Airiac, a diocese of Auxerre, in presence of king Robert. The
relics of several saints were removed there from different places. *Ibidem.*
- 1020 Of Pavia, upon discipline. *Labbe* Tom. X.
- 1020 Of Dijon, of Beaulne, and de Lyon. These councils are mentioned
in the history of the bishops of Auxerre.
- 1020 An assembly at Toulouse, against several enchanters. *Ibidem.*
- 1021 Of Winchester, to confirm the exemption of the abbey of S. Edmond.
Regia XXV. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. *Angl.* I.
- 1022 Of Seligstad, or Mentz, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1022 Of Leyra in Navarre, upon the privileges of the abbey of S. Saviour.
Aguirre Tom. III.
- 1023 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, upon a difference between the archbishop of
Cologne and the bishop of Liege. *Regia* XXV. *Labbe* IV. *Harduin* VI.
- 1023 Of Mentz, in the cause of count Hanstein. *Ibid.*
- 1023 Of Poitiers, on the subject of S. Martial. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1024 Of Paris, upon the same subject. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1025 Of Anse, upon the ordination of the monks of Clugny. *L. IX. H. VI.*
- 1025 Of Arras, upon discipline. Only *Harduin* Tom. VI.
- 1027 Of Francfort, wherein they give the clerical tonsure to Godhard,
brother of the emperor Conrad. Only *Harduin* VI. *Labbe* IX.
- 1027 Aufonense. *Aguirre* Tom. III.
- 1028 Of Mentz, upon the assassination of count Sigefroi. *Regia* XXV.
Labbe IX. *Hard.* VI.
- 1028 Of Carrofé, upon the Catholic faith. *Ibid.*
- 1029 Of Limoges, upon the apostleship of S. Martial. *Ibid.*
- 1029 Assembly of Orleans, for the dedication of the church of S. Aignan.
Ibidem.
- 1029 Of Palithi, where they reconcile the archbishop of Mentz with the
bishop of Hildesheim. *Ibid.*
- 1030 Of Poitiers, upon the goods of the ecclesiastics. *Martens in Thesaur.*
Tom. IV.
- 1031 Of Limoges, upon the apostleship of Martial and upon discipline.
Regia XXV. *Labbe* IX. *Hard.* VI.
- 1031 Of Narbonne, in favour of the abbey of S. Martin du Mont Canigon,
en Rouffillon. *Martene Collectio nova* Tom. VI.
- 1031 Of Bourges, upon the apostleship of St. Martial, and upon discipline.
Labbe IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
- 1031 Of Beaulieu, near Limoges, of which there are no acts. *Ibid.*
- 1031 Of Tribur, near Mentz, upon the fast of Lent. *Ibidem.*
- 1031 Of France. There were divers councils held upon different subjects.
Ibidem.
- 1031 Of Compostella in Spain, upon discipline. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*
- 1032 Of Poitiers, upon the Catholic faith, and upon the preservations of
the goods of ecclesiastics. *Labbe* IX. *Hard.* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
- 1032 Of Pamphelune, upon the re-establishment of the see of this church.
Ibidem.
- 1032 Assembly of the bishops of Ripol in Catalonia, for the dedication of
this church. *Ibidem.*
- 1034 Of Landaff, where they excommunicate king Mouric. *Angl.* I.
- 1035 Of Tribur, upon ecclesiastical discipline. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*

- 1014 Bruno, monk of S. Gal. A Treatise of the office of the holy mass, and other works, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 1014 Dithmar, bishop of Mersebourg. History of his time, in folio. *Francfurti* 1588, & in *Collectionibus Scriptorum Germanicæ*.
- 1029 Ademaror Aimar of Chabanois, monk of S. Cibar of Angoulesme. A Chronicle from 829 to 1029, apud Labbaeum Tom. II. *Bibliotheca Manuscript*.
- 1030 Guy Aretine, monk of Italy, invented the notes for music, and wrote, as it is said, against Berenger the heretic.
- 1032 Oderan, monk of S. Peter the lively, at Sens. A Chronicle, which concludes the year 1032, in *Collectione Andreae Duchêne*.
- 1033 Eugefippus. Geographical Treatise of the holy land, apud Allatium Tom. I.
- 1033 Bruno of Wortzbourg, upon the Psalms, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 1035 Alexis, patriarch of Constantinople. Decrees upon ecclesiastical matters, in *Jure Græco-Romano Leonclavii*, in folio.
- 1040 Herman le Raccourci, or Contractus. There remains of his a Chronicle, in *Biblioth. Patrum* & in *Scriptoribus Germanicis*, in folio.
- 1040 Dominic, patriarch of Grado. Upon the disputes between the Latin and Greek church, apud Cottelerium & Allatium.
- 1045 Michael Cerularius, patriarch of Constantinople in 1050. Letters and Treatises concerning the Roman church.
- 1045 Peter, patriarch of Constantinople. A Letter to Dominic of Grado and to Cerularius, upon the disputes of the Greek church. *Ibid*.
- 1048 Hugues de Breteuil, bishop of Langres. A Treatise of the Body and Blood of our Lord, against Berenger, apud Lanfrancum, & in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 1048 Eusebius Bruno, bishop of Angers. } They have each written
Adelman, bishop of Bresca. } a Letter to Berenger upon
Ascelin, monk of S. Evroul. } the real presence, in *Bibl.*
Hugues, bishop of Langres. } *Patrum*.
- 1048 Glaber Radulphus or Raoul, monk of Clugny. A History from the year 900 to 1045, in *Collectione Andreae Duchêne*.
- 1049 Déodvin, bishop of Liege, upon the eucharist. *Mabillon in Analectis*.
- 1049 Nicétas, a monk of Constantinople, against the Latins, in *Lectonibus Antiquis Canisii*.
- 1050 Nilus, Doxopatrius, archimandrite. A Treatise on the great patriarchates, apud Stephanum the monk, *varia sacra*, in 4. *Lugduni Batav.* 1685.
- 1051 Simeon the younger, abbot of the monastery of Clerocerce at Constantinople, founder of the Taborite monks of Greece. Several Treatises of spirituality, extreme metaphysical.
- 1051 Leo, archbishop of Acre in Bulgaria. Some Letters against the Latins. See *Leo Allatius de consensu ecclesiæ Latinæ & Græcæ*, 4. Col. 1648.
- 1052 John Jeannolin, abbot of Ebrestein. Prayers extracted from the holy fathers. *Mabillon in Analectis*.
- 1055 Helgaud, monk of Fleury. The Life of king Robert, in *Collectione Andreae Duchêne*.
- 1057 Peter Damien, cardinal bishop of Ostia. Eight books of Letters, above 90 small Treatises of religion and piety, with some Lives of saints.

- 1036 Of Poitiers, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1037 Of Rome, upon the exemption of an abbey. *Ibid.*
 1038 An assembly of bishops of Gaule Narbonnoise, for the dedication of the church of Gironne. *Ibidem.*
 1040 Of Venice, upon discipline. *Hard. VI.*
 1040 An assembly of bishops, for the dedication of the church d'Urgel.
 1040 Assembly of bishops, for the dedication of the church de la Trinité de Vendome. *Ibidem.*
 1040 Of Vannes, upon discipline. *Reg. XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
 1041 Of Cesena in Italy, for the establishment of a community of clergy-men. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia. Ughellus Tom. II.*
 1041 Divers councils of Gauls, upon the peace of the kingdom. *Ibidem.*
 1043 Of Narbonne, upon the goods of the abbey of S. Michael de Cuxa, in Roussillon, *Ibidem.* & *Martene in Thesauro Tom. IV. Wanting in Regia.*
 1043 Another of Narbonne of the same year, upon a donation made to the church of Carcassona. *Martene in Thesauro Tom. IV. See le P. Bouger Hist. de Carcassone, 1741.*
 1044 Of Constance, to establish peace. *L. IX. H. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
 1045 Of Narbonne, upon the privileges of the abbey of S. Michael de Cuxa. *Hard. VI.*
 1046 Of Sutri near Rome, where Gregory IV. abdicates the pontificate, and Clement II. elected. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
 1046 Assembly of bishops in the abbey of Arles en Roussillon, for the dedication of the church. Only *Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
 1046 Of Pavia, of which there are no acts. *Ibid.*
 1046 Of Rome, upon the rank of the bishops of Ravenna, Milan and Aquilæa. *Ibid.*
 1047 Of Rome, against the Symoniacs. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
 1048 Of Sens, to confirm the foundation of the abbey of Provins. *Ibid.*
 1048 Of Mersbourg in Saxony.
 1048 Of Senlis, in favour of S. Medard de Soissons. *Martene in Collections nova Tom. VII.*
 1049 Of Rome, against the Symoniacs. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
 1049 Of Rheims, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1049 Of Mentz, against Simony. *Ibid.*
 1049 Of Pavia, upon discipline. Only *Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 1049 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Bessin. in Conciliis Norman.*
 1049 Of Rome, but the year uncertain. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
 1050 Of Narbonne, against the usurpers of the goods of the abbey d'Arles in Roussillon.
 1050 Of Rouen, upon discipline. Only *Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
 1050 Of Rome, against the heresy of Berenger. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*
 1050 Of Brionne in Normandy, against Berenger. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
 1050 Of Verceil in Italy, against Berenger and John Erigena, called the Scot. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
 1050 Of Paris, against Berenger. *L. IX. H. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
 1050 Of Coyace in the diocess of Oviedo in Spain, upon discipline. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*

- 1050 Of Siponto (Sipontinum), against two Simoniac archbishops. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1051 Of Rome, against Gregory, bishop of Verceil, an adulterer, and against the Simoniacs. *Reg. XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1052 Of Limoges, upon the ordination of a bishop. *Labbe T. IX.*
- 1052 Of Mantua, interrupted by the refractory bishops. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1053 Of Rome, against Berenger, and for the canonization of S. Girard, bishop of Toul. *Reg. XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1053 Assembly of S. Denys, to acknowledge the relicts of this saint. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1054 Of Narbonne, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1054 Of Barcelona, against the usurpers of the goods of the church. *Ibid.*
- 1054 * Of Constantinople, against the Roman church. Only *Hard. VI.*
- 1055 Of Mentz, where they elected pope Victor II. *Ibidem.*
- 1055 Of Florence, against Berenger and against the alienation of the goods of the church. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1055 Of Lyons, to depose several bishops. *Ibidem.*
- 1055 Of Tours, against Berenger. *Ibid.*
- 1055 Of Cologne, for the reconciliation of the count of Flanders with Henry, king of France. *Ibid.*
- 1055 Of Angers, against Berenger. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1055 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Bessin in Conciliis Normaniæ.*
- 1055 Of Lizieux in Normandy, against Malgerius, archbishop of Rouen. *Ib.*
- 1056 Of Toulouse, against the Simony of the archbishop of Narbonne. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI. & Baluz. in Conciliis Galliæ Narbonensis.*
- 1056 Of St. Gilles in Languedoc, upon the peace and the truce. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1056 Of Landaff, where they excommunicate the royal family, for having insulted a physician, nephew of the bishop of Landaff. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
- 1056 Of Compostella in Spain, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1056 Of Toulouse, in favour of the abby of Clugny. *Martene in Thes. T. IV.*
- 1056 Of Chalons upon the Saone, in favour of the canons of the Romans. *Martene in Thesouro Tom. IV.*
- 1057 Of Rome, upon the bishop of Marfi in Italy; a bishopric, which does not subsist. *Reg. XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1058 Assembly of the province of Narbonne, at Elne in Roussillon, for the dedication of it's church. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. only.*
- 1058 Another at Barcelona, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1058 Of Saragossa, upon a league against the Moors. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1059 Of Sutri. They depose the antipope Benedict. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
- 1059 Of Rome. Berenger abjures his heresy there for the third time, and upon discipline. *Ibidem, & Martene in Collect. Tom. VII.* It appears there, that canoneſſes were then unknown on this side the Rhine.
- 1059 Of Amalfi in Apulia. The bishop of Terni is deposed. *Ibid.*
- 1059 Of Landaff, where they excommunicate the royal family. *Angl. I.*
- 1059 Of Rheims, for the coronation of Philip I. king of France. *Ibidem.* Falsely called the council of Paris, by *Binius.*

- 1059 Of Beneventum, in favour of the abbey of S. Vincent. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1060 Of Tours, upon discipline. *Regia XXV. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1060 Of Vienne in Dauphiny, against the Symoniacs. *Ibidem, & Martene Thesauri Tom. IV.*
- 1060 Of Jacca in Spain, where they abrogate the ecclesiastic rite of the Goths, to adopt that of Rome, and transfer the see of Huesca to Jacca. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1060 Of Avignon, upon the church of Cisteron. *Bouche Hist. of Provence.*
- 1061 Of Beneventum, for the rights of some abbeyes. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*
- 1062 Of Osbori in Germany, upon the question of the election of the pope, if the consent of the emperor was necessary to it. *Ibidem.*
- 1062* Of St. Jean de la Rocca in Arragon, who pretend, that the bishops of Arragon ought to be chosen out of this monastery. *Ibidem.*
- 1062 Of Pavia and Florence, against the antipope Cadalous.
- 1063 Of Rome, against Peter, bishop of Florence, accused of heresy and simony. *Ibidem.*
- 1063 Of Rome, against Peter, bishop of Florence, accused of heresy and simony. *Ibid.*
- 1063 Of Chalons upon the Saone, in favour of the abbey of Clugny. *Labbe IX. Harduin III. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1063 Of Rouen, against Berenger and upon discipline. Only *Harduin Tom. VI. & Bessin in Conciliis Norman.*
- 1063 Assembly of bishops, for the consecration of the church of Moyssac, in le Quercy. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1063 Of Jacca in Spain, where they recognized pope Alexander II.
- 1064 Of Bari, upon Arnold, vicar of pope Alexander II.
- 1064 Of Mantua, against the antipope Cadalous, and in favour of pope Alexander II. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1064 Of Barcelona, where they quit the rites and ceremonies of the Gothic Christians, to take up those of Rome. *Ibidem, & Pagi.*
- 1064 Of Bari, under archbishop André. *Anonym. Barrens.*
- 1065 Of Rome, I. and II. against the Incestuous, that is to say against the lawyers, who would reckon the degree of consanguinity by the civil, and not by the canonical law. *Ibidem.*
- 1065 Of Autun, for the reconciliation of the bishop of this city with the duke de Bourgogne. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1065 Of Elne, en Roussillon, for the confirmation of the peace. *Ibid.*
- 1066 Of Westminster, for the privileges of this abbey. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Anglic. I.*
- 1066 Of Lillebonne in Normandy, before the expedition of William the bastard into England. *Bessin in Conciliis Norman.*
- 1068 Of Aufsch, for the tenths of the cathedral church of Gascogne. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1068 Of Toulouse, to re-establish the bishopric of Lectoure. *Ibidem.*
- 1068 Divers councils held in Spain, to abrogate the ecclesiastical ceremonies of the Christian Goths, and introduce those of Rome. *Ibidem.*
- 1068 Of Gironne in Spain, upon discipline. *Hard. Tom. VI. only.*
- 1068 Of Bourdeaux, in favour of the abbey de la Trinité de Vendome. *Martene in Thesauro Tom. IV.*

- Ejus Opera*, in folio. Romæ 1606—1608—1615—Lugduni 1623—& Paris 1642 & 1663.
- 1057 Alfanus, monk of Mont Cassin, and archbishop of Salgina. Poems on divers pious subjects. *Ughellus* Tom. II. *Italiae Sacrae*.
- 1058 Wippo, chaplain to the emperor Henry III. hath composed the Life of the emperor Conrad, and the Panegyrick of Henry III. *apud Canisium*, & in *Scriptoribus Germaniæ*.
- 1060 Guitmund, bishop of Averſy in Italy. Upon the Body and Blood of our Lord, in three books, and an Exposition of faith concerning the Trinity and the Incarnation, in *Bibliotheca Patrum*.
- 1060 Alberic, monk of Mont Cassin, wrote against Berenger, and upon several other ecclesiastical matters.
- 1060 Michael Psellus, senator of Constantinople. A Poetical Paraphrase and a Commentary upon the Canticle of Canticles. Questions upon the Trinity and the Incarnation, Dialogue of the operation of Demons, and some other works.
- 1063 Lanfranc, abbot of Bec and S. Stephen in Normandy, at length archbishop of Canterbury in 1070. Several Letters, a Commentary upon S. Paul, a Treatise of the Body and Blood of our Lord, against Berenger. Vide *ejus Opera*, in folio. Paris 1648.
- 1068 Manasses, archbishop of Rheims. A Letter and his Apology, *Collect. Conciliorum*, & *apud Mabillonium in Diario Italico*.
- 1069 Guibert, archdeacon of Toul. The Life of pope Leo IX. in *Syrmund*.
- 1070 Theophylact, archbishop of Acrida in Bulgaria. Commentaries upon the new Testament and upon four lesser Prophets, in folio, Paris 1631, in folio, Londini 1636, and other works.
- 1071 Anselm of Lucca in Italy, wrote against the antipope Guibert, *apud Canisium*, & in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 1072 Samours, archbishop of Gaza. A Dispute, to prove, that the bread and wine are changed to the Body and Blood of J. C. in *Auctario Bibl. Patrum Frontonis Ducai*.
- 1072 Durand of Troarn. A Treatise against Berenger of Angers.
- 1073 Pope Gregory VIII. A great many Letters, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 1074 Huguo, bishop of Die in 1074, and archbishop of Lyon in 1083. Several Letters to pope Gregory VII. in *Collectione Conciliorum*.
- 1075 Benno, cardinal. Two books against pope Gregory VII. in 4. per Goldastum. *Hanoviae* 1611. Scarce.
- 1078 Samuel de Maroc, a converted Jew. A Treatise of the coming of the Messiah, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 1078 S. Anselm, abbot of Bec and archbishop of Canterbury in 1093. Several Letters, dogmatical Treatises, and works of Spirituality. — *Ejus Opera*, in fol. Paris 1675—& 1721. Vide *Spicileg. & Miscell. Baluz.*
- 1079 Eadmer, disciple of S. Anselm. A History of his own times, and some works of piety, *cum Anselmo, anni* 1675.
- 1079 Gaunillon, an English monk, hath wrote upon the existence of God.
- 1079 Nicetas Serron, archbishop of Heraclea. A Commentary upon S. Gregory of Nazianzen.
- 1080 Bonizon, bishop of Placentia in Italy, wrote in favour of pope Gregory VII, and composed other works.
- 1080 Osborn, monk and under chapter of Canterbury. Life and Miracles of S. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, and other works.

- 1069 Of Mentz, upon the repudiation, which the emperor Henry IV. wanted to make of Bertha, whom he had espoused two years before. *Hard. Tom. VI.*
- 1069 Of Rouen, for the election of an archbishop of this city. *Bessin in Conciliis Norman.*
- 1070 Of Winchester, against Stigand, usurper of the see of Canterbury. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Angl. I.*
- 1070 Of Rome, upon the abbey of Vissegrad. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1070 Of Anse, upon a donation, made to the abbey de Isle-barbe. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1070 Of Windsor, upon the degradation of some prelates. *Ibidem.*
- 1070 Of Normandy, upon the consecration of Lanfranc, nominated archbishop of Canterbury. *Bessin in Concil. Norman.*
- 1070 Of London, under Lanfranc, to re-establish the episcopal see in the cities. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1071 Of Pedredan, for the nomination of some bishops. *Ibid. & Angl. I.*
- 1071 Of Mentz, against Charles, bishop of Constance, accused of simony and sacrilege. *Reg. XXV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
- 1072 Of England, where the archbishop is declared to have the primacy superior to the archbishop of York. *Ibid.*
- 1072 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Ibidem, & Bessin in Concil. Norman.*
- 1072 Of Chalons upon the Saone, in favour of the Roman canons. *Martene in Thesauro Tom. IV.*
- 1072 Of Rome, upon the church of Milan. *Pagi ad hunc ann.*
- 1073 Of Guyenne (Novem populonia) upon different complaints, carried to the pope. *Ibidem.*
- 1074 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Ibid. & Bessin.*
- 1074 Of S. Genes, near Lucques, against the canons of Lucques. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1074 Of Rome, for discipline, against the simony and incontinence of the clergy. *Ibid.*
- 1074* Of England, where they unjustly depose S. Ulstan. *Ibid.*
- 1075 Of Rome, on the reformation of manners. *Ibid.*
- 1075 Of Mentz, to publish there the council of Rome of the year 1074, against the concubinary priests. *Ibid.*
- 1075 Of Beneventum, in favour of the abbey of Saint Sophia. *Ibid.*
- 1075 Of England, upon wives and virgins, whom religion has prevailed on to take the veil of religion. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1075 Of London, upon the manners of the clergy. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1075 Of Poitiers, against Berenger. *L. X. H. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1075 Of S. Maixant in Poitu, against the heresy of Berenger. *Ibid.*
- 1076 Of Winchester, against the incontinence of the canons. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1076 Another at Winchester. *Angl. Collect. Tom. I.*
- 1076* Of Worms, Mentz or Maestricht, against pope Gregory VII. *Regia XXV. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1076 Of Tribur, which is said to have been held about the deposition of the emperor Henry IV. *Ibid.*
- 1076 Of Rome, where Gregory VII. excommunicates Henry IV. *Ibid.*
- 1076* Of Pavia, where they excommunicate Gregory VII. *Ibid.*
- 1077 Of Anse, near Lyons, upon discipline. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. alone. Baluz. Tom. VI. Miscellaneorum.*

- 1077 Of Autun, upon discipline. *Harduin Tom. VI. & Pagi.*
 1077 Of Auvergne, or Clermont, upon discipline. *Baluz. ibidem.*
 1077 Of Westminster, upon this abbey. *Anglic. I.*
 1078 Of Poitiers, upon discipline. *L. X. H. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
 1078 Of Rome, where they excommunicate the partisans of the emperor Henry IV. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
 1078 Another of Rome, against the Symoniacs. *Ibidem.*
 1078 Of Rome, wherein Berenger abjures. *Mabillon in Analectis.*
 1078 Of Bourdeaux, upon discipline. Only *Harduin T. VI.*
 1078 Of London, wherein they establish bishops in several cities. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
 1078 Of Gironne in Spain. Only *Hard. Tom. VI.*
 1078 Of Poitiers, against Simony.
 1079 Of Rome, wherein Berenger abjures his heresy for the fourth time. *Reg. XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI. & Martene in Thesauro T. IV.*
 1079 Of Britany in France, against the external appearances of a false repentance. *Ibid.*
 1079 Of Bourdeaux, where Berenger explains himself upon his creed. *Ibid.*
 1080 Of Rome, where they excommunicate the partisans of Henry IV. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
 1080 Of Wurtzburg, where the emperor is received into the community of the church. *Ibid.*
 1080* Of Mentz, in favour of the emperor. *Ibid.*
 1080* Of Bressanon or Brixen. They elect the antipope Guibert. *Ibidem & Pagi.*
 1080 Of Lyon, against Manasses, an intruder into the church of Rheims. *Id.*
 1080 Of Sens, whose acts do not remain.
 1080 Of Meaux, where Arnold is made bishop of Soissons. *Ibidem.*
 1080 Of Avignon, where Huguo is made bishop of Grenoble. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
 1080 Of Langres, against the investitures of the Laics. *Ibid.*
 1080 Of Burgos in Spain, where they abrogate the Gothic ceremonies. *Id.*
 1080 Of Saintes, in favour of the abbey of Fleury. *Ibidem, & Martene in Thesauro Tom. IV.*
 1080 Of Lillebonne, upon discipline and polity. *Ibidem, & Martene Thesauri Tom. IV. & Bessin in Conciliis Norman.*
 1081 Of Rome, against the emperor Henry. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI. & Martene in Collectione Tom. VII.*
 1081 Of Issoudun (Exoldunense) near Bourges, in favour of the abbey of Marmoutier. *Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
 1082 Of Carosé, in the diocese of Poitiers, against Boson, bishop of Saintes, whom they depose. *Ibidem.*
 1082 Of Meaux, for the ordination of Robert, bishop of this city. *Ibid.*
 1082 Of Oissel (Oxella) near Rouen, upon a dispute of the archbishop of Rouen and the abbot of Fontenelles. *Bessin.*
 1083 Of Rome, against the emperor Henry and the antipope Guibert. *Reg. XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
 1084 Of Rome, against the antipope Guio and Henry IV. *Regia XXVI.*
 1085 Of Quedlinburg, against Henry and his partisans. *Ibidem.*
 1085* Of Mentz, against pope Gregory VII. and for the antipope Guio. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*

- 1085 Of Compeigne, in favour of the abbey of St. Corneille of this city, and S. Acheul d'Amiens. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1085 Of Gloucester, for the election of a bishop. *Anglic. I.*
- 1085 Divers councils, held by Lanfanc. *Anglic. I.*
- 1086 Of Ravenna, in favour of this church, by the antipope Guibert and the emperor Henry. *Ibid.*
- 1089 Of Troye, in Apulia, upon the different degrees of relations. *Ibid.*
- 1089 Of Amalfi, in Apulia, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1089 Of Saintes, to give an archbishop to Bourdeaux. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1090 Of Narbonne, in favour of the abbey of Grasse, and against Simony. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. Baluz. in Concil. Gall. Narbon.*
- 1090 Of Toledo, falsely called of Toulouse in some Collections, upon discipline, and to reform the ceremonies of this archbishopric. *Reg. XXVI. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1090 Of Bezier, upon the goods of the church. *Martene Thesauri T. IV.*
- 1091 Of Leon in Spain, to follow in the ceremonies the ritual of S. Isidore of Seville. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1091 Of Rouen, for the election of an archbishop of Seez. *Bessin.*
- 1091 Of Benevento, upon discipline, and against the antipope Guido. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1092 Of Soissons, against the Tritheism of Roscelin of Compeigne. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1092 Of Rheims, against Robert, count of Flanders, who seized to himself the good of all the defunct ecclesiastics. *Ibid.*
- 1092 Of Estampes, against the ordination of Ives of Chartres. *Ibid.*
- 1092 Of Paris, upon the abbey of St. Corneille of Compeigne. *Ibidem.*
- 1092 Of Worcester, upon the privilege of the church of S. Helena. *Angl. I.*
- 1093 An assembly of the bishops of England, to ordain S. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1094 Of Rheims, upon discipline. *Hard. Tom. VI.*
- 1094 Of Brives, upon the abbey of Marmoutiers, near Tours. *Ibidem.*
- 1094 Of Dol, upon the same subject. *Ibid.*
- 1094 Of Autun, upon discipline. *Baluz. Tom. VI. Miscellaneorum, & Reg. XXVI. Labbe X.*
- 1094 Of Rockingham, where it is decided, that Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, should not without the consent of the king demand the *Pallium* from pope Urban II. as the king had not yet acknowledged it. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI. Angl. I.*
- 1094 Of Constance, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1095 Of Placentia in Italy, against Henry IV. who had repudiated Praxedas his wife; to give aid to the emperor of the East against the antipope Guibert, and other heresies. *Ibid.*
- 1095 Of Clermont in Auvergne, upon discipline, against king Philip; the Croisade was there resolved on. *Ibid.*
- 1095 * Of England, where they send away Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, for having taking part with the pope.
- 1095 Of Limoges, for the Croisade. *L. X. H. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1095 Of Auvergne, to establish a truce in the kingdom. *Martene Thesauri Tom. IV.*

- 1080 John Scylitzes. Cæropalates. A History from the year 813 to 1081. *Græc. Lat. in fol. Paris, e Typogr. Reg. 1648.*
- 1080 John Xiphilin, patriarch of Constantinople. Some Decrees, in *Jure Græco-Romano*, and several Homilies.
- 1080 Antonius Melissa, a Greek monk. Some Sermons, in *Bibl. Patrum*, and other works of piety.
- 1080 Berthold of Constance. Tracts in favour of Gregory VII.
- 1081 Peter, cardinal and library keeper of the Roman church. Life of pope Gregory VII.
- 1082 Nicetas, archdeacon of the church of Constantinople, wrote against John the philosopher, placed here above in the rank of heretics. See *Lambecius Lib. III. Bibliothecæ Vindobonensis.*
- 1082 Gregory and Deus dedit, both cardinals. A Collection of canons, which are among the manuscripts of the Vatican.
- 1083 Cosmo, dean of the church of Prague. A Chronicle of the kingdom of Bohemia, in *Scriptoribus Hist. Bohemiæ*, in folio. *Hanoviae 1602.*
- 1083 George, a Greek monk. A Chronicle from Adam to the year 1081, in folio. *Paris, in Scriptoribus post Theophanem, 1685.*
- 1084 Paul, provost of Benriede of the order of S. Augustin. History of pope Gregory VII. in 4. a *Gretzero. Ingolstadii 1610.*
- 1085 Robert, abbot of S. Vigor of Bayeux. A Commentary upon the Canticle of Canticles, *apud Casimir Oudin. Tom. II. in Scriptoribus Eccles. in folio. Lipsæ 1722.*
- 1088 Urban II. A great number of Letters, in *Collectione Conciliorum, & apud Martene Tom.*
- 1088 Micrologus. A famous work, but anonymous, upon the office of the church, in *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 1089 Nicolas, bishop of Methune. A Treatise of the reality of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ in the Eucharist, in *Auctario Biblioth. Patrum*, in folio, 1624, and a Treatise of the procession of the Holy Ghost. Vide *Allatium.*
- 1090 S. Bruno, founder des Chartres. Two Letters and a Confession of faith. Vide *Mabill. in Analectis.* There are attributed to him other works, a Commentary upon the Psalms and upon S. Paul, &c. but they are by S. Bruno de Segni.
- 1090 John, patriarch of Antioch. A Treatise upon the donations, made to the monks, *apud Cottelerium in Monumentis Ecclesiæ Græcæ.* Questions upon the old and new Testament, *apud S. Athanasium*, and several other works.
- 1090 Anastasius, archbishop of Cæsarea in Palestine. Divers Treatises upon fasting, *apud Cottelerium in Monumentis Græcis.*
- 1093 Irene, Ducas, wife of the emperor Alexius Comnenus. A Rule for the nuns. *Montfaucon Analect. Græc. in 4. Paris 1688.*
- 1099 Nagold, monk of Clugny. Life of Odo and of S. Mayol de Clugny. *Mabillon & Bollandus.*

TWELFTH CENTURY.

- 1101 Lambert, bishop of Arras in 1093. History of the bishops of Arras. *Baluz. Tom. V. Miscellaneor.*
- 1101 Geoffroi, abbot of Vendome, from the year 1093. Letters and divers Treatises. *Ejus Epistolæ*, in 8. *Paris 1610, & apud Syrmundum.*

- 1096 Of Tours. King Philip is there absolved, and the Croisade resolved on. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1096 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. & Bessin in Concil. Norman. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1096 Of Saintes, in favour of the abbey of Vendome, and upon the fasts of the vigils of the feasts of the apostles. *Ibid.*
- 1096 Of Nimes, upon a donation, made to the abbey of Clugny, and upon discipline. *Ibidem, & Baluz. Tom. VII. Miscellaneorum.*
- 1096 Of Clermont, upon monastic discipline. *Baluz. Tom. VII. Miscell.*
- 1097 Of Bari, upon the re-union of the Greeks. *R. XXVI. L. X. H. VI.*
- 1097 Of Ireland. The demand, that Anselm of Canterbury ordain the bishop of Waterford. *L. X. H. VI. Wanting in Regia. Angl. I.*
- 1097 Of Gironne, for the ecclesiastic liberty. *Ibid.*
- 1098 Of Rome, upon a truce in the cause of S. Anselm. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1098 Another of Rome, against the antipope Guibert. *Ibid. Pagi* pretends, there was but one council at Rome this year.
- 1098 Of Bourdeaux, of which there are no acts. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1099 Of Rome, against the symoniacs and the antipope Guibert. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1099 Of Jerusalem, wherein they establish the patriarch of this city, Theobert, in the room of Arnold the usurper. *Ibid.*
- 1099 Of S. Omer, for the preservation of the peace. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1099 Of Estampes, upon discipline. *Harduin VI. ex Ivone Camot. Ibidem.*
- 1100 Of Valence, against Nerigaud, bishop of Autun, and Huguo, abbot of Flavigny, symoniacs. *Ibidem.*
- 1100 Of Poitiers, upon discipline, and against Philip, king of France, who had taken again Bertrade. *Ibidem.*

TWELFTH CENTURY.

- 1101 Of Milan, against the archbishop of Milan, a symoniac. *Reg. XXVI. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1101 Of Windsor, about the church of Norwich. *Anglic. I.*
- 1102 Of Latran, or of Rome, against the emperor Henry IV. *Ibidem.*
- 1102 Of London I. upon discipline. They there depose many ecclesiastics of bad morals. *Ibidem, Anglic. I.*
- 1102 Of London II. to reform discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1103 Of Rome, where they maintain the archbishop of Milan in his see, although a reputed symoniac. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. V.*
- 1103 Of Marseilles, upon the privileges of the abbey of Clugni. *Martene Thesauri Tom. IV.*
- 1103 Of London, upon investitures. *Anglic. I.*
- 1104 Of Troyes. Bishop of Senlis justifies himself there from the crime of simony. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1104 Of Latran, or of Rome, in which they excommunicate those, who favour the laic investitures. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1104 Of Beaugenci, upon the Loire, in the cause of Philip, king of France, and of Bertrade. *R. XXVI. L. X. Wanting in Harduin.*

- 1101 Ives of Chartres. Letters, a Collection of decrees and councils. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1647.
- 1101 Radulphus Ardens. The holy War, and Sermons. *Coloniæ* 1602.
- 1102 Hildebert, bishop of Mans and archbishop of Tours. Letters and several other works. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1708.
- 1102 Bruno, monk of Italy, afterward bishop of Signi, disputed against the heretic Berenger. He hath composed some Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, and some Treatises of doctrine. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Venetis*.
- 1105 Odo, abbot of S. Martin de Tournay, bishop of Cambray in 1105. Exposition of the canon of the mass, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 1105 Guibert, made abbot of Nogent. History of the first Croisade. A Treatise upon the reliëts of saints. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1652.
- 1106 Gilbert or Gilesbertus, abbot of Westminster in the year 1106. A Treatise of faith against the Jews, *inter Opera S. Anselmi*. *Paris* 1675.
- 1106 Huguo, abbot of Flavigny. Chronicles of Verdun.
- 1107 Euthymius Zigabenus, a Greek monk. Panoplia, or a Collection of passages of the holy fathers upon religion, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 1112 Siegebert of Gemblours. A Chronicle.
- 1120 Stephen of Autun. Of the Body and Blood of J. C. in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 1120 Michael Glycas. Annals to the year 1118, in folio. *Paris* 1660.
- 1120 Nicephorus Brienensis. History of his time, in folio. *Paris* 1661.
- 1120 George Cedrenus, a monk. Universal History, in folio. *Paris* 1661.
- 1120 John Zonaras, a Greek monk. Annals of the world, in folio. *Paris* 1686. 2 vol. Commentaries upon the canons, in folio. *Oxford* 1672.
- 1121 Guigues, prior de la Grand Chartreuse. Statutes of his order, in fol. *Basil*. 1510. Very scarce.
- 1124 Peter Alphonsus, a converted Jew. A Dialogue against the Jews, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 1124 Peter de Honestis. A Rule for the canons, *inter Opera S. Petri Damiani*, in folio. *Paris* 1642.
- 1124 Peter, surnamed the venerable, elected bishop of Clugny in 1123. A Treatise against the Jews, another against the Alcoran, several Letters and Treatises, in *Bibliotheca Cluniacensi*, in folio. *Paris* 1614.
- 1124 Anacletus, antipope. His Letters, published by father Lupus, after the council of Ephesus, in 4.
- 1128 Dreux or Drogo, abbot of St. John of Laon, cardinal and bishop of Ostia in 1136. A Treatise of the divine office, one of the seven gifts of the Spirit, and some other Treatises.
- 1129 Albert or Alberic, canon of Aix. History of the first Croisade. *Geste Dei per Francos*, in fol. *Hanoviae* 1611.
- 1130 Foucher de Chartres. History of the Croisade. *Ibid*.
- 1130 Gautier, History of the Croisade, of 1115 to 1124. *Ibid*.
- 1130 Alger, deacon of the church of Liege, afterward monk of Clugny, died in 1130. A Treatise of the Body and Blood of our Lord, against Berenger, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 1130 Elias of Crete. A Commentary upon St. Gregory Nazianzen, cum operibus S. Gregorii, in folio. *Paris* 1609 & 1630.
- 1130 Huguo de Fleury. Of the royal and sacerdotal power. *Baluz*. Tom. IV. *Miscellan*.

- 1104 Of Fussel in Spain, upon the limits of the diocesses of Burgos and Oñna. Only in *Harduin* Tom. VI.
- 1105 Of Rome, against the investitures. *Eadmer* Lib. IV. *Hist.*
- 1105 Of Florence, against the bishop of this city, who said, that antichrist was already born. *Regia* XXVI. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI.
- 1105 Of Quedlinbourg, for the reformation of manners. *Ibid.*
- 1105 Assembly of Mentz, where Henry IV. resigns the empire to his son Henry V. *Ibid.*
- 1105 Of Paris, where they absolve Philip, king of France, and Bertrade. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
- 1106 Of Poitiers, to send aid to Palestine. *Ibid.*
- 1106 Of Guastalla, against the investitures. *Ibid.* & *Martene* Tom. VI.
- 1106 Of Lizieux, for the peace of Normandy. *Ibid.* & *Bessin*.
- 1107 Of Jerusalem, for the patriarch Daibert. *R.* XXVI. *L. X. H.* VI.
- 1107 Of London, against the investitures of the laics. *Ibidem*, *Angl.* I.
- 1107 Of Troyes, upon discipline, and upon the symoniacs. *Ibidem*, & *Martene Collectis nova* Tom. VII. *Pagi ad hunc ann.*
- 1107 Assembly of the bishops at l'abbaye de Fleury, upon the Loire, to receive there the body of St. Benedict, brought from Mount-Cassin. *Labbe* X. *Hard.* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
- 1107 Of London, against the incontinency of the clergy. *Ibidem*, *Angl.* I.
- 1108 Of Rouen, upon the necessities of the church. *Hard.* VI.
- 1108 Of Benevento, against the investiture of the laics. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI.
- 1109 Of London, in the cause of the archbishop of York. *Ibidem*, *Angl.* I.
- 1109 Of Rheims, in the cause of Godfrey, bishop of Amiens. *Ibid.*
- 1109 Of Loudun, for the church of Tornus. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI. alone.
- 1109 Of Poitiers. Robert d'Arbrissel subjects to the bishop of Poitiers the monasteries of his new order. *Jean de la Mainferme*, *Clypeus Fontebrald*, in 1. T. I. P. 2. pag. 128, 129.
- 1110 Of Rome, or of Latran, in favour of the episcopal authority. *Ibid.*
- 1110 Of Clermont, for the church of Mauriac. *Ibidem*.
- 1110 Of Fleury, upon the same subject. *Ibid.*
- 1110 Of Toulouse, whose acts are lost. *Ibid.*
- 1111 Of Jerusalem, against the investitures, and against the emperor Henry. *Regia* XXVI. *Labbe* X. *Hard.* VI.
- 1111 Of Lateran or of Rome, upon the same subject. *Ibidem*.
- 1112 Of Vienna in Austria, upon the same subject. *Ibidem*, & *Martene in Collectione* Tom. VII.
- 1112 Of Anse, against the investitures. *Labbe* X. *Hard.* VI. alone.
- 1112 Of Aix in Provence, upon discipline. *Martene Thes.* T. IV.
- 1112 Of Usneach in Ireland, upon manners. *Angl.* I.
- 1113 Of Benevento, in favour of the abbey of Mont-Cassin. *Regia* XXIV. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI.
- 1114 Of Beavais, against the emperor Henry V. *Ibidem*.
- 1114 Of Ceperano, in the campania of Rome (Ciperanum), to cancel the monastic vows made by violence. *Ibid.*
- 1114 Of Windsor, for the election of Rauol, archbishop of Canterbury. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.

- 1114 Of Palencia in Spain, where they chose a bishop for the see of Lugo. Only *Hard. VI.*
- 1114 Of Compostella, upon Jurisdiction. Only *Hard. Tom. VI.*
- 1114 Of Elne in Rouffillon, upon the dispute, which was between the abbeyes of S. Michael de Cuxa and d'Arles. *Marten. in Thesaur. T. IV.*
- 1115 Of Syria or Palestine, for the deposing of Arnold, patriarch of Jerusalem. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1115 Of Troye in Apulia, for the peace and truce. *Ibidem.*
- 1115 Of Rheims, against Henry V. emperor, and to oblige Godfrey, bishop of Amiens, to return into his diocess. *Ibidem.*
- 1115 Of Soissons, upon the same account. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. only.*
- 1115 Of Cologne, against Henry V. *Ibidem.*
- 1115 Of Chalons upon Marne, against Henry V. *Ibidem.*
- 1115 Of Tornus (Trenorciense), upon the differences between the churches of St. John and S. Stephen of Besançon. *Ibidem.*
- 1115 Of Dijon, upon the same account. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1115 Of Oviedo in Spain, upon discipline. Only *Hard. Tom. VI.*
- 1116 Of Cologne. Henry V. is excommunicated. *R. XXVI. L. X. H. VI.*
- 1116 Of Lateran, where they confirm that of the year 1111. *Ibid.*
- 1116 Of Rome, who permit the abbey of Mont-Cassin, to name itself the abbey of abbeyes. *Ibid.*
- 1116 Of Salisbury, where William and his son Henry mutually bind themselves. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. only.*
- 1116 Of Langres, upon divers ecclesiastical matters. *Ibid.*
- 1117 Of Tornus, in favour of the church of St. Stephen of Dijon. *Ibidem.*
- 1117 Of Milan. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1117 Of Benevento, against the antipope Burdin. *R. XXVI. L. X. H. VI.*
- 1118 Of Capua, against the emperor Henry and the antipope Burdin. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1118 Of Cologne, against Henry V. *Ibidem.*
- 1118 Of Fritslar, against Henry V. *Ibidem.*
- 1118 Of Rouen, for discipline. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. only.*
- 1118 Of Toulouse, for a Croisade in Spain, against the Saracens, and against Peter de Bruys. *Ibidem.*
- 1118 Of Angoulême, for the confirmation of some bishops. *Ibidem.*
- 1119 Of Vienne, of which there remain no acts. *R. XXVI. L. X. H. VI.*
- 1119 Of Toulouse. Peter de Bruys delivered to the secular power and burnt, and upon discipline. *Ibidem*, but the canons are wanting in *Regia.*
- 1119 Of Rome. *Ibidem.*
- 1119 Of Rouen, against the incontinence of the priests. *Ibidem.*
- 1119 Of Benevento, against the robbers. *Ibidem.*
- 1119 Of Beavais, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1120 Of Napoli in Samaria, upon discipline. *R. XXVII. L. X. H. VI.*
- 1120 Of Soissons, against Abelard. There is a very fine account of it in this author. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1121 Of Quedlinbourg, upon the state of the empire and investitures. *Ibid.*
- 1122 Of Worms, upon investitures. *Ibid.*
- 1122 Of Rome, in favour of Mont-Cassin. *Reg. XXVII. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1122 Of Lateran, IXth general council, under pope Calixtus II. for recovering the holy land and upon discipline. *Ibid. & Mart. in Collect. T. VII.*

- 1122 Of Gloucester, to make an archbishop of Canterbury. *Angl. I.*
- 1123 Of Rome. The pope and the emperor are reconciled.
- 1123 Of Bourges. *Simeon de Dunelm de Gest. Angl. I.*
- 1124 Of Toulouse, upon the sacraments. *Harduin mentions it Tom. XI.*
- 1124 Divers councils of Chartres, Clermont, Beavais.
- 1124 Of Vienne in Dauphiny, in favour of the church of the Romans. *Mart. Thesauri Tom. IV.*
- 1126 Of London or Westminster, upon the reformation of manners. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Hard. VI. Angl. I.*
- 1126 Of Rochborough in Scotland, for the peace of the church. *Angl. I.*
- 1127 Of Nantz, upon discipline. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. only.*
- 1127 Of London, upon manners. *R. XXVI. L. X. H. VI. Angl. I.*
- 1127 Of Orleans, upon discipline. *Pagi ad hunc annum 1126.*
- 1127 Of Nantz, upon marriage between relations.
- 1128 Of Troyes. They give the white habit to the knights templar. *Ibid.*
- 1128 Of Ravenna. Archbishop of Venice and Aquilea deposed. *Ibid.*
- 1128 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Bessin in Conciliis Normaniæ.*
- 1128 Of Dol in Britany. *Baluz. Tom. I. Miscellaneorum.*
- 1129 Of Paris, on the priory of Argenteuil. *Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1129 Of Orleans, the occasion not known. *Ibidem.*
- 1129 Of Toulouse, against heretics. *Ibid.*
- 1129 Of London, upon the incontinence of the clergy. *R. XXVII. L. X. H. V. Angl. I.*
- 1129 Of Placentia. Merida given to the church of Compostella.
- 1129 Of Chalons, against Henry, bishop of Verdun. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1130 Of Wurtzbourg, against the antipope Anacletus. *Baluz. Tom. VII. Miscellaneorum.*
- 1130 Du Puy and d'Etampes, against the antipope Anacletus. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1131 Of Liege, against the antipope Anacletus. *Ibidem*, but the canons upon discipline are Wanting in *Regia.*
- 1131 Of Liege, in favour of Otto, bishop of Halberstadt, and against the antipope Anacletus. *Ibid.*
- 1131 Of Mentz, against Bruno, bishop of Strasbourg. *Ibid.*
- 1132 Of Cressi, near Narbonne. *Labbe IX. App.*
- 1132 Of Placentia, against the antipope Anaclet. *Ibid.*
- 1132 Of Rheims, in favour of the abbey of Marmoutier. *Mart. Thes. T. IV.*
- 1132 Of London, for the peace of the church. *Anglic. I.*
- 1133 Of Jouarre, diocesis of Meaux, upon the immunities of the church. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Harduin VI. Pagi ad ann. 1135.*
- 1133 Of Northampton, for the consecration and benediction of the bishops and abbots. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1134 Of Pisa, against the antipope Anaclet. *Ibid.*
- 1134 Of Narbonne, on the misfortunes of the diocesis of Elne in Rouffillon, exposed to the incursions of the Saracens. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1136 Of Antioch, wherein they depose the patriarch Radulph, who had intruded himself into this city. *Ibid.*
- 1136 Of Jerusalem, upon the contested articles between the Catholics and Armenians. *Ibid.*

- 1130 Domnizon, a priest. Life of the countess Matilda in verse. A Teugnagelio, in 4. *Ingolstadt* 1612.
- 1130 Herman, abbot of S. Martin de Tournai. A Chronicle of his abbey, in *Spicilegio*.
- 1130 Baldric de Dol, in Bretagne. History of the holy war, printed by Bongars, in *Gestis Dei*, fol. *Antwerp* 1611.
- 1130 Stephen Harding, an Englishman, abbot of Citeaux. Constitutions of his order, in *Menologia Cisterciensi*, in fol. *Antwerp* 1635.
- 1130 Hugo Metel, abbot of S. Leon de Toul, Premontr . Letters, published by the abbot Hugo, in fol.
- 1130 Bernard de Compostella. Register, of whose there is something printed in *Hispania illustrata* Tom. IV.
- 1130 Hariulphe, monk of S. Requier. His Chronicle, in *Spicilegio*.
- 1130 Simeon, monk of Durham. History of his abbey, *inter Scriptores Hist. Anglican *, in folio. 1652.
- 1130 Herv , monk du Bourg de Dol. A Commentary upon S. Paul, *inter Opera Anselmi*.
- 1130 Hugo, canon of S. Paris. Commentaries upon Scripture, and other Treatises. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Rothomagi* 1648.
- 1132 Anna Comnena, daughter of the emperor Alexius Comnenus, wrote the History of her father, *Gr ce & Latine*, in folio, 1651.
- 1132 Isaac, Catholic bishop of Armenia. Two Treatises against the Armenians, *apud Combesicium in Au ario* Tom. II.
- 1135 Rupert, abbot of Duitz. Commentaries upon the Scripture, Treatises on the Trinity, &c. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1638. 2 volum.
- 1140 Philip de Haruing, abbot of Good Hope. Letters, Commentary upon the Song of Songs. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Duaci* 1620.
- 1140 Nilus, or Nicolaus, monk, afterward secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople. A Treatise of patriarchates. *Allatius de Concordia, & Steph. the monk, varia sacra*, T. I.
- 1140 Theophanes. Some Homilies, in fol. *Gr c. Lat.* *Paris* 1644.
- 1140 Benedict, canon of S. Peter at Rome. Ceremonies of the Roman church, Tom. II. *Mus i Italici Mabillonii*, in 4. 1689.
- 1141 Anselm de Gemblours, continued the Chronicle of Sigebert.
- 1142 Peter Abelard, monk of S. Denys, afterward of Clugny, died in 1142. Letters, a Treatise upon the Trinity, and some other works. *Ejus Opera*, in 4. *Paris* 1616.
- 1142 S. Bernard, monk of Citeaux, afterward abbot of Clerveaux in 1115. Very curious Letters, Treatises of doctrine and spirituality, and Sermons. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1690, &c. 2 vol.
- 1142 Orderic Vital. An ecclesiastical History, *apud Andream du Ch ne in Scriptoribus Histori  Normani *, in folio. *Paris* 1619.
- 1142 Suger, abbot of S. Denys, and minister of state. His Letters and his History, *apud And. du Ch ne, in Collect. Scriptorum Franci*.
- 1142 Samson, archbishop of Rheims. Letters to pope Innocent II.
- 1143 William of Somers t, monk of Malm bury. History of England to 1143, and the History of the bishops of this kingdom, *inter Scriptores Angli *, in fol. *Londini* 1596, & *Francofurti* 1601.
- 1144 Eugenius III. pope. A great number of Letters, in *Collect. Concilior*.

- 1136 Of Burgos in Spain. Only *Harduin* Tom. VI.
 1136 Of Westminster, to elect a bishop of London. *Anglic. I.*
 1137 Of Hertford. *Angl. I.*
 1137 Of Vallalodid in Spain. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
 1137 Of Bourdeaux, upon discipline. *Martene in Collectione* Tom. VII.
 1138 Of London, upon discipline. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
 but the canons are wanting in *Regia. Angl. I.*
 1138 Of Northampton, upon discipline. *Ibidem*; but others place it in the
 year 1333. *Angl. I.*
 1138 Of Westminster, upon discipline. *Angl. I.*
 1138 Of Carlisle in Scotland. *Angl. I.*
 1138 Another of Westminster, upon the canonization of S. Edward. *Angl. I.*
 1139 Of Lateran, Xth general council, assembled by Innocent II. against
 the antipope Anacletus, and for the preservation of the ecclesiastical goods.
Ibidem, & Martene Thesauri T. IV.
 1139 Of Winchester, for the immunity of the churches. *Ibid.*
 1140 Of Sens, against Peter Abelard. *Ibid.*
 1140 Of Constantinople, against some heretics. *Allatius de Consensione Ecclesi.*
Græc. & Lat. Lib. II. Cap. II.
 1140 Of Veroli, Compag. of Rome (Verulense) upon ecclesiastic obedience.
 Only *Harduin* Tom. VI. *Mabillon in Diar. Italico* T. I.
 1141 Of London. *Angl. I.*
 1142 Of Winchester, for the liberty of king Stephen. *Regia XXVII.*
Labbe IX. Harduin VI.
 1142 Of Westminster, on the complaints of king Henry. *Angl. I.*
 1142 Of Antioch, against the patriarch Radulph, accused of simony. *Ibid.*
 1142 Of Lagni, upon the differences of the bishop of Arras and the abbey
 of Marchienne. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI.* Wanting in *Regia.*
 1142 Of Westminster, wherein king Stephen complains of the vexations of
 his people. *Ibidem.*
 1143 Of Jerusalem, against the errors of the Armenians. Only *Hard.* T. VI.
 1143 Of Constantinople, wherein they depose two bishops ordained, con-
 trary to the canons of the church, and against the Bogomiles. *Ibidem.*
 1143 Of London, against the violences done to the church. *Regia XXVII.*
Labbe IX. Harduin VI.
 1143 Of Winchester, upon the church of Canterbury. *Labbe IX. Harduin*
 VI. Wanting in *Regia. Angl. I.*
 1145 Assembly of Bourges. It fixed the council of Vezelay. *Ibid.*
 1146 Of Vezelay en Bourgogne, for the Croisade against the Turks. *Regia*
XXVII. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.
 1146 Assembly in Bavaria, upon the same account.
 1146 Of Laon in Picardy, on the same account.
 1146 Of Chartres, on the same account.
 1146 Of Terragona, the acts of which are not come down to us. *Labbe IX.*
Harduin VI. Wanting in *Regia.*
 1147 Of Etampes, on the Croisade. *Ibidem.*
 1147 Of Paris, against Gilbert Porretan, or Porrée, bishop of Poitiers.
Regia XXVII. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.
 1147 Of Constantinople, against the errors of the Bogomiles. Only *Harduin*
 Tom. VI.

- 1144 Robert Pullus, or Pulleynus, an English cardinal. There remains nothing of his, but a book of Sentences, or Scholastic Theology, and some Sermons. *Ejus Opera*, in fol. Paris 1655.
- 1146 Otho, bishop of Freisingen. A Chronology to the year 1146, and the History of Frederic Barbarossa, in *Scriptor. German.*
- 1149 Nicetas of Constantinople. An Apology for the council of Chalcedonia, against the Armenians. *Allatius Græcia Ortod. & de Consensu.*
- 1150 Philip, bishop of Tarentum. Letters, in *Bibliothec. Cisterciensi*, in fol.
- 1150 Constantine Herménopules, judge of Theffalonica. Profession of faith, and a Treatise of the sects of the heretics.
- 1150 Peter Lombard, bishop of Paris. Commentary upon the Psalms and upon S. Paul, and the book of Sentences in four parts, which has served as a groundwork to all the scholastics, in 4. Paris 1564 & 1577.
- 1150 Gratian, a Benedictine monk at Boulogna in Italy. A Collection of the decrees of the popes and councils, which makes the first part of the body of canonical law, printed several times, but more especially at Rome in 1582 — and at Paris in 1685.
- 1150 Arnold, or Arnolphus, bishop of Lizieux. A Collection of very useful Letters, in 8. Paris 1585 — & in *Spicilegio*.
- 1151 Anselm, bishop of Havelberg in Brandebourg. Dialogues upon the differences of the Greek and Latins, in *Spicilegio*.
- 1151 Arnold de Bonneval, in the diocess of Chartres. Some Treatises of Spirituality, in *Editione S. Cypriani*, folio. Oxonii 1682.
- 1151 Gilbert, abbot of Hoiland, hath continued the Commentary of S. Bernard on the Canticles, and hath composed some Treatises of Spirituality, in *Operibus S. Bernardi* 1690.
- 1151 Stephen, bishop of Paris. Several Letters, in *Spicilegio*.
- 1152 S. Elizabeth, abbess of Schonaw. Letters and her Visions, in folio. Colonia 1628.
- 1152 Ekbert, abbot of S. Florin. Life of St. Elizabeth of Schonaw, who was his sister.
- 1152 Hugo, archbishop of Rouen. Three books against the heretics of his time.
- 1153 Nicolas, monk of Clervaux, secretary to S. Bernard. Sermons and Letters, in *Biblioth. Cisterciensi*, & in *Baluzii Miscellaneis*.
- 1154 Henry of Huntingdon, canon of Lincoln. History of his nation, and a Treatise of the contempt of the world, in *Spicilegio*, & in *Collect. Hystor. Angliæ*, in fol. Londini 1596, & *Frankfurti* 1601.
- 1154 Pope Adrian IV. Several Letters, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 1154 Robert, monk of S. Remi. History of the first Croisade, from 1095 to 1099. *Gesta Dei per Francos*, in folio.
- 1155 Lucas, Chrysoberges, patriarch of Constantinople. Statutes upon discipline, *apud Leunclavium*, *Jus Græco-Romanum*. Besides, *Asctetic Institutions in Manuscript*, in the library of Vienna.
- 1160 Baudry, Baldericus, bishop of Noyon. A Chronicle of the bishops of Cambray and Arras, in 8. Duaci 1655.
- 1160 Athelred, an Englishman, died in 1166. Sermons and Treatises of doctrine, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 1160 Leo de Marfy, cardinal, bishop of Ostia.
- 1160 Richard, canon of S. Victor at Paris. Books upon the spiritual life,

- 1148 Of Rheims, against Gilbert de la Porrée, and upon discipline. *Ibid.*
& Martene Thesauri Tom. IV.
- 1148 Of Treves, wherein the pope permits St. Hildegarde to put his revelations in writing. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
- 1148 Of Lincoping in Sweden, for the establishing the bishopric of Lunden into an archbishopric. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
- 1151 Of Beaugenci, wherein they break off the marriage of Lewis the young, king of France, and Eleanor, daughter of the duke of Aquitain, on account of consanguinity, with the consent of the parties. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* IX. *Hard.* VI.
- 1151 Of London, upon discipline. *Baluz.* Tom. VII. *Miscellaneorum*, *& Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia.* *Anglic.* I.
- 1151 Of Hibernia, wherein they establish four metropolitans for Ireland. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia.* *Angl.* I.
- 1152 Of Treves, in favour of the chapter of Remiremont in Lorrain. *Martene in Collectione* Tom. VII.
- 1152 Of Milford in Ireland. *Pagi ad hunc ann.*
- 1154 Of London, where they confirm divers laws of England, as well ecclesiastical as political. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. only. *Angl.* I.
- 1154 Of Soissons, upon the peace of the state. *Ibidem.*
- 1154 Of Constantinople, against some priests of Antioch, who were in error. Only *Harduin* Tom. VI.
- 1155 Of Valladolid, provincial. *Pagi ad hunc ann.*
- 1157 Of Northampton. *Anglic.* I.
- 1157 Of Chester, upon the exemption of some abbeys. *Labbe* IX. *Hard.* VI. Wanting in *Regia.* *Anglic.* I.
- 1157 Of Rheims, upon discipline. *Martene Collectio nova* T. VII.
- 1158 Of Waterford in Ireland, upon the arrival of the English in this Island. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia.* Wanting in *Anglic.*
- 1158 Of Roscomon in Ireland, upon discipline. *Ibid.* *Angl.* I.
- 1158 Of Rheims, upon the difference of the bp. of Laon with the abbot. *Ib.*
- 1160* Of Pavia, of the antipope Victor. *Regia* XXVII. *L. X. H.* VI.
- 1160 Of Nazareth in Palestine, where the Easterns acknowledged the primacy of the apostolic see of Rome. Only *Labbe* X. *Hard.* VI.
- 1161* Of Lodi in Italy, for the antipope Victor. *R.* XXVII. *L. X. H. X.*
- 1161 Of Oxford, against the errors of the Vaudois, which they had introduced into England. *L. X. H.* VI. Wanting in *Regia.* Wanting in *Angl.*
- 1161 Of Toulouse, for pope Alexander III. Only *Labbe* X. *Hard.* VI.
- 1161 Of Newmarket, against the antipope Victor. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* X. *Hard.* VI. *Angl.* I.
- 1161 Of Beavais, against the same. *Ibidem.*
- 1161 Of Toulouse, against the antipope Victor. *Labbe* X.
- 1162 Of London, where Thomas Becket is elected archbishop of Canterbury. *Ibidem.*
- 1162 Of Montpellier, against the antipope Victor. Only *L. X. H.* VI.
- 1163 Of Tours, against the antipope Victor and upon discipline. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI. *& Martene Thesauri* T. IV.
- 1163 Of Clermont, against the antipope.
- 1164 Of Clarendon, where they establish Maxims conformable to the laws of England, which are disapproved by the pope. *Ibid.* *Angl.* I.

- mentaries upon the holy Scripture, &c. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Rotbo-*
magi 1650.
- 1170 Peter, of Poitiers, chancellor of the church of Paris, composed a book
of Sentences. A scholastic divine.
- 1170 Sylvester Girald, bishop of S. David. Upon the conquest of Ireland,
inter Scriptores Angliæ, in folio. *Francofurti* 1601.
- 1170 Saint Hildegrade, abbess of mount S. Rupert upon the Rhine. Letters
and Visions, in *Bibliotheca Patrum*.
- 1170 Adam de Premontr , Treatises upon the spiritual life, Morality.
Ejus Opera, in folio. *Antverpiæ* 1659.
- 1170 Pelagius, bishop of Oviedo. A general Chronicle of the world, *ad*
ann. 1170. *Concil. Hispan. Cardinal Aguirre*, in folio. *Romæ*.
- 1170 S. Thomas of Canterbury. *Ejus Epistolæ*, in 4. *Bruxell.* 1682.
- 1178 John of Salisbury, bishop of Chartres. Letters, in 4. *Paris* 1611.
Policraticus, in 8. *Lugd. Batav.* 1639.
- 1179 Geoffrey, abbot of Clairvaux. The third book of the Life of S.
Bernard. Treatises against Gilbert de la Porr e, and other works, *inter*
Opera S. Bernardi.
- 1179 Constantine Manasses. Chronicle to 1081, in folio. *Paris* 1655.
- 1179 Peter de Celles, abbot of Celles at Troyes, bishop of Chartres in 1182,
apud Symundum, in 8. *Paris* 1611.
- 1180 Arsenius, a Greek monk. Collection of canons. *Justell. Cott.*
- 1180 George, archbishop of Corfu, against the Latins. *Baronius ad hunc ann.*
- 1180 Theodorus Balzamon. Upon the canons, in fol. *Oxonii* 1672.
- 1182 John Cinnamus. History of the emperors of the Greeks, in folio.
Paris 1670.
- 1182 William of Tyre. History of the Croisade, in folio. *Hanov.* 1611.
- 1183 Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury. Treatises of piety. *Bibl. Patr.*
- 1187 John Phocas, a Greek monk. Travels in the holy land, in *Symmetris*
Leonis Allatii, in 8. *Colonii* 1653.
- 1190 Peter Comestor, dean of Troyes in Champagne, died in 1198, hath
composed a scholastic or ecclesiastic History, in 8. *Lugduni* 1543.
- 1190 Stephen, abbot of S. Genevi ve at Paris, elected bishop of Tournay in
the year 1192. Several Letters, in 8. *Paris* 1682.
- 1190 Geoffrey of Viterba. An universal Chronicle, called Panth on, from
the creation to 1186, in fol. *Francofurti* 1584, & *inter Scriptores German.*
- 1191 Walter or Gautier, canon of St. Victor's at Paris. Against the four
Labyrinths of France, viz. Peter Abelard, Peter Lombard, Peter of Po-
tiers and Gilbert de la Porr e. Vide *Mabillon in Analektis*.
- 1192 Otho of St. Blaise. A Continuation of the Chronicle of Otho Frisingua,
to the year 1190.
- 1192 Gautier of Chatillon. The Alexandriad, and Dialogues against the
Jews. *Oudin in Opusculis sacris*, in 8. *Lugduni Batavorum* 1692.
- 1192 William of Newbridge in England. History of England from 1066
to 1198, in 8. *Paris* 1610.
- 1193 Peter de Blois, died in England 1200. Letters, Sermons, some
Treatises of piety and doctrine. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1667.
- 1194 Gervas, a monk of Canterbury. A Chronicle of the archbishops of
Canterbury, from 1122 to 1199.

- 1164 * Of Northampton, against S. Thomas of Canterbury, whom they condemn, because he did not observe what he had signed at the council of Clarendon. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1164 Of Rheims, to succour Palestine. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1166 * Of Wurtzbourg in Germany, for the antipope Paschal. *Ibidem.*
- 1166 Of Constantinople, upon the calumnies advanced by some Theologians. Only *Hard. Tom. VI.*
- 1166 Of Oxford, against the Vaudois. *Angl. I.*
- 1167 * Assembly of Chinon in France, upon the disagreement of Henry II. king of England, and S. Thomas of Canterbury. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia. Pagi.*
- 1167 Of England, wherein the bishops wanted to prosecute S. Thomas of Canterbury before the pope. *Ibid. Pagi.*
- 1167 * Of S. Felix, in Lauragais, assembled by Niquinta, the pretended pope of the Albigois. *Le P. Bouges Hist. of Carcassonne p. 541.*
- 1167 Of Lateran, wherein the emperor Frederic is excommunicated. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1168 * Of Constantinople, where the schism of the Greeks is entirely formed. Only *Hard. Tom. VI.*
- 1170 Of Paris, against a proposition of Peter Lombard, bishop of Paris, called master of the sentences. Only *Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1170 Assembly of the bishops for the dedication of the church of S. Amant de Bressa. *Ibidem.*
- 1170 Of Angoulême, upon a donation made to this church. *Ibidem.*
- 1170 Of London. *Angl. I.*
- 1171 Of Armagh in Ireland, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1171 Of Cassel in Ireland, for discipline. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1172 Of Avranches, wherein Henry II. king of England, is absolved of the assassination of S. Thomas of Canterbury. *Reg. XXVII. Labbe X. Hard. VI. & Bessin in Concil. Norman.*
- 1173 Of Westminster, for an archbishop of Canterbury. *Angl. I.*
- 1173 Of Caen, upon Henry II. king of England. *Bessin.*
- 1175 Of London or Westminster, upon discipline. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Hard. VI. Angl. I.*
- 1175 Of Windsor, where the king of Ireland submits himself to the king of England. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1176 Of Dublin. *Angl. I.*
- 1176 Of Northampton, where the church of Scotland separates from that of England. *Ibidem, Angl. I.*
- 1176 Of Westminster, where they put an end to the dispute between the archbishops of Canterbury and York. *Ibidem, Angl. I.*
- 1177 Of London or Westminster, upon the war of the kings of Castile and Navarre. *Ibidem, Angl. I.*
- 1177 Of Edinburg or Scotland. They suspend a bishop. *Ibidem, Angl. I.*
- 1177 Of Venice, to regulate the accommodation of pope Alexander III. and the emperor Frederic. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1178 Of Toulouse, against the Albigois.
- 1178 Of Hohenau in Germany, without acts. Only *Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1179 Of Lateran, XIth general council, assembled by pope Alexander III. against the Vaudois and Albigois, and against the schismatics, ordained by

- by the antipope Victor III. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Harduin VI. & Martene in Collectione T. VII.*
- 1182 Of Caen, to maintain peace in England and Normandy. *Bessin in Conc. Norman.*
- 1182 Of Marleberg. *Angl. I.*
- 1182 Of Segni, where they canonize the bishop S. Bruno. *Pagi ad ann. 1125.*
- 1183 Of England. *Angl. I.*
- 1183 Of Dublin. *Angl. I.*
- 1184 Of Windfor. *Angl. I.*
- 1184 Of Verona in Italy, to reconcile those who had been ordained by the antipopes. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1184 Of Aquilæa, against incendiaries and sacrilegious persons. *Ibidem.*
- 1185 Of London. See *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1186 Of Paris, for the Croisade. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1186 Of Charrou, upon discipline. *L. X. H. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1186 Of Egenfham. *Angl. I.*
- 1186 Of Ireland, or Dublin, upon discipline.
- 1186 Of Mouson, on the schism of Trèves. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1187 Of Parma, against the violencies committed by the laity against the ecclesiastics. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1188 Assembly of Gisors, for the reconciliation of the kings of France and England, to engage them in the Croisade. Only *Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1188 Assembly of Mans, where the bishops and nobles of England grant an aid for the holy land. *Ibid.*
- 1188 Of England, at Huntingdon in Northamptonshire, concerning the levies for the holy war. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1188 At Paris, for the establishment of the Saladin tenths, in order to succour the holy land. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1189 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Harduin only Tom. VI. & Bessin.*
- 1189 Of Pipewell in England, upon some differences among the bishops. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe X. Harduin VI. Angl. I.*
- 1189 Of Cracow in Poland, concerning the impositions of the clergy for the holy war. *Ibidem.*
- 1189 Of Canterbury. *Angl. I.*
- 1190 Of Westminster. *Angl. I.*
- 1190 Of Gloucester. *Ibid.*
- 1190 Of Rouen, for the Croisade. *Pagi ad hunc ann.*
- 1191 Of London, for an archbishop of Canterbury. *Ibidem.*
- 1193 Of Canterbury. *Ibidem.*
- 1195 Of York in England, upon the reformation. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1195 Of Montpellier, upon discipline, and to determine the war against the Saracens. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1196 Of Paris, upon the marriage of Philip Augustus. *Ibid.*
- 1197 Of Lanciski, upon the incontinence of the clergy and their marriages. *Ibidem.*
- 1198 Of Sens, against the Publicans, a sect of the Albigenses. *Ibid.*
- 1199 Of Westminster. *Angl. I.*
- 1199 An assembly for the peace of France. *R. XXVIII. L. XI. H. VI.*
- 1199 Of Dioclea in Dalmatia, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*

- 1199 Of Dijon and Vienne, upon the marriage of Philip Augustus. *Mart. Thes.* IV.
 1200 Of London, upon manners. *R.* XXVIII. *L.* X. *H.* V. *A.* I.
 1200 Of Nivelles, upon the interdict of France. *L.* XI. *H.* 5. these only.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1201 Of Soissons, upon the marriage of Philip Augustus, king of France. *Labbe* XI. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
 1201 Of Paris, where a gentleman, called Elgaud (one of the sect of the Bulgarians or Waldenses) was condemned. *Ibidem*.
 1201 Of Perth in Scotland, upon the reformation of the clergy. *Ibid.* *Angl.* I.
 1202 Of London, upon discipline.
 1203 Of Scotland, upon the celebration of the sabbath. *Regia* XXVIII. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
 1204 Of Meaux, upon the peace between the kings of France and England. *Labbe* XI. *Hard.* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
 1205 Of Antioch, against the king of Armenia. *Raynaldi ad ann.* 1201.
 1206 Of Perth. *Angl.* I.
 1206 Of Lambeth (the diocese of Canterbury), upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1206 Albanensis, or S. Albans. *Angl.* I.
 1206 Of Reading in England, no acts. *Ibid.* *Angl.* I.
 1207 Of London and of Oxford. *Angl.* I.
 1208 Of the province of Narbonne, upon the Albigenfes. *Ibid.*
 1209 Of Montil (Montilense) in the province of Narbonne, where the count de Thoulouse, protector of the Albigenfes, had a penance imposed on him. *Ibid.*
 1209 Of Avignon, upon faith and discipline. *Ibid.*
 1209 Of Paris, upon the errors of Amaurus. *Ibid.*
 1210 Of Avignon, against the Albigenfes. *Ibid.*
 1210 Of S. Giles, against Raymond, earl of Thoulouse. *L.* XI.
 1210 Of London. *Anglic. Collect.* I.
 1210 Of Arles, upon the fruitless proposals made to Raymond, earl of Thoulouse, for his absolution.
 1210 An assembly at Narbonne, on occasion of the earls of Thoulouse and Toix. *Ibid.*
 1210 Of Rome. The emperor Otho deposed. *R.* XXVIII. *L.* XI. *H.* VI.
 1211 Of Northampton, upon discipline. *Angl.* I.
 1211 Of Perth in Scotland. *Angl.* I.
 1212 Of Paris, upon the discipline for the different orders of the church. *Labbe* XI. *Harduin* VI. *Martin Collect.* T. VII. Wanting in *Regia*.
 1212 The assembly of Pamiers, where the bishops and nobility put themselves under the protection of Simon, earl of Montfort. *Ibid.*
 1213 Of St. Albans. *Angl.* I.
 1213 Of London. *Angl.* I.
 1213 Of Westminster. *Angl.* I.
 1213 Of Lavour, upon the cause of Peter, king of Arragon, protector of Raymond, earl of Thoulouse. *Labbe* XI. *Harduin* VI.
 1213 Of Reading. *Angl.* I.
 1213 Of Muret in Languedoc, where measures were concerted to appease Peter, king of Arragon. *Ibid.*

- 1194 George Xiphilin, patriarch of Constantinople. Ecclesiastical Ordinances, in *Jure Græco-Romano*.
 1195 James de Vitry, curate of Argentueil, afterwards cardinal. The State of the Eastern and Western churches, in 8. *Duaci* 1597, & in *Gesta Dei per Franc.* in folio. *Hanoviae* 1611.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1201 Odon, abbot of St. Martins of Tournay. An Explanation of the canon of the mass, in *Bibliotheca Patrum*.
 1201 The abbot Joachim. The Agreement of the old and new Testament, and Notes upon the holy Scripture, in folio. *Venetiis* 1519.
 1202 John de Citri, bishop of Macedonia in the year 1203. Upon church ceremonies and customs, *apud Leunclavium in Jure Græco-Romano*.
 1202 Demetrius Chomatenus, archbishop of Bulgaria in the year 1203. A Treatise upon marriage, in *Jure Græco-Romano Leunclavii*.
 1203 Mark, patriarch of Alexandria. Questions and Answers upon the canon law, in *Jure Græco-Romano*.
 1206 Michael Choniates, bishop of Athens. A History of the East, from the year 1118 to 1206, *Græce & Latine*, in folio. *Paris* 1647.
 1207 Joel, a Greek historian. His Chronicle to the year 1204, *Græce & Latine*, in folio. *Paris, Typographia Regia* 1651.
 1207 William de Segnelai, made bishop of Auxerre in 1206, died at S. Cloud in 1223. A Collection of Divinity, in folio. *Paris* 1500, and a Commentary upon the master of the sentences.
 1207 Gervas, bishop of Seez. His Letters, in 4. *Montib.* 1662.
 1207 Stephen Langton, chancellor of the church of Paris in 1206. Several Comments upon the holy Scripture, the Translation of S. Thomas of Canterbury, *cum Epistolis S. Thomæ*. *Brussels*, in 4. 1682. The Constitutions of Synods, in *Collect. Concil.*
 1209 Gervasius Tilberienfis. A Chronicle of all the kings of Europe, in 4. *Helmstad.* 1678.
 1209 Gunthier, a monk of Citeaux. A History of the taking Constantinople by the French, *apud Canisum*.
 1212 Peter des Vaux of Cernay. History of the Albigenfes and the Croisade, in 8. *Trecis* 1615, & in *Biblioth. Cisterciensi* T. VII.
 1213 Roger of Croydon. The Martyrdom of S. Thomas of Canterbury. This is extant in Manuscript.
 1213 Robert, a canon of Auxerre. A Chronicle to the year 1212, in 4. *Trecis* 1608.
 1215 Alan of the Isles (de Insulis), a doctor of Paris, afterwards a monk of Citeaux. His Commentary upon Solomon's Song. A Treatise against the Waldenses and other heretics. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Antverpiæ* 1653.
 1217 St. Anthony of Padua, of the order of S. Francis. Sermons and Comments upon the Scripture. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1641.
 1220 Germanicus, patriarch of Constantinople. A Discourse upon the dedication of a church to the blessed virgin, and other Discourses, *apud Combesium & Frontonem Ducaum*.
 1223 Jourdain, of the order of S. Domenic, and the first general after the holy founder. The History of his order and a Treatise upon piety, in 8. *Placentiæ* 1599, and in 4. *Romæ* 1587.

1214. Of Dunstable in England, where there was an appeal from the legate to the pope. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1214 Of London. King John absolved. *R. XXVIII. L. IX. H. VI. A. I.*
- 1214 Of Montpellier, upon discipline. *Baluz. lonc. Gal. Narbon.*
- 1214 Of Rouen, upon ecclesiastic discipline. *Bessin.*
- 1215 Of Montpellier. Simon, earl of Montfort, is here declared sovereign of the lands, from whence he had driven the Albigenfes. *Ibid.*
- 1215 Of Bourges, ordered by the pope's legate, but without effect. *Ibid.*
- 1215 Of Spain, upon discipline. *Martene Thesauri T. IV.*
- 1215 Of Lateran XII. general council, under pope Innocent III. and the emperor Frederick II. against the errors of the Albigenfes and the abbot Joachim. This is the first general council, where the term *Transubstantiation* is to be found, tho' it be in authors of 100 years prior to this council. There assisted 1283 prelates, of whom 673 were bishops. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1216 Of Bristol, upon discipline. *Angl. I.*
- 1217 Of Melun, upon discipline. *Reg. XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VI.*
- 1219 Of Thoulouse, upon discipline. *Martin. Collect. Tom. VII.*
- 1220 Of Canterbury. Removal of the body of S. Thomas. *Angl. I.*
- 1220 Of Durham, upon the discipline. *Anglic. I.*
- 1221 Of Perth in Scotland. *Anglic. I.*
- 1222 Of Canterbury. *Angl. I.*
- 1222 Of Oxford, upon the discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1222 Of Salisbury, upon discipline. *Labbe XI.*
- 1223 Of Rouen. The Lateran council is acknowledged. *Hard. only VII. Martene Thesauri Tom. IV. Bessin.*
- 1223 Of Paris, against the Albigenfes. *Labbe IX. Harduin VII. only.*
- 1224 Of Paris, in the case of Raymond, earl of Thoulouse, protector of the Albigenfes. *Ibid. & Baluz. Concil. Gall. Narbon.*
- 1224 Of Montpellier, upon the same occasion. *Ibid. & Baluz. in Concil. Gall. Narbon.*
- 1224 and 1225 Three councils held at Paris, upon the Albigenfes and upon the dispute of France with England. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
- 1225 Of Melun, upon ecclesiastic jurisdiction. *Ibid.*
- 1225 Of Bourges, where the county of Toulouse is surrendered to Raymond, head of the Albigenfes. *Ibidem.*
- 1225 Of Germany, against simony. *Ibid.*
- 1225 Of S. Quentin, about the relicts of that Saint. *Renaldi ad hunc ann.*
- 1225 Of London, upon discipline. *Angl. I.*
- 1225 Of Westminster. *Angl. I.*
- 1225 Of Scotland. *Angl. I.*
- 1226 Two councils of Paris, against the Albigenfes. *Labbe X. Hard. VII.*
- 1226 Of Cremona, upon the extirpation of heresies in Italy, and upon the Croisade to the holy land. *Ibidem.*
- 1226 Of Liege, against the brother of the emperor Frederic, who had put to death the archbishop of Cologne. *Ibidem.*
- 1226 Of Foix, where Bernard, earl of Foix, was absolved of heresy. He feigned to do penance.
- 1226 Of Westminster, here the pope caused to be demanded the revenue of three prebends in each cathedral, and also the places of two monks in each abbey. *Regia XXVII. Labbe XI. Harduin VII. Angl. I.*

- 1225 Cefarius, a monk of Citeaux. A Treatise of miracles and visions of his time; a book full of fables, in 8. *Coloniæ* 1591.
- 1225 Rigordus, a monk of S. Dennis. His History of Philip Augustus, in *Collectione Andreae Duchêne, & de Martini Bouquet*, in folio.
- 1225 William de Briton. A History of Philip Augustus in verse. *Ibid.*
- 1227 Pope Gregory IX. A great number of Letters, in folio. *Antverpiæ* 1572, & in *Collect. Concil. apud Wadingum & alias*.
- 1228 William of Auvergne, bishop of Paris. Divers doctrinal Treatises. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1674. 2 volum.
- 1228 S. Raymond of Pegnafert. An Abridgment of the canon law, upon penance and upon marriage, in folio.
- 1230 Alexander of Hales, doctor in divinity of Paris, and of the order of S. Francis. His Commentary upon the Scripture, a Collection of divinity, or Commentary upon the sentences, in folio. *Coloniæ* 1622. 4 volum.
- 1230 Peter des Vignes, chancellor to the emperor Frederic II. One volume of Letters, in 8. *Basil.* 1566. The MSS. are more ample.
- 1231 Thomas of Spalatro. History of the bishops of that city, in *Hist. Dalmatiæ Lucii*, in fol. *Amstæled.* 1666.
- 1231 Edmund Rich, archbishop of Canterbury. *Speculum Ecclesiæ*, in *Bibl. Patr.*
- 1243 Pope Innocent IV. His Comment upon the five books of decretals, in fol. *Venetiis* 1570—1578, & *Lugduni* 1578, and some Letters, in *Collect. Concilior. & apud Wadingum*.
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- 1244 Roderic Ximenes, archbishop of Toledo. His History of Spain T. II. *Hispan. illustrata*, and a History of the Arabs.
- 1244 Alberic of the three Fountains, a monk of Citeaux. His universal Chronicle, in 4. *Hannoveræ* 1698.
- 1245 Vincent of Beauvais, a Dominican, born in Burgundy, but residing commonly at Beauvais, where he died in 1256. Four works of his, entitled Mirrors, the first historical, or a History of the world to his time, the second physical, where he treats of Philosophy, the third moral, where he treats of the passions, but which is not all his own, the fourth doctrinal, upon the sciences, in folio. *Duaci* 1624. 4 volum.
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- 1221 Of Perth in Scotland. *Anglic. I.*
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- 1222 Of Oxford, upon the discipline. *Ibidem.*
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- 1227 Of Narbonne, against Raymond, earl of Thouloufe. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1227 Of Treves, upon discipline. *Martene in Collect. Tom. VII.*
- 1228 Of Rome, against Frederic II. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1228 The assembly of Bassége, adjourned to Meaux, and ended at Paris, where Raymond, earl of Thouloufe, is admitted to the communion, and to favour with S. Lewis, king of France. *Ibid.*
- 1228 Of Bourges, where the archbishop of that city is suspended from his metropolitan jurisdiction. *Ibid.*
- 1229 Of Thouloufe, against heretics and upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1229 Of Orange, to admit to penance the Albigenfes, or such as were suspected of heresy. *Ibid.*
- 1229 Of Lerida. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1229 Of Tarrazona in Arragon, upon the marriage of John, king of Arragon, and Leonora of Castile. *Ibidem.*
- 1229 Of Westminster. *Anglic. I.*
- 1229 Of Terragona, where several councils were held about this time. *Hard. only Tom. VII.*
- 1230 Of France, upon the wars of the kingdom. *Raynaldi ad hunc ann.*
- 1231 Of Rheims, held at S. Quentin, upon discipline, and in the case of Miles, bishop of Beavais. *Hard. only Tom. VII.*
- 1231 Of S. Albans in England. *Angl. I.*
- 1231 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Hard. only T. VII. Mart. Thes. T. IV. Bessin in Concil. Norman.*
- 1231 Of Castle Gontier, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1231 Of S. Quentin, of Laon and of Noyon, in favour of Miles, bishop of Beauvais. *Ibidem.*
- 1231 Of Tours, upon discipline.
- 1232 Of Melun, against Raymond, earl of Thouloufe. *L. XI. H. VII. only.*
- 1233 Of Beziers, against the heretical Albigenfes. *Ibidem.*
- 1233 * Of Nympha in Bythinia, for the re-union of the Greeks and Latins. *Ibid. (without success.)*
- 1233 Of Mentz, against a kind of Manichæens or Albigenfes, named Stadings, from the town of Stade in Germany. *Ibid.*
- 1233 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. novæ T. VII.*
- 1234 Of Rome, or Spoletta, about the expedition to the holy land. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1234 Of Arles in Provence, upon discipline. Here the Lateran council of 1215 was received. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
- 1234 * Of Mentz, where the Stadings got absolution, without being converted. *Ibidem.*
- 1235 Of Narbon, where means was concerted for extirpating the heresy of the Albigenfes. *Ibidem.*
- 1235 Of Scherung in Denmark, upon discipline. *Ol. Magn. Hist. Gotb. L. 19.*
- 1235 Of Rheims, held at S. Quentin in Vermandy, upon the liberty of churches. This occasion'd an assembly at Melun. *Ibidem.*
- 1235 Of Rheims, held at Compiègne, about making remonstrances to the king. *Ibid.*
- 1235 Of Rheims, held at Senlis, to obtain the consent of the bishops of the Province.
- 1236 Of Rheims, held at S. Quentin, for the Immunities of the church. *lb.*
- 1236 Of Tours, upon discipline. 1237

- 1237 Of London, for the reformation of manners. *Angl. I.*
 1238 Of London. *Angl. I.*
 1238 Of Coniac in Angoumois, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1238 Of Treves, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. VII. Thes. IV.*
 1239 Of Sens, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. Tom. VII.*
 1239 Of London. *Angl. I.*
 1239 Of Tours, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
 1239 Of Rheims, held at S. Quentin, concerning the immunities of the church. *Ibidem.*
 1239 Of Edinburgh. *Angl. I.*
 1239 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
 1240 Of Terragona, upon the archbishop of Toledo. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
 1240 An assembly at Paris. Erroneous tenets condemned.
 1240 Of Worcester in England, upon discipline. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
 1240 Of Mentz, against the emperor Frederic.
 1240 Of Senlis, to grant the pope an aid in money.
 1240 Of Reading. *Angl. I.*
 1240 Of Northampton. *Angl. I.*
 1240 Of Valencia in Spain, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. IV.*
 1241 Of Oxford. *Angl. I.*
 1242 Of Terragona, against the Waldenses. *R. XXVIII. L. XI. H. VII.*
 1242 Of Laval, held at Mans, upon discipline. *L. XI. H. VII. only.*
 1242 Of Perth in Scotland. *Angl. I.*
 1242 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Aguirre T. III. Mart. Thes. T. IV.*
 1144 Of Rochester, upon discipline. *Angl. I.*
 1244 Of London, to assist the king. *Angl. I.*
 1245 Of Othomentz in Denmark, against the usurper of the effects of the church. *Harduin only Tom. VII.*
 1245 Of Lyons XIII. a general council, under Innocent IV. concerning the expedition to the holy land. Here the emperor Frederic was intended to be deposed, and here the red hat was granted to cardinals. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe IX. Hard. VII.*
 1246 Of Lanziski in Poland, against Conrad, duke of Muscovia, usurper of the churches effects. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
 1246 Of Arles, upon discipline. *Ibid. Harduin sets it down Tom. XI.*
 1246 Of Beziers, for the extirpation of heresy.
 1246 Of London. *Anglic. I.*
 1246 Of Lerida in Spain, where the excommunicated king of Arragon was absolved for having caused the bishop of Gironne's tongue to be cut out. *Harduin only Tom. VII. Aguirre T. III. Marca Hisp.*
 1246 Of Terragona. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
 1247 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Thesauri Tom. IV.*
 1248 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. ibid.*
 1248 Of Paris, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. T. VII.*
 1248 Of Scheninghen in Sweden, against the marriage of the clergy. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. Wanting in Regia.*
 1248 Of Valence in Dauphiny, upon the faith and the immunities of the church. *Ibidem.*
 1248 Of Breslaw in Silesia, where the pope had granted to him the 5th part of the revenues of the Polish clergy. *Ibidem.*

- 1250 Of Oxford, upon the privilege of the royal chapels. *Anglic. I.*
- 1251 Of Lifles in the province of Arles. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. H. VII.*
- 1251 Of Provins, upon excommunication. *Mart. Collect. VII.*
- 1251 Of Rheims.
- 1252 Of Sens, to compel Theobald, earl of Champain, to restore the effects of the church. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
- 1252 Of London. *Anglic. I.*
- 1252 Of York, upon discipline. *Labbe XI.*
- 1253 Of Ravenna, for the immunities of the churches of that province. *Ib.*
- 1253 Of Paris, upon the chapter of Chartres. *Mart. Collect. VII.*
- 1253 Of Saumur, upon discipline. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
- 1253 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1254 Of Albi, for the extirpation of heresy. *Ibid.*
- 1254 Of Coniac, upon discipline. *Labbe XXI.*
- 1255 Of Paris, upon the assassination of the chanter of the cathedral of Chartres. *Ibid. Mart. Collect. T. VII.*
- 1255 Of Bourdeaux, upon discipline. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1255 Of Beziers, for the extirpation of the heresy of the Albigenses, and upon the reformation of manners. *Ibid. & Baluz. in Concil. Gal. Narbon.*
- 1255 Of Norwich, upon the revenue of the vacant churches. *Anglic. I.*
- 1255 Of London. *Angl. I.*
- 1255 Of London. *Angl. I.*
- 1256 Of Westminster. *Angl. I.*
- 1256 Of Durham, upon discipline. *Labbe XI.*
- 1256 Of Sens, upon the killing an ecclesiastic. *Mart. Collect. Tom. VII.*
- 1257 Of Lerida, for the privileges of bishops. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1257 Of Pontaudemer in Normandy, upon discipline. *Bessin.*
- 1257 Of Denmark, concerning the bishops of that kingdom. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1257 Of London. *Angl. I.*
- 1257 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl. I.*
- 1257 Of Lanciski, against Boleslas, duke of Silesia, who kept the bishop of Breslaw prisoner. *Labbe IX. Harduin VII.*
- 1258 Of Montpellier, upon the liberty of the church. *Labbe XI.*
- 1258 Of Melton in England, to revoke the tithes granted to the pope. *Ibid. & Angl. I.*
- 1258 Of Ruffec, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1258 Of Ravenna, upon the orders of S. Dominic and S. Francis. *Ibidem.*
- 1258 Of Oxford. *Angl. I.*
- 1259 Of Scotland. *Angl. I.*
- 1260 Of Cologne, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1260 Of Coniac (Copriniacum) upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1260 Of Paris, in order to oppose the Tartars. *Labbe XI.*
- 1260 Of Arles, against the abbot Joachim, and upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1260 Of Cyprus. *Harduin only T. VII.*
- 1260 Of Bourdeaux, to oppose the Tartars. *Mart. Collect. VII.*
- 1261 Of Lambeth, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. Angl. I.*
- 1261 Of London. *Angl. I.*
- 1261 Of Pontanum. *Angl. I.*

- 1254 Humbert the Roman, general of the Dominicans. Several Treatises upon the state of the clergy, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 1254 Theodore Lascaris the younger, wrote against the Latins, upon the proceeding of the Holy Ghost; and other doctrinal tracts.
- 1254 Nicephorus Blemmidas, a Greek monk, wrote against the Latins upon the proceeding of the Holy Ghost. *Raynaldus in Continuazione Baronii*.
- 1256 S. Thomas Aquinas, the greatest divine and most fertile writer of his age, doctor of Paris and of the order of S. Dominic, surnamed the Angelic doctor, published abundance of pieces of Divinity, Philosophy and Morals, but his master piece is his Body of Divinity, in folio. *Paris*, the new edition 1638. 2 volum. in fol. *cum Notis Nicolai*, in fol. *Paris* 1663. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Romæ* 1570. 17 volum. an edition much esteemed. *Idem*, in fol. *Venetii* 1594. & *Antverpiæ* 1612, each of which are more full than that at Rome. *Idem*, in folio. *Paris*.
- 1256 S. Bonaventure, of the order of S. Francis, called the Seraphic, doctor and cardinal. His Commentary upon Divinity, and other works, in fol. *Romæ* 1588. 8 volum. a good edition.
- 1257 Thomas Cantinpré, a Dominican. His Collection of cases. *Bonum universale de Apibus*, in 8. *Duaci* 1597—1605—1627.
- 1257 Richer, a monk of S. Peter le Vif at Sens, has made a Chronicle of the church of Sens, in *Spicilegio Dacheri*.
- 1257 Albert the great, a native of Germany, of the order of S. Dominic, and bishop of Ratisbon. Comments upon the holy Scripture, Comments upon the sentences, and other treatises. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Lugduni* 1651. 21 volum.
- 1257 Bonaventure Brocard of Strasbourg, a Dominican. His Description of the holy Land, in 8. *Ingolstadi* 1604, & *Coloniæ* 1624.
- 1258 Albert, a Benedictine monk. A general Chronicle to the year 1256. in *Wittenberg* 1608.
- 1258 John of Galles, an English monk, and doctor of Paris in 1260. *Margarita Doctorum*, in folio. *Lugduni* 1612. *Collectio Decretalium ab Anton. Augustino*, in folio. *Lugduni* 1570, & *Paris*.
- 1260 Gilbert, or Guibert, a Franciscan, doctor of Paris. Upon the duty of bishops, and some Treatises of Morality, in *Bibliotheca Patrum*.
- 1261 George Acropolites. A History of Constantinople from 1203 to 1261, *Græce & Latine*, in folio. *Paris* 1651. Scarce.
- 1262 Henry of Segusio, bishop of Embrun and cardinal bishop of Ostia. A Body of canon law. *Summa aurea Hostiensis*, in folio. *Lugduni* 1588 & 1597, and upon the decretals, in folio. *Venetii* 1581.
- 1263 Bernard, a monk and abbot of Lerins, after of Mont Cassin, wrote upon a monastic state, *Speculum Monachorum*, in *Venetii* 1520.—A Commentary upon the institution of S. Bennet, and upon the benefices, in the nomination of the abbey of Mont Cassin.
- 1270 John Beccus or Veccus, register of the church of Constantinople, upon the union of the two churches, viz. Greek and Latin, and upon the proceeding of the Holy Ghost, *apud Leonem Allatum*.
- 1274 Martin of Poland, a Dominican and archbishop of Gnesne in Poland, in the year 1277, wrote a Chronicle from Julius Cæsar's time to the year 1271, in 8. *Antverpiæ* 1574, & *Coloniæ* 1616, a celebrated Chronicle, known by the name of the Martinian Chronicle.

- 1261 Several councils were held to oppose the incursions of the Tartars, namely at London, at Beverlac, at Mentz, and other places.
- 1261 Of Mentz.
- 1261 * Of Constantinople, where the patriarch Arsenius was unjustly deposed. *Pachimer Lib. III.*
- 1262 Of Coniac, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1263 Of Paris, to send succours to the holy land. *Ibid.*
- 1263 Of Viterba. Pope Urban grants the kingdom of Sicily to Charles of Anjou, brother to S. Lewis. *S. Antonin. Hist. 3 Part. tit. 19.*
- 1263 Of Bourdeaux, upon ecclesiastic ceremonies. *Labbe T. XI.*
- 1264 Of Nantes, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1264 Of Paris, against oaths and blasphemies. *Ibid.*
- 1264 Of Bullen upon the sea coast, for Henry, king of England.
- 1265 Of London. The kings enemies are excommunicated.
- 1265 Of Northampton. *Angl. I.*
- 1266 Of Cologne, upon the reformation of manners. *Ibid.*
- 1266 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. Tom. VII.*
- 1267 Of Sedan (Sedenensis) province of Arles. *L. XI. H. VII. only.*
- 1267 Of Seines in Dauphiny, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. IV.*
- 1267 Of Pontaudemer in Normandy, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. & Bessin in Conciliis Norman. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1267 Of Northampton, where the enemies of Henry III. king of England, were excommunicated. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1267 Of Breslaw in Silesia, to grant some succour to the Christians in the holy land. *Ibidem.*
- 1267 Of Vienna in Austria, upon the reformation. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Harduin VII. Lambecius gives us some corrections on it.*
- 1268 Of Château Gontier, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1268 Of Perth in Scotland. *Anglic. I.*
- 1269 Of Canterbury. *Anglic. II.*
- 1269 Of Angiers, upon the amendment of manners. *Ibid.*
- 1269 Of Sens, against the incontinence of clergymen. *Ibid.*
- 1270 Of Ravenna, against the usurpers of the bishopric of Cesenne.
- 1270 Of Compiègne, against the usurpers of the effects of the church. *Ibid.*
- 1270 Of Avignon, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1270 Of S. Quentin, upon discipline. *Reg. XXVIII. Labbe XI. H. VIII.*
- 1271 Of Noyon, upon discipline.
- 1272 Of Canterbury. The king has the tenths granted him. *Angl. I.*
- 1272 Of Norwich, upon discipline. *Anglic. I.*
- 1273 Of Rennes, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
- 1274 Of Lyons XIV. a general council under Gregory X. against the errors of the Greeks for the re-union and for the holy land. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VIII. Mart. Collect. VII.*
- 1274 Of Saltzbourg. The council of Lyons received. *Ibidem.*
- 1275 Of Arles, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1275 Of Perth in Scotland, upon discipline. *Anglic. I.*
- 1276 Of Durham, upon ecclesiastic immunities. *Ibid.*
- 1276 Of Saumur, upon the abbot of S. Florence.
- 1276 Of Saumur, upon discipline. *Labbe X. Harduin VII.*
- 1276 Of Bourges, upon ecclesiastic discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1276 Of Tribur, upon discipline. *Lambert of Aschaffenburg.*

- 1276 Geoffrey of Beaulieu, a Jacobin. The Life of S. Lewis, king of France. Tom. V. *Andreae Duchene*.
- 1276 Raymond Martin, a Jacobin, learned in the Hebrew. His Treatise against the Jews, entitled, *Pugio fidei* (or the Shield of Faith) in folio. *Paris* 1651, & in folio. *Lipsiæ* 1686.
- 1277 Henry of Ghent, a doctor of Paris. A Theological Summary upon the sentences, in folio. *Paris* 1518—1520
- 1280 Gregory, or George of Cyprus, patriarch of Constantinople in 1284. His History of letters and decrees. Vide *Allatium*.
- 1280 S. Matilda, a Benedictin nun. Several Revelations, in folio. *Paris* 1513 — & *Colonie* 1536.
- 1280 Rhodolphus of Habsburg, emperor, and head of the august house of Austria. 149 of his Letters, which remain in manuscript in the library of that house at Vienna.
- 1280 John, metropolitan of Ephesus. A Treatise against the schismatic Greeks, MSS. in the library of Vienna in Austria.
- 1280 Peter Ducros, or of Auvergne, a Dominican, and bishop of Clermont, a Jacobin. A Supplement to the Body of Divinity, of S. Thomas, whose disciple he was.
- 1281 Walter of Bruges, bishop of Poitiers. A Commentary upon the master of the sentences. It is to be found in manuscript at Bruges.
- 1281 Richard, or Ricold of Florence, a Dominican. His Refutation of the Mahomedan errors, in 4. *Venetis* 1607.
- 1281 John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury. An Office for the Holy Trinity, Constitutions for his diocese, and several other works.
- 1281 Johannes Januensis, of Balbis, a Jacobin. His Catholicon, or Dictionary, in folio. *Mogentia* 1460, a work extreme scarce.
- 1281 Guy Colomnus, of Messina in Sicily. A History of Troy, which has been translated into French.
- 1281 Peter John of Olive, a Franciscan. His Commentary upon the revelations, in which some errors have been found.
- 1268 William Durand, bishop of Mandes. His Mirror and Table of law. A Treatise upon the divine office.
- 1286 Thiery of Apoldia, a German Dominican. His Life of S. Elizabeth, queen of Hungary, *apud Canisum*. Also his Life of S. Dominic, *apud Surium*.
- 1287 Augustin Triumphus, a hermit of the order of S. Augustin. A Treatise upon the power of the church, in folio. *Romæ* 1474 & 1582. An Extract from the works of S. Austin. *Milleloquium S. Augustini*, in folio.
- 1288 John Paris, a Dominican and doctor of Paris. A Treatise upon the power of the king and of the pope, wherein he maintains the authority of the one and the other, in 8. *Paris* 1506, & in *Goldasti Monarchia Imperiali*. Also a Treatise shewing in what manner Christ is contained in the sacrament, in 8. *London* 1686, and Remarks upon the doctrine of S. Thomas, in 8. *Colonia* 1524.
- 1290 Roland of Cologne, a canon of Chartres, upon the transferring of the empire of the Greeks to the Romans. Vide *Goldastum Monarchiæ Imperialis*, in folio, Tom. II.
- 1290 James Voragine, a Dominican and archbishop of Genua. His Legend, or Life of the Saints, stuffed with fables. *Historia Longobardica, seu Legenda Aurea Sanctorum*, in folio. *Norimbergiæ* 1478 & 1493. *Venetis* 1483.

- 1277 Of Compiègne, upon the canons of cathedrals. *Ibid.*
 1277 Of Constantinople, for the extinction of schism. *Ibid.*
 1277 * Of Constantinople, by the schismatics. *Pachimer. Lib. V.*
 1277 Of Constantinople, where those who shall reject the re-union of the Greek and Latin churches, are declared excommunicate. *Ibidem.*
 1278 Of Langès, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 1278 Of Aurillac, against exemptions. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
 1278 Of Windsor in England, upon discipline. *Anglic. I.*
 1279 Of Beziers, for holding a parliament. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. Baluz. Conc. Gal. Narbon.*
 1279 Of London. *Angl. I.*
 1279 Of Auch, upon the rights of the church of Bazas. *Ibidem.*
 1279 Of Pontaudemer, upon discipline. *Ibid. & Bessin.*
 1279 Of Avignon, upon the Croisade and the privileges of the regular clergy. *Ibid.*
 1279 Of Reading, upon discipline and the learning at Oxford. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
 1279 Of Buda, upon discipline, which was interrupted by Ladislaus, king of Hungary. *Ibidem.*
 1279 Of Angers, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1279 Of Terragona, for the canonizing St. Raymond of Pegnasfort. *Regia XXVII. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
 1280 Of Cologne, upon discipline, and the administration of the sacraments. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. Wanting in Regia.*
 1280 Of Lambeth, upon ecclesiastic discipline. *Ibid. & Angl. I.*
 1280 Of Beziers, upon the metropolitan of Narbon. *Ibid. & Baluz.*
 1280 Of Constantinople, upon the proceeding of the Holy Ghost. *Ibid.*
 1280 Of Ravenna, of which we have not the acts.
 1280 Of Saintes, upon several church matters, and particularly in favour of monastics. *Ibidem.*
 1280 Of Poitiers, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 1280 Of Noyon, upon discipline. *Harduin only Tom. VII.*
 1280 Of Sens, about some violation committed in a church belonging to the diocess of Chartres. *Marten. Collect. Tom. VII.*
 1280 Of Perth. *Angl. I.*
 1281 Of Saltzburg, upon discipline. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
 1281 Of Lambeth, upon discipline, and the independence of the churches. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. Wanting in Regia, & Angl. I.*
 1282 Of Avignon, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1282 Of Saintes, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1282 Of Tours, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1282 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Marten. Thes. IV. & Coll. VII.*
 1284 Of Paris, upon discipline, of which there remain no acts. *Labbe XI. Hard. T. VII. Wanting in Regia.*
 1284 Of Nîmes, upon the sacraments and upon discipline.
 1284 Of Poitiers, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1284 * Of Constantinople, by the schismatics. *Raynaldi & Hunt ann.*
 1284 Of Melfe, upon the word *Filioque*. *Mart. Collect. novæ T. VII.*
 1285 Of Lancisci, upon the immunities of the church. *L. XI. H. VII. only*
 1250 Of Maçon.
 1285 Of Constantinople. *Harduin only Tom. VII.*

- Basileæ* 1486. *Argentorati* 1496. These are the best editions. A book upon the adoration of the blessed virgin. *Mariale aureum, de Laudibus Matris Dei*, in folio. *Venetis* 1497. Her Legend has been translated into Italian and French.
- 1290 Richard of Mediavilla, or Middleton, of the order of S. Francis and doctor of Paris. A Commentary upon the master of the sentences. Some Notes upon the Scripture, and other tracts of theology.
- 1291 Guy, a monk of S. Germain of Auxerre. A History of his abbey, from 1189 to 1277, in Tom. I. of the *Bibliotheca Manuscriptorum Philip Labbei*, in folio. *Paris* 1657.
- 1291 Henry Suso, of the order of S. Dominic, composed several mystical Treatises upon the spiritual Life. Some Letters and Sermons.
- 1291 Peter of Belleperche, chancellor of France, who died in 1308. His Commentary upon the law.
- 1291 Guy of Castres, abbot of S. Dennis in France in the year 1294, wrote the Lives of Saints, but which carries with it very little authority. It remains in manuscript.
- 1291 Richard of S. Ange, a monk of Mount Cassin. A Commentary upon the institution of S. Bennet, a manuscript at S. Germain-des-Prez.
- 1292 Nicholas of Fractura, abbot of S. Vincent of Volturno. A Commentary upon the institution of S. Benner, a manuscript at S. Germain-des-Prez.
- 1292 Athanasius of Macedonia, made patriarch of Constantinople. Several Letters upon the residing of bishops, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, and other writings. See *Banduri in Imperio Orientali*, & *Boivin ad Nicephorum Gregoram*.
- 1293 Suffridus, a German priest. A universal Chronicle to the year 1307. See *George Fabricium in Historia Saxonica, edita Lipsiæ*, in folio, 1519, & in folio. *Jenæ* 1598.
- 1293 Constantine Acropolitus, a great orator of Constantinople, son of George Acropolitus, the historian. His Elogium of S. Theodicea, virgin and martyr of Constantinople, Tom. VII. *Mensis Maii Actorum Bollandi*. Vide *Lambecium Lib. IV. Biblioth. Vindobonensis*.
- 1294 Bartholomew Cotton, a monk of Norwich. His History of England, of Normandy and of Norwich. *Warton in Angliæ Tom. I.*
- 1294 Sozomenes, an Italian priest. A universal Chronicle to his time. A MS. in the custody of the canons regular of Fiesoli, near Florence. See *Mabillon in Itinere Italico*.
- 1294 Pope Boniface VIII. Several Letters of his, in *Collectione Conciliorum*, & *apud Brzovium*. Statutes for doctors and students in divinity. *Romæ* 1579. The sixteenth book of Decretals in the canon law, in 8. and in some editions of the canon law.
- 1295 Gregory of Armenia. A Letter concerning the Armenian church, and Hymns agreeable to the custom of his church. See *Clement Galanus Conciliato Ecclesiæ Armeniæ Part I.*
- 1295 Engelbert, a monk of S. Bennet in Styria. A History of the origin, progress and end of the Roman empire, in 8. *Basileæ* 1553, in 8. *Offenbachii* 1610, & Tom. XXV. *Biblioth. Patrum*. A Panegyric of the emperor Rhodolphus of Habsburg, in *Scriptoribus Germanicis*.
- 1296 Giles Colomne, of the order of Hermites of S. Augustin, and doctor of Paris, wrote against Boniface the VIII, in favour of Philip the fair,

- 1285 Of Reiz, in Provence, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. T. IV.*
- 1286 Of Ravenna, upon manners. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1286 Of Bourges, against exemptions. *Mart. Thes. T. IV.*
- 1287 Of Oxford, upon discipline, the customs and the holydays of the church. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. Wanting in Regia. Angl. I.*
- 1287 Of Rheims, in favour of those of the order of St. Dominic and St. Francis. *Ibid.*
- 1287 Of Wurtzbourg. The pope and the emperor were here denied the contributions they required. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1287 Of Milan, upon discipline. *Ibid. & Tom. VIII. Collect. Ital. Muratori.*
- 1287 Of Rheims, upon the affairs of that metropolis. *Mart. Thes. T. IV.*
- 1288 Of Lile, in the province of Arles, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1289 Of Chester, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1289 Of Vienne in Dauphiny, upon discipline, of which there remain no acts. *Ibid.*
- 1290 Of Nougaro in the diocese of Auch, of the church effects. *Ibid.*
- 1290 Of Paris, upon discipline, whereof no acts remain.
- 1290 Of Ambrun in Dauphiny, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
- 1290 Of S. Leonard the lordship (Nobiliacum) in the diocese of Limoges, upon church revenues. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
- 1291 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. nova Tom. VII.*
- 1291 Of Salzburg, for uniting the Templers and Teutonic knights. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1291 Of London, for driving the Jews out of England. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1291 Of Milan, for succouring the Christians of the holy land. *Ibid.*
- 1292 Of Aschaffenburg in Germany, concerning discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1292 Of Lyons, about discipline.
- 1292 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
- 1292 Of Chester, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1294 Of Saumur, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1294 Of Aurillac in Auvergne, to assist the king in the occasions of the state. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
- 1295 Of Clermont in Auvergne. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
- 1297 Of London, against the usurpers of the goods of the church. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. Wanting in Regia. Angl. I.*
- 1297 Of Lyons, against those princes, who laid impositions upon the clergy. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Wanting in Harduin. Father Labbe believes it imaginary.*
- 1298 Of Saintes, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1299 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1299 Of Beziers, upon discipline, and upon the disagreement between the archbishop of Narbonne and the viscount. *Ibidem, & Baluzius in Concil. Gall. Narbonn. & Mart. Collect. Tom. VII.*
- 1300 Of Melun, upon manners. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1300 Of Melton in England, upon discipline. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1300 Of Cologne, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1300 Of Bayeux, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1300 Of Auch, upon the constitutions of the province. *Ibidem.*

- upon the authority of the pope and of the king, in *Monarchia Imperiali Goldasti*, in fol. Tom. II. A Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Romæ* 1523, and several other books of divinity.
- 1299 Thomas Wick, an Englishman. His Chronicle of England, in *Scriptoribus Historicor. Angliæ*.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1301 John the monk, a cardinal. His Commentary upon the sexte (one of the canonical hours so named) in the decretals, in folio. *Paris* 1535, & in folio. *Venet.* 1586.
- 1301 Gervas Ricobold of Ferrara, a canon of Ravenna. His Chronicle of the world to his time. It remains in manuscript.
- 1302 Mathew of Westminster. A History of England, in folio. *Londini* 1576. *Francoforti* 1601.
- 1302 John Scot, or John Dunn, a Scotchman and Franciscan, doctor of Paris, called the subtle doctor, wrote upon divinity and the philosophy of Aristotle. His Comments upon the Scripture were never printed. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Lugduni* 1639. 12 volum. Died 1308.
- 1302 Andrew of Newcastle, an English Dominican, others make him of Newcastle in Lorrain. His Commentary upon the book of sentences, in folio. *Paris* 1514.
- 1303 Renier of Pisa, a Dominican. An Abridgment of Divinity. *Pantheologia, seu Summa universæ Theologiæ*, in folio. *Tiguri* 1574, in 4. *Brixia* 1581. 2 vol.
- 1303 Theodore Metochita, great Logothete to the emperor Andronicus, made an Abridgement of the Roman History, in 4. *Lugd. Batav.* 1618.
- 1304 Raymond Lully, a Catalan, wrote a great deal upon Philosophy and Chymistry. He also composed books upon doctrine, morality, and piety, viz. an explanation of the articles of faith, of the different conditions of men, of meditations and contemplations, of the immaculate conception of the blessed virgin, and some Treatises against the Greeks and the Jews. He was martyred by the African Moors.
- 1304 George Pachimerus. The History of Michael and Andronicus Paleologus, emperors of Constantinople, from the year 1258 to 1308. *Græcæ & Latine*, in folio. *Romæ* 1668 & 1669. A Treatise of the process of the Holy Ghost, *Græc. & Latine, apud Allatium*. A Paraphrase of S. Dennis the Areopagite, in folio. *Paris* 1644.
- 1305 William of Nangis, a monk of S. Dennis. His Chronology from the beginning of the world to 1301, in *Spicilegio*. The Life of S. Lewis and his children, in *Collect. Andreae Duchene*.
- 1305 Henry Stero, a German Benedictin. His History of Germany from 1152 to 1273, *apud Canisum*.
- 1305 William Mandagote, archbishop of Ambrum in 1295. A Treatise upon the election of prelates. *Coloniæ* 1573.
- 1306 James of the blessed, a Franciscan of Italy, wrote several Hymns, among others *Stabat Mater*, and a Treatise upon the attempt of the world.
- 1306 Dinus Mugellanus, professor of the civil law at Boulogne. A Commentary upon the 16th book of decretals, upon the institutions of the canon law, and some works upon the civil law, in folio. *Lugduni* 1617.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1301 Of Compeigne, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 1301 Of Troy, upon discipline. Tom. IX. *Collectionis Muratorii.*
 1302 Of Paris, upon the difference between Boniface VIII. and Philip the fair. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1302 Of Pannafiel, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1302 Of Rome, against Philip the fair. *R. XXVIII. L. XI. H. VII.*
 1303 Of Nougare, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
 1303 Of Heusca (in Spain) to repair the disorders committed by the Saracens. *Aguirre III.*
 1304 Of Ruffec, under Bertrand Got, afterwards pope Clement V. *L. XI.*
 1304 Of Compeigne, upon the reformation of manners. *Ibidem.*
 1304 Of Pinterville in Normandy, upon discipline. *Bessin.*
 1305 Of Pontaudemer, upon ecclesiastic jurisdiction. *Bessin. Ibid.*
 1305 Of London. *Angl. I.*
 1306 Of Rippon. *Angl. I.*
 1306 Of Cologne, against the Begards.
 1306 Of Sufa in Armenia, concerning the re-union. *Galant. Concil. Armen.*
 1307 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
 1307 Of York. *Angl. I.*
 1307 Of Ravenna, upon discipline. *Labbe IX. Hard. VII. only.*
 1308 Of Auch, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1308 Of Scotland. *Angl. I.*
 1309 Of London, provincial upon discipline. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
 1309 Of Presbourg, approved off by Clement VI. in 1346. *L. XI.*
 1310 Of Saltzbourg I. upon the tents granted to the holy see. *Reg. XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1310 Of Saltzbourg II. to reform the morals of the clergy. *Ibidem.*
 1310 Of Cologne, upon immunities. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1310 Of Ravenna, 1 and 2,
 1310 Of Salamanca,
 1310 Of Paris,
 } on the affair of the Templers. *Ibid.*
 1310 Of Mayence, upon the same subject. *R. XXVIII. L. XI. H. VII.*
 1310 Of S. Lis, upon the same. *Raynaldi ad hunc ann.*
 1310 Of Treves. The Templers are absolved. *Serr. Hist. Mogunt. L. V.*
 1310 Of Rouen, upon the Templers.
 1310 Of Beziers, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
 1311 Of Vienne in Dauphiny, XVth general council, under pope Clement V. who presided in it. The kings of France and Arragon assisted at it, as did likewise the patriarchs of Alexandria and Antioch, and more than 300 bishops. The order of the knights Templers was abolished. Here were condemned the heresies of the Fratricelli, the Dulcinists and the Begards, and the solemn procession of the sacrament was instituted. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1311 Of Canterbury, against the Templers. *Angl. I.*
 1311 Of York. *Angl. I.*
 1312 Of Terragona, in favour of the Templers. *Harduin only Tom. VII.*
 1312 Of Ravenna, upon morals. *Reg. XXVIII. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
 1312 Of Salamanca, concerning their university. *Aguirre T. III.*
 1312 Of Bourges. The council of Vienne is here acknowledged.
 1312 Of Nougare.

- 1306 Everard, a Benedictine monk of Ratibon. His Annals of the dukes of Austria, Bavaria and Swabia, from 1273 to 1305, *apud Canisium*.
- 1306 Ptolemy, of Lucca in Italy, a Dominican. Annals from the year 1060 to 1033, in *Biblioth. Patrum*. A Chronicle of the popes and the emperors, in 4. *Lugdun* 1619. He preached at Mantua, that Christ was formed in the heart of the blessed virgin, and not in her womb.
- 1306 John of Friburg, a Dominican, after a bishop in Hungary in the year 1302. A Summary for the use of preachers, another for confessors, Explanations upon the abridgment of Raymond of Pegnasfort, and upon the decree of Gratian, with a Commentary upon the master of the sentences.
- 1308 Nicephorus Callixtus. His Succession of the patriarchs of Constantinople, and a Church History, in folio. 1630. 2 volum.
- 1310 Pope Clement V. Several Letters and Decrees, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum, apud Bzovium & Wadingum &c.* A seventh book of decretals.
- 1310 Thomas Joyfius, a Dominican, wrote divers Annotations upon the Scripture, in the works of S. Thomas.
- 1310 William of Paris, a Dominican, Inquisitor concerning the faith. Some Treatises upon the sacrament, that go under his name.
- 1310 Nicholas Triveth, an English Dominican. His Chronicle of England from 1135 to 1307. *Spicileg.* and a Commentary upon S. Augustin's City of God, and upon S. Augustin, in folio. *Tolosa* 1488, & *Venetis* 1489.
- 1310 Hayton, an Armenian. His Voyage and History of the Tartars, in 4. *Basil.*
- 1311 Anthony Andrew. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences.
- 1311 William Durand, the younger, bishop of Mande. Form of solemnizing a council, in 8. *Paris* 1671.
- 1311 Marinus Sanutus, a Venetian. A Treatise upon the method of recovering the holy land. *Bongars Gesta Dei per Francos.*
- 1312 Alexander of S. Elpide. A Treatise upon the power of kings and of the sovereign pontif. *Lugani* 1498.
- 1312 John of Naples, a Jacobin, wrote Questions Philosophic and Theologic, in folio. *Neapoli* 1618.
- 1312 Philip, bishop of Eichstet. A History of the Saints of his church, in 4. a *Gretzero. Ingolstadii.*
- 1312 John Vital de Four (a Furno). His moral Notes upon the Scripture, in folio. *Venetis* 1594.
- 1315 Christmas Hervey, doctor of Paris and general of the Dominicans. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, and several Questions in Divinity, a Vindication of his order, and two Treatises, one upon the power of the pope, and the other upon the power of the king and pope, in 8. *Venetis* 1513 & 1516.
- 1315 Hugh (du Pré-Fleuri). A Treatise against the Jews. *Vitoria contra Judaicam perfidiam*, in folio. *Parisiis* 1520, and some Sermons.
- 1315 Francis Mayron, a Franciscan, doctor of Paris. A Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Venetis* 1567, and several other doctrinal Treatises.

- 1313 Of Nicosia, in Cyprus, upon discipline. *Labbe XI.*
 1313 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Bessin in Concil. Norman.*
 1314 Of Paris, upon discipline and jurisdiction. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. Mart. Thes. Tom. IV. Wanting in Regia.*
 1314 Of Ravenna, upon discipline. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1315 Of Saumur, upon jurisdiction. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
 1315 Of Nougaro, in favour of the clergy. *Ibidem.*
 1315 Of S. Lis, on the affair of Peter Latilli, bishop of Chalons upon the river Marne, suspected of the death of Philip the fair. *Ibidem.*
 1316 Of Westminster, upon discipline. *Labbe XI.*
 1316 Of Adan in Armenia, upon the re-union. *Galant Concil. Armen.*
 1317 Of S. Lis, against the usurpers of the churches effects.
 1317 Of Ravenna, assembled at Bologna, upon faith and discipline. *Regia XXIX. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
 1317 Of Terragona, against the Begards and Beguins, and upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. Tom. VII.*
 1318 Of Canterbury. *Angl. II.*
 1318 Of Sarragossa, under Peter de Lune. *Aguirre III.*
 1318 Of Terragona, under Ximenes de Lune. *Aguirre III.*
 1319 Of Thoulouse, of which we have no acts. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
 1320 Of Sens, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 1320 Of Nicosia, upon discipline. *Labbe XI.*
 1320 Of Adan, in Armenia, to confirm the council of Sufe. *Galan. Concil. Armen.*
 1321 Of Lizieux, under Hugh of Harcourt.
 1321 Of Canterbury. *Angl. II.*
 1321 Of Perth in Scotland. *Anglic. II.*
 1321 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Bessin in Concil. Normand.*
 1322 Of Valladolid, upon discipline. *Regia XXIX. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1322 Of London, or Canterbury, upon the obedience due to the laws of the kingdom. *Ibid. & Angl. II.*
 1322 Of York, in England. *Angl. II.*
 1322 Of Cologne, upon discipline. *Regia XXIX. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1323 Of Paris, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
 1323 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. Tom. VII.*
 1323 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
 1323 Of Canterbury. *Angl. II.*
 1323 Of York. *Anglic. II.*
 1324 Of Scone in Scotland. *Angl. II.*
 1324 Of Toledo upon discipline. *Regia XXIX. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1325 Of Westminster, near London. *Angl. II.*
 1325 Of Alcala, upon the morals of the clergy. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
 1326 Of Toledo. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
 1326 Of Lambeth, near London. *Angl. III.*
 1326 Of Avignon, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
 1326 Of Marfiac in Guyenne, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 1326 Of S. Lis, upon the reformation of manners. *Ibidem.*
 1326 Of Canterbury. *Angl. II.*
 1326 Of Alcala, upon the immunities of the church. *Ibid.*
 1326 Of Ruffec, in Guyenne, upon the rights of the church. *Ibid.*
 1327 Of Thoulouse.

- 1315 Ubertin, of Casal, a Franciscan. Questions upon the poverty of Christ, *apud Wadingum*. Of the seven states of the church. *Venetiis*.
- 1316 John Glycas, patriarch of Constantinople. His Embassy into Armenia, and his Testament, *apud Nicephorum Gregorum* Lib. VII.
- 1316 Pope John XXII. Several of his Letters, in *Collect. Concil. apud Brzovium & Wadingum*, & in *Epistolis Pontificum*. Some Constitutions, called in the canon law the extravagant. His Retraction, *apud Joan. Villanum, Hist. Florent.* Lib. II.
- 1316 Albert of Padua, of the order of S. Augustin, and doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences.
- 1318 Michael of Cesena, a Franciscan, wrote against pope John XXII. and upon ecclesiastic property. Tom. II. *Goldasti*, in folio. Also a Commentary upon the master of the sentences, and Sermons.
- 1318 Atestanus, a Franciscan of Italy. An Abridgment of cases of conscience, in folio. *Venet.* 1519.
- 1318 James of Laufanne, a Dominican, doctor of Paris. A book of Morality.
- 1319 Bertrand of Tours, a Franciscan, doctor of Paris. A Commentary upon the master of the sentences, and Sermons.
- 1319 Maximus Planudes, a Greek monk, grammarian, philosopher and divine. Divers works of Divinity, particularly against the Latins about the proceeding of the Holy Ghost, *apud Arcadium*, and several other books of Literature. He translated into Greek the books of S. Augustin's City of God.
- 1320 Durand of S. Porcien, a Dominican. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in fol. *Venetiis* 1571. He has some singularities in his Theology, which makes his book inquired after. He has also wrote a Treatise upon church government and upon laws, in 8. *Paris* 1506.
- 1320 Nicholas, of Lira, a Franciscan, doctor of Paris, made Notes upon the whole Bible, which are much esteemed, in folio. *Duaci* 1617, in *Biblia maxima*, in folio. *Paris* 1660, and other Tracts upon doctrine, particularly one against the Jews, of which sect himself had been one.
- 1321 Peter of Aquila, a Franciscan. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in 4. *Spiræ* 1480, and Questions upon the book of sentences. *Venetiis* 1584, & in 8. *Parisiis* 1585.
- 1321 Albertinus Mussatus, an Italian, wrote a History of the emperor Henry VII. in folio. *Venetiis* 1636.
- 1321 Andrew Horn, an Englishman. His Treatise of laws and judgment. *Speculum Justiciarum.* *Londini* 1642.
- 1321 John Bassolis, a Franciscan. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in fol. *Paris* 1617.
- 1321 Peter Aureolus, of Verberia, a Franciscan, others say he was a monk of the Vally of the schollars, doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Romæ* 1595, and a Treatise upon the immaculate conception. *Tolosæ* 1514.
- 1322 Landulph Colonne, a canon of Chartres. His Chronicle to pope John XXII. *apud Labbæum*, in *Bibliotheca Manuscriptorum*, in folio.
- 1322 Orderick of Forli, in the country of Friuli. His Voyages, or a Treatise of the wonders of the world, *ad 24 Januarii Bollandi*.
- 1322 John of Paris, a regular canon of S. Victors of Paris. His historic Memorial, in *Collect. Andr. Duchêne*.

- 1327 Of Avignon, against the antipope Peter, of Corbario. *Reg. XXIX. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
- 1328 Of London, or Canterbury, upon the festivals of the church. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1329 Of Compeigne, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1329 An assembly at Paris, upon ecclesiastic jurisdiction, where Philip de Valois (king of France) was present. *Ibidem.*
- 1329 Of Marillac, about the assassination of the bishop of Aire. *Ibid.*
- 1329 Of Terragona, upon divers points of discipline. *Mart. Thes. T. IV.*
The irregularity of the church of Terragona occasioned a great many other councils, whose dates are unknown to us.
- 1329 Winchester. *Anglic. II.*
- 1330 Of Lambeth, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
- 1331 Of York. *Angl. II.*
- 1331 Of Benevent, against simony. *Synodicon Benevent.*
- 1332 Of Mansfield, upon festivals and other matters. *Ibid. Anglic. II.*
- 1333 Of Alcala, upon discipline. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1335 Of Rouen, in favour of the monastic Mandians (so called from being beneficed by Mandamus). *Ibid. & Bessin.*
- 1335 Of Salamanca, upon the reformation of manners. *Hard. VII. only.*
- 1335 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Labbe XI.*
- 1336 Of Bourges. *Ibid. & Baluz. in Historia Tutelensi.*
- 1336 Of Castle Gontier, upon the immunities of the clergy. *Ibidem.*
- 1337 Of Avignon, upon discipline. *Ibid. & Baluz. in Concil. Gal. Narbon.*
- 1338 Of Spire, under Lewis of Bavaria. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*
- 1339 Of Barcelona. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1339 Of Toledo, upon divers points of reformation. *Ibidem.*
- 1340 Of Nicosia, in the island of Cyprus, upon faith and discipline. *Regia XXIX, Labbe XI, Hard. VII.*
- 1340* Of Constantinople, in favour of the errors of Gregory of Palamas. *Ibidem.*
- 1341* Of Constantinople, in favour of the Palamites. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*
- 1341 Of England, or Canterbury, against such as solicited for benefices from the proprietors during the life of the incumbent. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only. Anglic. II.*
- 1342 Of London, I. and II. upon discipline. *Ibid. Anglic. II.*
- 1344 Of Noyon, to forbid the publishing of new miracles without the approbation of the bishops. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1344 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl. II.*
- 1344 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl. II.*
- 1345 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl. II.*
- 1345 Of Constantinople, against the errors of Gregory of Palamas. *Belwin in notis ad Nicephorum Gregoram.* Wanting in the Councils.
- 1346 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl. II.*
- 1346 Of Paris, upon some practices of piety. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1347 Of Toledo, upon the immunities of the church. *R. XXIX. L. XI.*
- 1347 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl. II.*
- 1347* Of Constantinople, the patriarch Calecas deposed, the errors of Gregory of Palamas approved. *Harduin only Tom. VII. & Lamb. Tom. VI. Biblioth. Imperialis.*

- 1323 Bernard Guido, a Dominican of Limoges. His History of the order of Grammont, *apud Labbæum in Bibliotheca Manuscriptorum* Tom. II. and several Treatises of doctrine and history.
- 1323 Marsilius of Padua, a lawyer. His Treatise of the power of the pope and sovereign princes, besides other writings. *Defensor Pacis*, in folio, idem in 8. & Tom. I. *Monarchiæ Goldasti*.
- 1324 Gerard Odon, a Franciscan. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, and an Office of the stigmata of S. Francis, which is in the Franciscans brevary.
- 1324 John Canon, a Franciscan, and doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences.
- 1325 John Calecas, patriarch of Constantinople. A Treatise upon the patriarchs of his church, the council of Constantinople against Barlaam, and other works upon the canon law of the Greeks. This is a manuscript in *Bibliotheca Vindobonensi*.
- 1325 Manuel Philes, a Greek philosopher, poet and divine. The greatest part of his work remains in manuscript in the French king's library and others.
- 1325 Gregory Palamas, who became archbishop of Thessalonica, wrote against the Latins, and has fallen into some errors on the subject of the Taborites (Church Musicians).
- 1325 John Bacon, an Englishman, a Carmelite and doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Cremonæ* 1618. Some Questions in Divinity, and Tracts of History.
- 1325 Andronicus of Constantinople. His Dialogue against the Jews, in *Bibliotheca Patrum*.
- 1326 Peter of Duisbourg, a Teutonic knight. His History of the Teutonic order, from 1190 to 1326, in 4. *Jenæ* 1679.
- 1326 Peter Bertrand, bishop of Autun, founder of the church of Autun at Paris. Two Treatises of church government, against father Cugnerus, in *Bibliotheca Patrum*.
- 1327 William Ockham, an English Franciscan, doctor of Paris. His Questions and Comments upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Lugduni* 1495. Very scarce. A Treatise upon the two powers, spiritual and temporal, in folio. *Paris* 1498, & Tom. I. *Goldasti*. He wrote a great deal, as well against pope John XXII. as against the emperor Lewis of Bavaria.
- 1328 Ludolphus the Saxon, a Carthusian, wrote the Life of Christ, taken from the 4 evangelists, in folio. *Paris* 1490, &c. It was translated and printed at Paris, under the title of *Granda Vita Christi*.
- 1329 Guy of Perpignan, a Carmelite and doctor at Paris, wrote a History, but very inaccurate, of all the heresies, and an Agreement of the evangelists, in folio. *Coloniæ* 1631, and other works.
- 1329 Armand of Beauvoir (de Bellovisu), a Jacobin. Notes upon the Psalms. *Moguntiæ* 1503. Sermons, in 4. *Brixie* 1610.
- 1330 James Cajetan, cardinal. His Treatise upon the Jubilee. T. XXV. *Biblioth. Patrum*. Life of the pope S. Coelestins. *Papebroch*. Tom. IV. *Maii*. The Ritual of the church of Rome, and other writings.
- 1330 Bonagratia, a Franciscan, disciple of Michael of Cesena. Some Tracts, *apud Baluz.* Tom. I. *Miscellaneor*.
- 1330 James of Viterbo, archbishop of Naples. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, and other works.

- 1347 * Another at Constantinople, in favour of the Palamites. *Catacujex Lib. II. Hist. & Allatius de Consensione.*
- 1348 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl. II.*
- 1350 * Of Constantinople. The errors of Gregory of Palamas approved. *Hard. only T. VII. and XI. & Combesc. in Auarario.*
- 1350 Of Padua, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1351 Of Beziers, upon divers points and contests of discipline. *Ibid. & Baluz. Concil. Gal. Narbon. & Mart. Thes. T. IV.*
- 1351 Of Constantinople, against Gregory of Palamas. *Hard. only VII.*
- 1351 Of Lambeth, upon the exemption of clerks. *L. XI. H. VII. only.*
- 1351 Of Sevil in Spain. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1351 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl. III.*
- 1355 Of Toledo, upon the constitutions of synods. *R. XXIX. L. XI.*
- 1356 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl. III.*
- 1356 Of York. *Angl. III.*
- 1357 Of York. *Angl. III.*
- 1359 Of York. *Angl. III.*
- 1362 Of Mansfeld in England, upon the celebration of festivals. *Ibid.*
- 1362 Of Lambeth, upon the salary of priests. *Ibid.*
- 1363 Of Rheims, under the archbishop John of Craon.
- 1365 Of Angers, upon the reformation of manners. *Ibid.*
- 1365 Of Apt, in Provence, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
- 1367 Of Poitiers.
- 1367 Of York, about some abuses. *Labbe XI.*
- 1368 Of Lavaur, upon the faith. *R. XXIX. L. XI. H. VII. Baluz.*
- 1368 Of Lambeth, where 30 erroneous propositions were condemned. *Ibid.*
- 1369 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. Tom. VII.*
- 1371 Of Canterbury at London. *Angl. III.*
- 1373 Of York. *Angl. III.*
- 1374 Of Benevent, upon discipline. *Synodicon Benevent.*
- 1374 Of Narbonne, upon manners. *L. XI. H. VII. only, & Baluz.*
- 1374 Of Aix in Provence, upon discipline.
- 1375 Of Vinuski in Poland, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1376 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl. III.*
- 1377 Two at York, upon discipline. *Angl. III.*
- 1377 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl. III.*
- 1378 Of Gloucester, upon manners. *Ibidem.*
- 1379 Of Canterbury at London. *Angl. III.*
- 1379 Another of Canterbury at London, against Wickliff. *Angl. III.*
- 1379 Of Paris, in favour of Urban VI. *Paul. Emil. in Carolo V.*
- 1379 Of Alcala, upon the schism. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1379 Of Toledo, upon the schism. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1379 Of Illescas, against the antipope Clement. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1379 Of Burgos, upon the schism. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1380 Of Canterbury. *Angl. III.*
- 1380 Of York. *Angl. III.*
- 1380 Of Medina del Campo, against the schism. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1381 * Of Salamanca, for the antipope Clement. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1381 * Of Santaren, in Portugal, under Peter de Lune. *Rayn. ad hunc ann.*
- 1382 Of Oxford, against Wickliff. *Henry Knyton of Eventib. Angl.*
- 1382 Of London, against the errors of Wickliff. *Ibid.*

- 1330 Peter Paludus (Paludanus), a Dominican and doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Paris* 1530. Sermons, a Treatise of church power, and some others.
- 1330 Monaldus, a Franciscan. An Abridgment of cases of conscience, in folio. *Lugduni* 1616.
- 1330 Bartholomew of the holy Concord, a Dominican. An Abridgment of cases of conscience, in folio. *Lugduni* 1519.
- 1331 Peter of Sittavia, an abbot near Prague in Bohemia. A Voyage to the holy land. See the Collection of *Canisius*.
- 1331 Richard Bury, an English bishop. A Treatise upon the love of books, *Philobillon*, in 4. *Spire* 1433, & *Paris* 1500, and elsewhere.
- 1333 Walter Burley, an Englishman and doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences.
- 1333 Arnold of Cescomes, archbishop of Terragona. His two Letters upon the Saracens. Vide *Miscellanea Baluzii*.
- 1333 Simon of Cremona, an Augustin fryar of Italy. His Sermons upon the epistles for sundays, in 4. *Reutlingæ* 1484, and other writings.
- 1334 William Balde, cardinal. His Voyage to the holy land. Vide *Canisium*.
- 1335 John Andrew, a lawyer. His Commentary upon the five books of decretals, in folio. *Venetii* 1581. Expositions upon the canonical hour and constitutions of pope Clement V. in folio. *Lugduni* 1572, and other writings of the canon law.
- 1335 Nicephorus Calixtus, a monk of Constantinople. A History of the church in Greek and Latin, in folio. *Paris* 1630 & 1648. 2 volum.
- 1335 Mathew Blastares, a Greek monk and canonist. His alphabetic Table of the canons, in *Collectione Beveregii*, in folio. *Oxonii* 1672. Cases and Questions upon marriage, in *Jure Gr. Rom. Leunclavii*.
- 1336 Pope Benedict XII. a doctor of Paris. Several of his Letters, two books of constitutions or extravagantes (so called from their being additional to the canon law). *Paris* 1517. The Life of S. John Gualbert, *apud Surium* & *Bollandum ad 12 Julii*. Vide *Collect. Concil. Bzovium*, *Wading*. & *Baluzii Miscellanea*.
- 1336 John of Ghent, doctor, wrote in favour of Lewis of Bavaria, the emperor. Tom. I. *Monarch. Melchior. Goldasti*.
- 1336 Walter Burley, a doctor of Oxford. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, and other works of Philosophy.
- 1336 Barlaam, a Greek monk of S. Basil, in defence of the primacy of the pope, and upon the proceeding of the Holy Spirit, against the Greeks, *apud Bzovium*. After that he wrote against the pope's primacy, in 4. *Lugduni Batavorum* 1645.
- 1337 Thomas of Galles (Gallenfio or Wallensis) a celebrated divine, wrote upon the first book of the sentences, in folio. *Venetii* 1523, and other manuscripts.
- 1337 William of Baldensel. His Voyage to the holy land, in *Canisio*.
- 1338 Guy de Montrocher (de Monterocherio). *Manipulus Curatorum*, in fol. *Venetii* 1491, and other works.
- 1340 Gregory Acyndinus, a Greek monk, wrote against the errors of Gregory of Palamas, *apud Gretzerum*.
- 1340 Arnold of Verdala, bishop of Montpellier. His History of the bishops of that city, in *Biblioth. Manuscriptorum Labbei*.

- 1385 Of York. *Angl. III.*
 1386 Of Saltzbourg, upon morals. *Regia XXIX. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1387 Of Navarre and Barcelona, concerning the antipope. *Aguirre T. III.*
 1387 Of Poitiers.
 1388 Of Palentia, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 1389 Of S. Tibery, upon discipline. *Martin. Thes. Tom. IV.*
 1391 Of London, against mercenary priests. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1391 Of Paris, about extinguishing the schism. *Ibid.*
 1391 Of Utrecht, against James of Juliers, a Franciscan. *Chron. Belg.*
 1394 Of Paris. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*
 1395 Of Paris, against the antipope Benedict. *Raynaldi ad hunc ann.*
 1396 Of Poitiers, under Thierri of Montreuil.
 1396 Of London, against 18 erroneous articles of Wickliff. *Ibidem.*
 1397 Of Rome. They answered the ambassadors. *Rayn. ad hunc ann.*
 1398 Of Paris, against the antipope. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*
 1399 Of Canterbury, upon the complaints of the clergy, oppressed by the pope's envoys and the king's ministers. *Ibid.*
 1400 Of England, upon the tenth and halfpenny granted to the king. *Ibid.*

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1402 Of London, upon the contributions, against the revolters. *Ibidem, & Angl. III.*
 1402 Of York. *Angl. III.*
 1402 Of S. Lis, upon the schism.
 1403* Of Valladolid, in favour of the antipope. *Aguirre T. III.*
 1404 Of Langres, under Lewis de Bourbon. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*
 1404 Of England, upon the same subject. *Ibid. Angl. III.*
 1404 Of Paris, upon the privileges in the time of the schism. *Ibid.*
 1404 Of York, on the same subject. *Angl. III.*
 1405 Of Prague, against Peter de Lune, antipope. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1405 Of Poitiers, upon ecclesiastic discipline.
 1406 Assembly of Paris, on the conduct, which ought to be observed in the schism. *In the liberties of the Gallican church.*
 1408 Of Prague. They burn the writings of Wickliff. *Cochlaus Hist. Huff.*
 1408 Of Arragon, in favour of Peter de Lune, antipope.
 1408 Of Rheims, upon discipline. *Martene Collect. VII. Hard. VII.*
 1408 Of Oxford, against Wickliff. Only *Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
 1409 Of Aquilæa, or Udine, for the extinction of the schism. *Regia XXIX. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
 1409* Of Perpignan in Rouffillon, by Peter de Lune. *Ibid.*
 1409 Of Frankfort, for the extinction of the schism. Only *L. XI. H. VII.*
 1409 Of Pifa, for the extinction of the schism. They depose Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. They elect Alexander V. who summons the council of Constance. *Regia XXIX. Labbe XI. Hard. VIII. & Mart. Collect. VII.*
 1409 Of London, against the Wickliffites and the schism. *Angl. III.*
 1409 Of Austria, against the council of Pifa. *Labbe XI.*
 1410* Of Salamanca, in favour of Peter de Lune. *Aguirre T. III.*
 1411 Of Orleans, against John, duke of Burgundy, upon the death of the duke of Orleans. *Juvenal des Ursins, Hist. de Charl. VI.*
 1412 Of Petricovia in Poland, upon discipline.

- 1340 Nicholas Cabasilas, archbishop of Thessalonica. His Explanation of the liturgy. A Treatise of the three first sacraments, and of the life in Jesus Christ. *Vide Augurum in Biblioth. Patrum.* A Treatise against the pope's supremacy, in 4. *Lugduni Batavorum* 1645.
- 1341 Richard Hampole, an Englishman of the order of S. Augustin. Some Comments upon the Scripture, and some moral Treatises, in *Biblioth. Patr.*
- 1341 Robert Holeot, an English Dominican, wrote upon the master of sentences, and some Comments upon the Scripture, which have undergone more than one impression at Lyons and at Paris.
- 1341 Henry of Urimaria, an Augustin hermit, doctor of Paris, wrote upon the sentences, also Sermons and Treatises upon doctrine.
- 1341 Leopold or Ludolphus of Bamberg, bishop of Bamberg. His Treatise upon the emperors of Germany and kings of France, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, and a Treatise of the laws of the empire, in 8. *Paris* 1540, and elsewhere.
- 1342 Alvarus Pelagius, a Franciscan, bishop of Sylva in Portugal, wrote a book *de Planctu Ecclesie*, in folio. *Ulmæ* 1474, and elsewhere, a Summary of Divinity, and Shield of faith. *Collyrium fidei adversus hereses.*
- 1342 Pope Clement VI. His Letter against the Flagellantes, heretics, another upon the bishop of Ostia, and several other Letters. *Vide Collect. Concilior. Bzovium, Wading. Epistolæ Pontificum, Baluz. in Miscellaneis & Vitis Patrum Avenionensis.*
- 1343 Bartholomew of Urbino, an Augustin hermit, bishop of Urbino, finished the Milleloquium of S. Augustin and S. Ambrose.
- 1343 Nicephorus Gregoras, register of the church of Constantinople, wrote a History of the Greek empire, from 1204 to 1341, in folio, *Græcæ & Lat.* 1702. 2 volum. *e Typographia Regia*, and several other Treatises and Letters remaining in manuscript.
- 1345 Thomas of Straßbourg, an Augustin hermit, doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of sentences, in folio. *Argentina* 1490.
- 1347 Theophanes, archbishop of Nice, wrote against the Jews, and composed some Poetry, Letters and other writings.
- 1347 Thomas Bradwardin, a Franciscan and archbishop of Canterbury. His Treatise upon Grace, against the Pelagians, in folio. *Oxonii* 1618.
- 1347 Richard or Radulphus Armacanus. *Defensorium Curatorum, contra Mendicantes*, in 8. *Paris* 1496. A Treatise against the errors of the Armenians, in folio. *Paris* 1512, both scarce.
- 1347 Alberic of Rosata, upon the Decretals, in fol. *Venetis* 1573 & 1584.
- 1350 John Taulerus, a German Dominican. His works upon Spirituality, in 8. *Colonia* 1548 & 1603.
- 1352 Pope Innocent VI. A great number of Letters, in *Collect. Concilior.*
- 1355 Peter of Collombario, bishop of Ostia. A History of his voyage to crown Charles IV. *apud Labbæum in Bibl. Manuscriptorum.*
- 1355 Nicholas Eymeric, a Dominican and chief inquisitor, wrote the Inquisitors Directory, a book curious enough. *Directorium Inquisitorum*, in fol. *Romæ* 1587.
- 1357 Demetrius Cydonius, who from an officer of the court of Constantinople became a monk, wrote against Gregory of Palamas, some Treatises in favour of the Latins upon the proceeding of the Holy Ghost, and other works. *Vide Arcudium & Bill. Patr.*

- 1357 John Catacufenus. His History of the two Andronicus's, emperors of Constantinople, in folio, *Græce & Latine*, 1645. 3 volum. A Treatise against the Koran and the Saracens, in folio. *Basileæ* 1555.
- 1360 Francis Petrarch of Florence, wrote some Letters, several Treatises upon Morality, a Voyage into Syria, and other works. *Ejus Opera Latina*, in folio. *Basileæ*.
- 1360 Gregory of Rimini, an Augustin hermit and doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of sentences, which is in esteem, and several other Treatises.
- 1360 Alphonsus de Vargas, a Spaniard of the order of S. Augustin, doctor of Paris and archbishop of Sevil, wrote a Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Paris* 1545. and other works.
- 1360 Nilus, metropolitan of Rhodes. An Abridgment of the general councils, *apud Jussell. Biblioth. Juris Canonici*.
- 1362 John Wickliff, doctor of Oxford, a heretic, condemned in several councils, wrote many books, which almost all have remained in manuscript. Some are in print, but very scarce, in 4.
- 1362 John Calderinus, an Italian canonist. His canonic Questions and Answers, in folio. *Venetis* 1582. Also a Commentary upon the decretals, in folio. *Spiræ* 1481.
- 1362 Peter Berchorius, a Benedictin monk and prior of S. Eloy at Paris. A Table or Dictionary of Morality. *Repertorium morale Biblicum*, in fol.
- 1363 John Cyparissotes, a Greek, wrote some Treatises of Divinity, in *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and Sermons, in *Combesicii Auctario*.
- 1363 Manuel Calecas, a Greek author and Dominican. His Treatises upon the proceeding of the Holy Ghost, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, and several Treatises of Divinity, in *Auctorio Combesicii*, 1672.
- 1363 Philotheus, a Greek monk of mount Athos. His Treatise upon the liturgy and ordination of deacons, and some Sermons, in *Biblioth. Patr. & in Auctario Frontonis Ducai*, and other Treatises.
- 1363 Amaury Auger, an Augustin of Beziers, wrote a Chronicle of the popes, *apud Baluzium in Vitis Paparum Avenien*.
- 1364 Nicholas Oresme, doctor of Paris, after bishop of Lizieux. His Treatise upon the alteration of coins, in *Biblioth. Patrum*. A Translation of the Bible into French, and several Treatises of Philosophy and Theology.
- 1364 John Busbrock, a canon regular, wrote several Treatises of Spirituality, against which Gerson has wrote. They made a great noise in the affair of quietism. *Ejus Opera*, in 4. *Coloniæ* 1609.
- 1364 S. Bridget. Her Visions and Revelations, in folio. *Lubeca* 1492.
- 1365 John of Lignano, upon plurality of benefices and other subjects, in folio. *Lugduni* 1649, & in *Tractatu Tractatum*.
- 1367 S. Catherine of Siennes, of the order of S. Dominic. Her Letters, dogmatic Tracts and Revelations, collected by her confessor.
- 1368 Philip Ribot, a Spanish Carmelite. A History of his order, in folio. *Antwerpia* 1680, printed with the writers of the like kind.
- 1370 Gerardus Magnus (or de Groot). His Method of studying the Scripture.
- 1370 Philotheus Achellinus, or Philip of Maziers, chancellor to the king of Cyprus, wrote a Treatise upon the two powers, regal and sacerdotal.

- Tom. I. *Goldasti in Monarchia*, and in the last edition of the privileges of the Gallican church, in folio, 4 volum. It is also printed in French under the title of the Dream of the Orchard, in folio. *Paris*. Very scarce.
- 1371 Pope Gregory XI. whose Letters, to a great number, are to be found in different collections, viz. in *Collect. Concilior. Bzovium, Wading. & Epistolis Pontificum*.
- 1371 Jordan of Kedlinbourg, an Augustin German. His History of the monastics of his order, and other works.
- 1372 John, of Hildesheim, a German Carmelite. His History of the removal of three provincials. *Colonie*, and other works in manuscript.
- 1373 Bartholomew Albici of Pisa, a Franciscan, has wrote several books, one of the conformity of S. Francis with Jesus Christ, of the conformities of the blessed Virgin with Jesus Christ. *Conformitates S. Francisci cum Vita D. N. Jesu Christi*, in folio. *Mediolani* 1510. This is a good edition of it; which is very scarce. *Conformitates beatæ Virginis cum D. N. Jesu Christo*, in folio. *Venetis* 1596.
- 1373 Thomas Stubbs, an English Dominican. His History of the archbishops of York to the year 1373, *inter Scriptores Anglicanos*, in folio. *Londini* 1652.
- 1374 Mathew of Cracow, a doctor of Prague, wrote upon the celebration of the mass and the communion, in 4. *Memminghem* 1494.
- 1374 Isaac Agirus, a Greek monk. Dissertations upon a monastic life, some Sermons, and two Calculations, or the manner of computing Easter, *apud Scaligerum*.
- 1375 Albert of Strasburg wrote a Chronicle of the emperors from the year 1270 to 1378, *inter Scriptores Germanicos*.
- 1378 John Fabri, bishop of Chartres. A Treatise of the transactions in France in 1378, with a Discourse to pope Gregory XI.
- 1380 Baldus Ubaldus, an Italian lawyer. Upon the decretals, the code, the digest, and other Treatises, in folio. *Venice* 1595 & 1600.
- 1381 Michael Angrianus, an Italian Carmelite, doctor of Paris. Upon the master of the sentences, upon the conception of the holy Virgin, the Psalms, under the title of *Incognitus in Psalmos*, in folio. *Lugduni* 1652.
- 1382 Marfile ab Ingen, doctor of Paris and treasurer of S. Andrew of Cologne. Upon the master of the sentences, in fol. *Argent.* 1501.
- 1382 John Tambac, a Dominican of Strasbourg. Mirrour of patience.
- 1382 Raymond Jordan or Idiota, a regular canon of Uzez. Treatises upon contemplation, and other works, in *Bibl. Patrum*, & in folio. *Paris* 1654.
- 1383 James de Theramo, archdeacon of Aversa. Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Augustæ Vindelicorum* 1472. A Treatise of the monarchy of the pope. *De Romani Pontificis Monarchia*.
- 1383 John de Burgo, an Englishman. Explanation of the seven sacraments, and other doctrinal Treatises. *Paris* 1510.
- 1384 Manuel Chrysoloras, a Grecian. Parallel of Rome and Constantinople, and on the procession of the Holy Spirit.
- 1385 Raoul de Rivo, dean of Tongres, near Liege, wrote upon the divine office, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, and upon the bishops of Liege.
- 1390 William Wilfort, an English cordelier, wrote against Wiclif.
- 1396 Peter d'Ailli, doctor of Paris, grand master of the college of Navarre, bishop of Cambray, and a cardinal. Upon the master of the sentences.

- 1412 * Of Seville, in Spain, for Peter de Lune.
- 1412 and 1413 Some councils against Wiclif and the Hussites, by pope John XXIII. They are mentioned in the Bull in *Eminentis* of Martin V.
- 1413 Of York. *Angl.* III.
- 1413 Of London, against the Lollards, disciples of Wiclif. *Regia* XXIX. *Labbe* XI. *Harduin* VIII. *Angl.* III.
- 1414 Of Constance, XVIIth general council, assembled by John XXIII. legitimate successor of Alexander V. John XXIII. resigns the pontificate to restore peace to the church. They elect Martin V. who approves of all which was done by this council. They condemn the opinions of Wiclif and John Hufs. It lasted from 1414 till 1418. *Regia* XXIX. *Labbe* XII. *Hard.* VII. *Herman von der Hardt Aëta Concil. Constantiensis*, 6 volum. in folio, 1698. *M. Bourgeois du Chasteneith* hath given some account of it in his History of the council of Constance, in 4. *Paris* 1718, and father *Martene* Tom. IV. *Thesauri Anecdotorum*.
- 1414 Of York. *Angl.* III.
- 1415 Of Bourges, upon the imposition of wine. Only *L.* XII. *H.* VIII.
- 1415 Of London, to depute to the council of Constance. *Labbe* XIII.
- 1415 * Of Peniscola in Spain, by Peter de Lune. *Rayn. ad hunc ann.*
- 1416 Of London, upon ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Labbe* XII. *Angl.* III.
- 1416 Of Perth in Scotland. *Angl.* III.
- 1417 Of London, upon the privileges of the universities. *Angl.* III.
- 1417 Assembly of Paris, against the reserves. *Memoires du Clergé.*
- 1417 Of York. *Angl.* III.
- 1419 Of Canterbury, against a magician. *Regia* XXIX. *Labbe* XII. only.
- 1420 Of Saltzburg, upon faith and manners. *R.* XXIX. *L.* XII. *H.* VIII.
- 1420 Of Kalish, diocese of Gnisen in Poland, upon the election of the bishop of Strigonia in Hungary. Only *Labbe* XII. *Harduin* VIII.
- 1420 Of Mentz, upon discipline. *Serrar. Hist. Moguntina.*
- 1420 Of Riga in Pomerania. Only *Labbe* XII. *Crantzii Vandalia* XI.
- 1421 * Of Prague, by the Hussites. Only *Regia* XXIX. *Labbe* XII.
- 1421 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl.* III.
- 1422 Of Vernon, to depute to the council of Pavia. *Bessin.*
- 1423 Of Gesne, against the Hussites. *Regia* XXIX. *Labbe* XII. only.
- 1423 Of Mentz, Cologne and Treves. *Labbe* XII.
- 1423 Of Lanciski in Poland, against the Hussites. *Cochlæus Hist. Huss.*
- 1423 Of Pavia, summoned Constance, transferred to Sienna. *Regia* XXIX. *Labbe* XI. *Hard.* VIII.
- 1424 Of Sienna, a sequel to that of Pavia. *Ibidem.*
- 1424 Of Lyon, against some impostures. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*
- 1425 Of Copenhagen, upon manners. Only *Labbe* XII. *Hard.* VII.
- 1426 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl.* III.
- 1428 Of Canterbury, at London, upon manners. *Angl.* III.
- 1429 Of Paris or Sens, upon the reformation. *Ibidem.*
- 1429 Of Tortosa (Dertusanum), for the extinction of the schism. The antipope Clement VIII. quitted the pontificate, and they made choice of Martin V. for pope. Only *Labbe* XII. *Hard.* VIII.
- 1430 Of Canterbury, against false weights and measures. *Regia* XXIX. *Labbe* XII. *Hard.* VIII.
- 1430 Of Terragona, upon the liberty of the church. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*

and upon some books of the holy Scripture. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1498, & *Venetis* 1508, and some things, *inter Opera Gersonii*.

1399 Nicolas de Gorham, a Dominican. A Commentary upon the new Testament, and Sermons, in folio. *Antverpiæ* 1617 - 1620.

1400 Anthony de Butrio, an Italian canonist. Commentaries upon the decretals, and a Treatise of patronage, in folio. *Venetis* 1575 & 1582.

1400 Francis Zarabelle, an Italian canonist, wrote upon the decretals and on the Clementines, with a Treatise upon the schism.

F I F T E E N T H C E N T U R Y.

1401 Paulus Anglicus, doctor of laws, wrote against the abuses of the court of Rome, in the distribution of benefices, indulgencies and against simony.

1402 John Charlier, called Gerson, from the place of his birth in the diocess of Rheims, doctor and chancellor of the university of Paris, composed a great number of works upon subjects of piety and doctrine. To him is attributed the book of the imitation of J. C. which is thought to be wrote by him in French. *Ejus Opera*, in fol. *Antverp.* 1706. 5 vol.

1403 Herman de la Pierre (Petra), a Carthusian near Bruges. Upon the Lord's Prayer and upon the immaculate conception. *Ejus Opera. Aldenardæ & Lovanii* 1480 & 1484. Scarce.

1404 Thierry de Niem, bishop of Cambray in 1408. History of the West from 1378 to 1410, in folio. *Norimbergæ* 1532. Life of pope John XXIII. in 8. *Francfurti* 1620. Rights of the empire upon Investitures, in 8. *Basileæ* 1557.

1405 Thomas Valdensis, an English Carmelite, wrote against Wiclif and the Hussites. *Doctrinale antiquitatum Fidei Catholicæ Ecclesiæ*, in folio. *Paris* 1532. 3 volum. & *Salmantiæ* 1556. 3 volum. and elsewhere. Scarce.

1409 Pope Alexander V. A Commentary upon the master of the sentences, some Theological Questions, Sermons and Letters.

1409 Simon, archbishop of Thessalonica. Upon the Liturgy, in *Bibl. Patr.*

1410 Henry de Balma, a Cordelier. Some Treatises upon the mystic life, *inter S. Bonaventuræ Opera*, fol.

1412 John Capreolus, a Dominican. Upon the master of the sentences, and Apology of S. Thomas, in folio. *Venetis* 1484, 1514, 1558.

1419 S. Vincent Ferrier, a Spanish Dominican. Several Sermons, in 4. *Venetis* 1485, 1537 & 1606.

1420 Gobellinus Persona, a German. A Chronicle of the world, intitled *Cosmodromium*, in folio. *Francfurti* 1599.

1431 Peter de Ancharano, an Italian lawyer. Upon the Clementine Decretals, in folio. *Lugduni* 1549 & 1553. and elsewhere.

1431 Nicolas de Clemengis, doctor of Paris. Letters and Treatises upon schism and manners. *Ejus Opera*, in 4. *Lugduni Batauv.* 1613.

1431 Henry de Hesse or Langenstein, a Carthusian. Treatises upon the immaculate conception, and upon morality, in 4. *Mediolani* 1480.

1431 Thierry Urias, a German. History of the council of Constance, under the title of *Consolatione Ecclesiæ*.

1432 S. Bernardin de Sienne. Spiritual Treatises, in folio. *Paris* 1636.

1432 Nicolas Tudesque, or Panorme, cardinal in 1440. Upon the decretals, &c. in folio. *Venetis* 1592 & 1617. 4 vol.

- 1432 Jordan de Bresse, against the council of Bale. *Miscellanea Bal.*
- 1433 S. Laurent Justinian. Spiritual Tracts, in fol. *Venet.* 1606.
- 1433 Giles Charlier. Treatises of doctrine and morality, in fol. *Bruxell.* 1478.
- 1434 Alphonsus Tostatus, bishop of Avila in Spain. Comment. upon the holy Scripture and upon Eusebius's Chronicle, in fol. *Venetis* 1596. 17 volum.
- 1434 John, patriarch of Antioch. Of the superiority of the council to the pope, in *Collectionib. Concilior.*
- 1434 Nicolas Plow, bishop of Posnania in Poland. Sermons, Treatises of the sacraments, and other writings, in 4. *Argentorati* 1498.
- 1436 Mark of Ephesus. Letters on the council of Florence, and other Treatises, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 1438 Bessarion, a Greek monk, afterward a cardinal. Treatises for the Latins.
- 1438 George Scholarius, a Greek. Against the council of Florence.
- 1438 George Gemistus. Against the procession of the holy Spirit.
- 1440 John de Turrecremata, a Dominican, cardinal. Upon the decree of Gratian, in fol. *Venetis* 1578. Several Treatises of doctrine, very curious, in folio. *Augustæ Vindelicorum* 1471.
- 1440 George de Trebifonde. Treatise of the procession of the Holy Spirit, and Translation from some Greek fathers.
- 1440 Joseph de Methone, a Greek, wrote against Mark of Ephesus, and composed an Apology for the council of Florence, in *Collect. Concilior.*
- 1440 Gregory Melissenia, surnamed Mammas, penitentiary of Constantinople. Apology for the council of Florence, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 1442 John de Anania. Commentary upon the decretals, in folio. *Lyon* 1492, and other works.
- 1443 S. John Capistran, of the order of S. Francis. Of the authority of the pope, in 4. *Venetis* 1584.
- 1444 Laurent Valle wrote against the pretended donation of Constantin, and other works.
- 1445 John de Segovia, canon of Toledo. Concordance of the Bible, Acts of the council of Basil, and other works.
- 1445 Francis de la Place, an Italian Cordelier. A Summary of religion, Sermons and Treatises of restitution, usury, &c.
- 1445 Reginauld Pavo, bishop of S. Asaph. Dialogues upon the faith, and a work against Wiclif.
- 1446 Leonard de Utino, an Italian Dominican, wrote a great many Sermons, in 4. *Ulmae* 1478.
- 1446 Peter de Polichdorf. Treatises against the Vaudois and les Pauvres of Lyon, in *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 1446 S. Antonin, archbishop of Florence. An Historical Summary, in fol. *Lugduni* 1586. A Theological Summary, very much esteemed, and scarce. *Venetis* 1592 & 1596, and other Treatises.
- 1448 Maphée Vegius, canon of Rome. Several Treatises of morality, in *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 1448 Nicolas, cardinal de Cusa, bishop of Brixen. Letters, a Refutation of the Koran, Treatises of theology, and other works. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1514, & *Basileæ* 1565.

- 1450 Thomas a Kempis, a regular canon. Several Treatises of spirituality, a Translation from French into Latin, the book of the imitation of J. C. *Ejus Opera*, in 8. *Duaci* 1635.
- 1450 Antonius de Roselis, an Italian, wrote in favour of the royal authority. *Ejus Monarchia*, in folio. *Venetis* 1483, & *Goldastus* Tom. II. *Monarchiæ*.
- 1405 Denys Rickel, or the Carthusian. Commentary upon the master of the sentences, on the holy Scripture. A Treatise, which is very scarce, against the Koran, and other works. *Ejus Opera, edita pluribus in locis*.
- 1451 John Canales, cordelier of Ferrara. Divers Treatises of Morality. *Venetis* 1492.
- 1451 William Vorilongus, a cordelier. Commentary upon the master of the sentences.
- 1451 John Plusiadenfis, a Grecian. Apology for the council of Florence, *apud Allatium*, and other Treatises.
- 1452 Ducas. Byzantine History, from 1431 to 1462, very scarce. *Græce & Latine*, in folio. *Paris* 1649.
- 1453 Benedict de Accoltis, a Florentine. History of the Croisade, in folio. *Florentiæ* 1623.
- 1453 George Scholarius, a Grecian monk. Divers Treatises in favour of the Latin church, in *Collect. Conciliorum*, & *apud Allatium*.
- 1455 Nicolas de Orbellis, cordelier, doctor of Paris. Commentary upon the master of the sentences, and several Sermons.
- 1457 William de Houpelande, doctor and curate of S. Severin of Paris. Of the immortality of the soul, and of the state of another life. *Paris* 1499.
- 1457 James de Paradis (de Paradiso), an English Carthusian. Of the authority of the church and it's reformation, *cum Goldasti Monarchia* T. II.
- 1457 Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini, or pope Pius II. He was a very learned pope. He was secretary of the council of Basil, of which he composed the History and Apology, and afterward retracted it. He was author of a great many Letters, divers Treatises of doctrine against the heretics of Bohemia, or Taborites, another against the Mahometans, as well as several other works of literature. Vide *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Basileæ* 1532 & 1575.
- 1458 Benedict de Accoltis. Treatise upon the war for the recovering the holy land, in 8. *Florentiæ* 1623.
- 1459 Leonard Justinian, of the isle of Chio. A Letter upon the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. *In rebus Turc. Leoniceri*.
- 1460 John Gobelin, a Roman, composed a History of what passed in Europe under the pontificate of Pius II. in folio. *Romæ* 1524.
- 1460 Alphonfus de Spina, a Spanish cordelier. A writing against the Jews and Mahometans. *Fortalitium Fidei contra Judæos, Saracenos, aliosque Christianæ fidei inimicos*, in folio. *Norimbergæ* 1494. This work is not common, and hath singular sentiments.
- 1460 James Piccolomini, bishop of Pavia, wrote it's History, from 1364 to 1469, *cum Joanne Gobelino*, in folio. *Francofurti* 1614. A great number of Letters, in folio. *Mediolani* 1521, & *Francofurti* 1614.
- 1461 Andrew Barbatus, an Italian canonist. Commentary upon the decretals, and other works, printed at Venice.
- 1461 Gregory de Heymbourg, a German. Against the authority of the pope, in favour of kings, *apud Goldastum* T. II. *Monarchiæ*.

- 1430 Of Narbonne, upon discipline. *Martene Thesauri Tom. IV.*
- 1431 Of Basil, XVIIIth general council, began at Pavia, afterward removed to Sienna, assembled at Basil by Eugenius IV. who approved the XVI. first sessions of it, though there was XLV. They acknowledged in France only the first 26, which relate, almost all, to the condemnation of the Bohemians. Pope Eugenius transferred this council to Ferrara, afterward to Florence. They there depose Eugenius, and elect Felix V. *Regia XXX, Labbe XII. Harduin VIII.*
- 1432 Council or assembly of Bourges. They maintain the council of Basil. *Raynald ad hunc ann.*
- 1434 Of Prague, for the re-union of the Hussites.
- 1436 Of Perth in Scotland. *Angl. I.*
- 1438 Of Ferrara, at which were present the emperor of the East, John Paleologus, the patriarch of Constantinople, as well as the Armenians. *Regia XXXII. Labbe XIV. Harduin IX.*
- 1439 Of Mentz, on the subject of the council of Basil.
- 1439 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Labbe XIII.*
- 1439 * Of Moscow. They there make prisoner the bishop of Jovia, legate of the pope. *Raynaldi ad hunc ann.*
- 1439 Of Florence, a general council, a continuation of that of Ferrara. They continue the design of the re-union of the Greeks and Armenians. Though the agreement was made, it did not last long; which occasioned many celebrated Greeks to stay in Europe. *Ibid.*
- 1440 Of Frisinguen in Germany, upon the reformation. *Ibid.*
- 1441 Of Mentz, on the council of Basil.
- 1441 Of Avignon, upon manners.
- 1442 * Of Constantinople, upon the re-union of the Greeks. This council is spurious.
- 1443 * Of Constantinople. Metrophanes, patriarch, is deposed. *Allatius de Consensione Lib. III.*
- 1443 Of Lateran. They depose the bishop of Grenoble. *Raynaldi ad hunc ann.*
- 1445 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Labbe XIII. Harduin IX. & Bessin.* Wanting in *Regia.*
- 1448 Of Lausanne, upon the schism. *Ibid.*
- 1448 Of Angers or Tours, upon manners. *R. XXXIV. L. XIII. H. IX.*
- 1449 Of Lyons, others say of Lausanne. The antipope Felix V. abdicated. *Ibid. & Martene Thes. IV.*
- 1450 * Of Constantinople, against the union with the Latin church. *Labbe XIII. Harduin IX.*
- 1451 Of Magdebourg, upon discipline. *Chron. Belg. & Raynald. ad ann. 1450.*
- 1452 Of Cologne, upon discipline. *Labbe XIII. Harduin IX. only.*
- 1452 Of Langres, under Philip of Vienne. *Labbe XI.*
- 1453 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl. III.*
- 1453 Of Cathel in Ireland, upon discipline. *Angl. III.*
- 1455 Of Langres, upon discipline.
- 1455 Of Vannes or Tours, upon the translation of S. Vincent Ferrier.
- 1456 Of Petricovia in Poland, upon discipline.
- 1456 Of Soissons, upon manners. Only *Labbe XIII. Harduin IX.* Others place it in 1455.
- 1457 Of Lambeth. They depose the bishop of Chester for error. *Harpsfield Hist. Wicel. c. 6.*

- 1461 Theodore Lelio, an Italian bishop, wrote against the Treatise of Gregory of Heymbourg, and maintained the authority of the popes over the temporality of kings, *apud Goldastum* T. II. *Monarchiæ*.
- 1462 Henry de Gorcum, a dutchman. Divers Treatises upon the holy-days and ceremonies, and a Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Coloniæ* 1502, & *Venetiis* 1506.
- 1462 George Codinus, a Grecian. A Description of the church of Constantinople and it's officers, and other historical works, in folio. *Paris, Typograph. Regia* 1655.
- 1462 James Guytrodus, a Carthusian. Divers works on the spiritual life. *Coloniæ* 1577.
- 1462 Augustin Dathus, of Sienna, secretary of pope Nicolas V. composed several Discourses of piety, and Treatises of morality, Letters and a history of Sienne and Piombino. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Senis* 1503, & *Venetiis* 1516.
- 1463 John Anthony Campanus. Several Treatises of doctrine and morality, nine books of Letters, curious enough, the Life of pope Pius II. and other works. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Romæ* 1495. Scarce.
- 1464 John Dlugussus, canon of Cracovia in Poland. History of Poland, in folio. *Francofurti* 1711. 2 vol.
- 1465 Dominic de Dominicis, a Venetian, bishop of Brescia. A Treatise of the blood of J. C. *Venetiis* 1557.
- 1466 Roderic Sancius de Arevalo, bishop of Zamora. History of Spain, from it's original to 1469, in folio, *inter Scriptores Hispanicos*. He also composed the Mirrour of human conditions. *Speculum Vitæ humanæ*, in folio, 1459. This edition is very scarce.
- 1467 Alexander de Imola, an Italian lawyer and canonist. Commentary upon the sexte and the Clementines, as well as upon the digest, in folio. *Venetiis* 1571 & 1597.
- 1467 Henry Harphius, a strict cordelier at Malines. Treatises upon the mystic theology, in 4. *Coloniæ* 1555.
- 1468 Laonicus Calcondilas, an Athenian. The History of the Turks, *Græcè & Latine*, in folio. *Paris, e Typograph. Regia*, 1650.
- 1469 James Perez, a Spanish Augustin. A Treatise against the Jews, and allegorical Commentaries upon the Psalms and the Canticles, in folio. *Paris* 1498, & *Lugduni* 1513.
- 1469 Albert Crummedick, bishop of Lubeck. History of the bishops of his church, *inter Scriptor. German.*
- 1470 Peter de Natalibus, bishop of Chiosa, under the patriarch of Venice. Life of the saints, in 4. *Argentorati* 1502.
- 1470 Eltwin Erdman of Osnabruc. History of the bishops of this city, *inter Scriptores Germaniæ*.
- 1472 Bartholomi, or Baptist Platina, composed the History of the popes and several other works. The best edition is that printed before 1500.
- 1473 Peter Niger, a Dominican. Against the Jews, and the Buckler of the Thomists. *Venetiis* 1481.
- 1475 Ambrose Coriolan, hermit of S. Augustin, and other treatises. *Romæ* 1481.
- 1475 John de Cyrcyo, a white friar. Abridgment of the life of the saints of his order, and the privileges granted to this order, in folio. *Divione* 1491.

- 1476 John de Wefel (de Wefalia), wrote feveral Treatifes upon religion and ecclefiaftical matters. *Ejus Opera*, in 4.
- 1477 John Raulin, doctör of Paris, afterward monk of Clugny in 1479, compofed a great many Sermons, feveral Letters, and other treatifes of morality.
- 1480 Gabriel Biel, doctör of Tubinga in Suabia. Commentaries upon the mafter of the fentences, the explication of the canon of the mafs, and other works.
- 1480 Hermolaus Barbarus, patriarch of Aquilea. Befides divers works of literature, he hath compofed fome Sermons and Letters.
- 1481 Baptift de Salvis, a cordelier. A Summary of cafes of confcience, in folio. *Paris* 1499.
- 1481 Paccificus, a cordelier.
- 1481 Ange de Clavaſio, a cordelier. } Summaries of cafes of confcience.
- 1481 Bapt. de Trovameda, a cordelier. }
- 1482 Bernardin of Aquilea, a cordelier. Treatifes of doctrine, and hiftorical works.
- 1482 Bernardin de Buſtis, a cordelier. Sermons upon the holy virgin. Treatifes upon the mounts of piety. *Mediolani* 1503, and other works.
- 1482 Robert Caraccioli, a cordelier. A great number of Sermons, in 4. *Venetii* 1479.
- 1482 Michael de Milan, a cordelier. Treatiſe of morality, in 4. *Bafil.* 1579.
- 1483 Stephen Brulefer, a cordelier. Upon the book of ſentences of S. Bonaventura, and feveral treatiſes upon doctrine.
- 1483 Andrew, cardinal of S. Sixtus. Letters, in 8. *Figuri* 1654, and feveral treatiſes upon the reformation of the court of Rome.
- 1483 Jerome Savonrole, a dominican of Ferrara. The Triumph of the faith; of the ſimplicity of the Chriſtian life, divers other Treatiſes of morality, and a very great number of Sermons. He was burnt for having declaimed againſt pope Alexander VI.
- 1484 Marcili Ficini, canon of Florence, and a great Platonic philoſopher, compoſed feveral Letters, a Commentary upon S. Paul, a Treatiſe upon the Chriſtian religion, and other Treatiſes of doctrine. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Venetii* 1516, *Baſileæ* 1561, & *Paris* 1641.
- 1484 Wernard de Laer, a Carthuſian of Cologne. A Chronicle, entitled *Faſciculus Temporum, inter Scriptores Germanicos*. It hath been tranſlated into French, under the title of *Fardelet des Temps*.
- 1484 John Trytheme, a German Benediſtine, and abbot of Hirſauge. A Catalogue of ecclefiaſtical writers, feveral Letters, Treatiſes of piety, of doctrine and morality, other hiftorical works, and the Chronicle of Hirſauge, in fol. *Paris* 1604. *Moguntia* 1604, 1605, & *Colonia* 1625, &c. *Sancti Galli in Helvetia* 1690. 2 vol.
- 1485 Felix Fabri, a German Dominican. A Journey to Jeruſalem, in 4. *Moguntia* 1486.
- 1485 John Pic, prince of Mirandola. Upon the fix days of the creation, Several Treatiſes of morality and religion, Letters and feveral works of philoſophy. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Venetii* 1498, & *Bafil.* 1573 & 1601.
- 1485 Peter Brutus, biſhop in the ſtate of Venice, wrote againſt the Jews. *Victoria pro Chriſtianis*, in folio. *Vicentia* 1489.
- 1486 Charles Fernandéz, profeſſor at Paris. Treatiſe of the immaculate conception, and ſome works of ſpirituality and morality. *Paris* 1512, 1515, 1516.

- 1486 Anthony de Lebrixa (Nebrissenfis), first professor of Alcala in Spain. Notes on the Epistles of the New Testament, some Lives of saints, the Histories of Ferdinand and Isabella, and several works of literature.
- 1487 Aurelius Brandolinus, an Italian Augustin. Christian Paradoxes, and other Treatises of morality. *Basileæ* 1498.
- 1487 Arnoldus Borstius, a Carmelite of Ghent, wrote upon the illustrious men, of the Carthusians and Carmelites, in 8. *Coloniæ* 1609. Scarce.
- 1488 Geofroy Boufard, doctor of Paris. Of the celibacy of the priests, and other canonical works. *Paris* 1505, 1511, 1519.
- 1488 Donatus Boffius, a Milanese. A Chronicle of the bishops of Milan, in folio. *Mediolani* 1492.
- 1489 Marcus Coccius Sabellicus. A general Chronicle, a History of Venice, and other works of literature. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Basileæ* 1560. 4 volum.
- 1489 Boniface Simonetta, a white friar. History of the persecutions, which befell the church, in folio. *Mediolani* 1492.
- 1490 John Caroli, Dominic. of Florence. The great men of his order. *Bonon.*
- 1491 Mathew Boffius, regular canon of Italy. Divers Treatises of morality, in folio.
- 1491 Conrad Summenhart, a German. Divers Treatises of morality. *Hagenæ* 1615.
- 1492 Alexander VI. pope. Besides several Letters, he composed the Buckler of the faith. *Clypeus defensionis Fidei Rom. Ecclesiæ.* *Argent.* 1497.
- 1492 Robert Gaguin, general of the Trinitarians. Poems, Letters, Treatises of the immaculate conception, in 8. *Paris* 1498, and a History of France.
- 1493 Felinus Sandeus, an Italian lawyer. Commentaries upon the decretals, on the decree, and several other canonical matters.
- 1493 John Galerius, of Kayferswerth in Germany. Sermons, and several Treatises of morality and doctrine. *Argentorati* 1509, 1510, 1513, 1515, 1518.
- 1494 James Wimphelingius, prebend of Spire. Grievance of the German nation against the court of Rome. Lives of the bishops of Strasbourg, and a Chronicle of the emperors.
- 1494 John Reuchlin, called Capnio, one of the most learned men of Germany. Treatises against the cabal, upon the Talmud, *de Verbo mirifico*, and other Treatises of doctrine.
- 1495 Oliver Maillart, cordelier. A great number of Sermons, printed in several places, which are very much inquired after by the curious.
- 1495 James Philip Forestus, Augustin of Bergame. A universal History, under the title of *Supplementum Chronicorum*, in fol. *Brixia* 1496. A History of illustrious women, in fol. *Paris* 1521, and a Directory of the confessors.
- 1496 Antony Bonfinius, an Italian. History of Hungary, and a Treatise of virginity, in folio. *Francofurti* 1587.
- 1496 Jovianus Pontanus, a celebrated Italian literator, wrote upon the belles letters, morality, ecclesiastical matters, and the History of Naples. *Ejus Opera*, in 8. *Venetii Aldus* 1519. 3 vol. *Ejus Poemata*, in 8. *Venetii* 1520.
- 1497 Nicolas de Simons (Simonis), a Dutch Carmelite. Sermons, Commentaries upon the decretals, and a Treatise of the power of the pope, of the emperor and the council.

- 1457 Of Avignon, upon discipline. *Ibid.* & *Martene Thes.* IV.
 1459 Assembly of Mantua, upon the war against the Turks. *Ibid.*
 1461 Of Sens, upon discipline and manners. *Ibidem.*
 1462 Of Lenciski in Poland, upon discipline.
 1463 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl.* III.
 1463 Of Canterbury, held at London, upon manners. *Ibid.* & *Angl.* III.
 1466 Of York, upon reformation of manners. *Ibid.* *Angl.* I.
 1466 Of Lanciski in Poland, upon manners.
 1470 Of Benevento, upon manners. *Synodic. Benev.*
 1473 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *Regia* XXXIV. *Labbe* XIII. *Hard.* IX.
 1476 Of Lambeth, against the errors of Regnault, bishop of Chester. *Labbe* XIII. *Harduin* IX. Wanting in *Regia*.
 1476 Of London, upon the funerals of the bishops. *Ibidem.*
 1480 Of York, upon manners. *Angl.* III.
 1485 Of Petricovia in Poland.
 1486 Of London, against seditious preachers. *Angl.* III.
 1487 Of S. Andrew in Scotland, upon discipline. *Angl.* III.
 1488 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl.* III.
 1490 Of Thoulouse, under cardinal de Joyeuse.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1509 Of Avignon, upon discipline. Only *Martene Thesauri* Tom. IV.
 1510 Of Tours, upon the bad treatment the French received from pope Julius II. and the measures to be taken for redress. *Regia* XXXIV. *Labbe* XIII. *Harduin* IX.
 1511 Of Pisa in Italy, assembled against pope Julius by the cardinals of Carvajal and Bricconnet. It was continued at Milan. *Ibid.* This council is not received in Italy, only by some French Theologians, although Dupuy hath given the acts of it.
 1511 Assembly of Augsbourg, against the council of Pisa.
 1512 Of Seville, upon discipline. *Aguirre* Tom. IV.
 1512 De Lateran, XIXth general council, begun 10th May 1512, by Julius II. and ended under pope Leo X. 16 March 1517, against the council of Pisa, for the holy war, and to suppress the pragmatic sanction of France. Several theologians do not reckon this a general council, and Bellarmine leaves himself at liberty to doubt of it. *Regia* XXXIV. *Labbe* XIV. *Harduin* IX.
 1515 Assembly of Vienna in Austria, for peace among Christian princes. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*
 1517 Of Florence, under cardinal Julius de Medicis, afterward pope.
 1518 Of Dublin, upon the reformation of manners. *Ibid.*
 1518 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Bessin. in Conciliis Normaniæ.*
 1523 Of Lanciski, against Luther. *Raynaldi ad hunc annum.*
 1523 Of Meaux, under William Bricconnet, against Luther. *Spondanus.*
 1524 Assembly of Ratisbon, where the archduke Ferdinand publishes an edict against the Lutherans. *Raynaldi ad hunc annum.*
 1525 Of Mexico, upon discipline. *Raynaldi ad hunc annum.*
 1527 Of Lyons, against the opinions of Luther, upon discipline, and to grant a subsidy to the king, to deliver out of Spain the infants of France, who were hostages for Francis I. *Mart. Thes.* IV.
 1527 Of Rouen, upon doctrine and discipline. *Bessin ibid.*
 1528 Of Bourges, against the opinions of Luther, upon the reformation of manners,

- 1497 James Sprengerus, Dominican of Cologne, wrote against women, who concerned themselves with charms, in 8. *Venetiis* 1576, & *Lugd.* 1620.
- 1498 Henry Infitior, a Dominican. A Treatise upon the power of the pope, in 8. *Venetiis* 1499.
- 1498 Peter Dorlandus, a Carthusian of Cologne. Upon the illustrious men of his order, in 8. *Coloniæ* 1608.
- 1498 Vincent de Bandellis, a Dominican of Italy, wrote upon the conception of the holy virgin, in 4. *Bononiæ* 1481, & in 12. *Rathomagi* 1679. and other treatises.
- 1499 John Palinodorus, a Carmelite of Malines. Historical Treatises upon his order.
- 1499 John Blerus, Benedictin of Liege. History of Corpus Christi day, *apud Brzovium ad ann.* 1320.
- 1499 Michael Lockmayer, canon of Passau. Sermons and Treatises upon the duties of curates, in 4. *Hagenœ* 1497, & *Moguntia* 1616.
- 1499 John Naclere, a German. An universal Chronicle, in fol. *Coloniæ* 1564, 1579.
- 1499 Augustin de Pavia (Ticinensis). A History of the religious orders, and other works. *Brixia* 1511.
- 1499 William Pepin, a Dominican of Evreux. A great number of Sermons, in 4. *Antwerp.* 1656. 9 volum.
- 1500 Claude de Seyffel, bishop of Marseilles, archbishop of Turin. Treatises against the Vaudois, and other tracts.
- 1500 John du Pin, bishop of Rieux. Life of S. Catherine of Sienna, and other illustrious women, in folio. *Paris* 1521.
- 1500 Paulus Cortez, apostolic prothonotary. Commentary upon the master of the sentences, a Treatise of the cardinalship, and other doctrinal works, in folio. *Basileæ* 1548.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1501 John Lewis Vives, a Spaniard. Commentary upon S. Augustin's City of God.
- 1501 Baptist Mantuan, a Carmelite. Lives of saints, and Poems.
- 1502 James Almain, doctor of Paris. Treatise upon the authority of the church, printed with the works of Gerson.
- 1502 Albert Crantzzius, canon of Hamburg. Ecclesiastical History of the people of the North, in folio. *Frankfurti* 1574.
- 1503 John Stella, a Venetian priest. Lives of the popes, in 8. *Venet.* 1507.
- 1503 Francis Ximenes, a Cordelier and archbishop of Toledo, composed a polyglot Bible, in folio. *Compluti (Alcala)* 1517.
- 1504 Alphonsus Zamora, a converted Jew. Treatises upon the holy Scripture.
- 1505 Philip Decius, doctor of laws at Pisa. Upon the superiority of the church above the pope, in *Goldasti* Tom. II. and other works.
- 1507 James le Fevre d'Estaples, or Faber. Translations and Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, and other doctrinal works.
- 1510 Pope Adrian VI. Theological Questions and Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Roma* 1522.
- 1510 John Major, a Scotchman. Upon the master of the sentences, and authority of the councils, *inter Opera Gersonis.*

- manners, and to find out means to deliver out of prison the sons of king Francis I. *Labbe* Tom. XIV. *Hard.* IX. only.
- 1528 Of Sens, or Paris, against the Lutherans, and for the reformation of manners. *Regia* XXXIV. *Labbe* XIV. *Hard.* IX. and printed separately at Paris in fol. in 1529.
- 1536 Of Cologne, upon doctrine and discipline, by Herman, archbishop of Cologne, who afterward became a Lutheran. *Regia* XXXV. *Labbe* XIV. *Harduin* IX. Idem in folio. *Coloniae* 1537.
- 1538 *Concilium electorum Cardinalium & aliorum Prælatorum de emendanda Ecclesiâ.* Wanting in the three large collections, and only found in the edition of *Crabbe*, of the year 1551.
- 1538 Of Mentz, Osnabrug, Munster, &c. against the heretics. *Laurent. Surius in Commentariis.*
- 1539 Of Petricovia in Poland, to maintain the faith.
- 1540 Of Petricovia, against the opinions of Luther.
- 1542 Of Petricovia, against heresies. *Raynaldi ad hunc ann.*
- 1545 Of Benevent, upon manners. *Synodicon Beneventinum.*
- 1547 Of Gnesnen, to depute to the council of Trent.
- 1548 Of Augsbourg, upon the reformation of the clergy. *Regia* XXXV. *Labbe* XIV. *Hard.* IX.
- 1548 Of Treves, upon the doctrine of the faith and discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1549 Of Cologne, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1549 Of Mentz, upon faith and manners. *Ibid.*
- 1549 Of Treves, upon faith and good manners. *Ibid.*
- 1549 Of Trent, XXth, or only XVIIIth general council, summoned at Mantua, afterward at Vicenna, and at length began at Trent 16th Dec. 1543, and ended in 1563, against the opinions of Luther, Zuinglius and Calvin, and for the reformation of discipline and manners. In 1547 they transferred it to Boulogne, and 8 months after they removed it back again to Trent, and it was resumed and interrupted three times. It is received in France as to it's doctrine, not discipline. *Regia* XXXV. *Labbe* XIV. *Hard.* X.
- 1551 Of Narbonne, upon discipline. Only *Labbe* XV. *Hard.* X.
- 1551 Of Petricovia, against heresy. *Florimond de Remond de Hæres.*
- 1552 Of Verona, under the bishop John Mathew Gilbert.
- 1552 Of Novarre, under cardinal John de Moron.
- 1556 National of England, under cardinal Pool, legate of the holy see.
- 1556 Of Lowictz, or of Leopold, for the faith. *Raynaldi.*
- 1557 Of Vienne in Dauphiny, upon manners. *Martene Thes.* T. IV.
- 1564 Of Rheims, upon the reformation of manners, under cardinal Charles de Lorraine. *Labbe* XV. *Harduin* X. Wanting in *Regia.*
- 1565 Of Toledo, for the observation of the council of Trent. *Ibid.*
- 1565 Of Constantinople, where Joseph, patriarch of this city, was deposed for simony. *Ibid.*
- 1565 Of Cambray, upon the faith and the correction of manners. *Ibid.*
- 1565 Of Milan, I. council by S. Charles Borromia, upon doctrine and discipline. *Regia* XXXV. *Labbe* XV. *Hard.* X.
- 1565 Divers councils in Spain. See *Daguirre* Tom. IV.
- 1567 Of Naples, under cardinal Alphonso Caraffe. *Labbe in Synops.*
- 1569 Of Milan, II. by S. Charles Borromia, upon the doctrine (administration of sacraments) and the duty of the ecclesiastics. *Ibidem.*
- 1570 Of Malines, upon the faith, the sacraments and divers points of discipline. *Labbe* XV. *Harduin* X. Wanting in *Regia.*

- 1517 Thomas de Vio, cardinal Cajetan, a Dominican. Upon the holy Scripture, on the Summary of S. Thomas, and other treatises.
- 1518 Albert Pighius, a Fleming. Treatise of hierarchy, and others.
- 1523 James Merlin, doctor of Paris. A Collection of the councils, in folio. *Paris 1524. 2 volum.*
- 1523 Bernard de Luxembourg, a Dominican. Catalogue of the heretics.
- 1523 Sanctis Pagninus, a Dominican. Version of the Bible.
- 1523 Leo de Castro, doctor of Salamanca in Spain. Commentary upon the prophets, and a defence for the vulgate.
- 1523 Desiderius Erasmus, of Rotterdam, died at Basil in Switzerland, published several editions of the fathers of the church, Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, and Treatises of doctrine and piety, in folio. *Lugduni Batavorum 1712. 11 volum.*
- 1524 Augustin Steuchus, bishop of Eugubio. Treatises of doctrine.
- 1524 Matthias Ugonius, bishop of Famagousta in Cyprus. Synodia Ugonia, or Treatises of the councils, in folio. Very scarce.
- 1524 Sylvester Mazolin, called Prieras, wrote against Luther.
- 1524 John Driedo, of Louvain, wrote upon grace, in folio.
- 1528 James Sadolet, a Cardinal. Doctrinal Treatises and Letters.
- 1528 Caspar Contarini, a cardinal. Treatises of religion.
- 1528 Ambrose Catharin of Sienna, a Dominican. Commentary upon the holy Scripture, and doctrinal Treatises, very much esteemed, in folio.
- 1528 Francis Titelman, a Cordelier. Comment. upon the holy Scripture, &c.
- 1529 Goffe Clitou (Clitoveus). Several controversial Treatises.
- 1532 Leander Alberti, a Dominican. A History of his order, and a Description of Italy.
- 1532 John Groper, archdeacon of Cologne. Upon the eucharist, and other controversial Treatises.
- 1533 Lewis Lippoman, a Venetian, bishop of Verona, published several Sermons, and 8 tomes of the Lives of Saints.
- 1534 Alphonsus de Castro, a Spanish Cordelier. The History of heresies.
- 1535 Peter Crabbe, Franciscan of Malines. A Collection of councils.
- 1536 Ruard Tapper, doctor of Louvain, wrote against Luther.
- 1537 Francis Vatablus, professor of the Hebrew language at Paris. Notes upon the holy Scripture.
- 1545 Bartholomi Caranza, a Dominican, confessor to the emperor Charles V. Treatise of the sacraments. Summary of the councils.
- 1546 Anthony de Mouchi (Demochares), doctor of Paris. Upon the eucharist and the sacrifice of the mass.
- 1548 Claude Despençe, doctor of Paris. Treatises of divinity.
- 1549 Onuphrio Panvini, Augustin of Verona. A Chronology of the popes, and several Treatises upon religious matters.
- 1550 Frederic Nausea, died at the council of Trent in 1552. Sermons, Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, and some Treatises of religion.
- 1550 Isidorus Clarius, Benedictin of mount Cassin, bishop of Foligno. A Version of the holy Scripture, with some notes, in folio.
- 1550 Sixtus of Sienne, a converted Jew, and a relapse, afterward a Dominican. A religious Library, or Introduction to the holy Scripture.
- 1550 Nicolas Sanders, an Englishman. A Treatise of the schism of England, and of the visible monarchy of the church.

- 1573 Of Milan, III. by S. Charles Borromia, upon discipline. *Regia XXXVI. Labbe XV. Harduin X.*
- 1574 Of Malines, at Louvain, upon discipline. *Martene Thes. T. IV.*
- 1575 Of Tortosa, upon discipline.
- 1576 Of Milan, IV. under S. Charles Borromia, upon the faith and the correction of manners. *Regia XXXV. Labbe XV. Harduin X.*
- 1579 Of Milan, V. under S. Charles, upon the faith and manners. *Ibid.*
- 1581 Of Rouen, upon the discipline. Only *Labbe XV. Hard. X.*
- 1582 Of Milan, VI. under S. Charles Borromia, upon discipline and government. *Regia XXXVI. Labbe XV. Harduin X.*
- 1582 Of Memphis, or Cairo, to reconcile the Copti with the Roman church, and make them abjure the heresies of Nestorius and Dioscores, or Eutiches. *Labbe XV. Hard. X. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1583 Of Rheims, for discipline and the council of Trent. *Ibid.*
- 1583 Of Bourdeaux, upon the seminaries. *R. XXXVI. L. XV. H. X.*
- 1583 Of Tours, transferred to Angers the same year, upon faith, discipline, and against simony. *Regia XXXVI. Labbe XV. Harduin X.*
- 1584 Of Bourges, upon faith and manners. Only *Labbe XV. Hard. X.*
- 1585 Of Aix, upon the reformation of manners. *Ibid.*
- 1585 Of Mexico, upon discipline and the converted Indians. *Ibid.*
- 1586 Of Cambray, upon faith and manners. Only *Hard. X.*
- 1590 Of Toulouse, upon discipline. Only *Hard. X.*
- 1594 Of Avignon, for the observation of the council of Trent. *Ibid.*
- 1596 Of Aquileia, for the observation of the council of Trent, and discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1599 Of Diamper, in the East Indies, on the coast of Coromandel, near the city of S. Thomas, or Meliapur, by the archbishop of Goa, against the Nestorians and other heretics.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1607 Of Malines, for ecclesiastical discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1609 Of Narbonne, upon faith and manners.
- 1612 Of Sens, or Paris, against Edmund Richer's Treatise of ecclesiastical power. *Ibid.*
- 1612 Of Aix, against the same book. *Ibid.*
- 1612 Of Mesopotamia, by Elias, patriarch of Babylon, to receive the profession of faith by Paul V.
- 1618* Of Dort, synod, or general council of the protestant churches, reformed and English, upon matters relating to justification and grace, against the sentiments of Armenius, opposed to those of Luther and Calvin, fol. *Dort 1620.*
- 1624 Of Bourdeaux, upon discipline. Only *Labbe XI. Harduin X.*
- 1638 Of Constantinople, by Cyril of Berhoë, patriarch of this city, against Cyril of Lucar and the confession of faith, published by the latter. Only *H. X.*
- 1642 Of Gias or Jassi in Moldavia, against Cyril of Lucar. *Hard. X.*
- 1672 Of Jerusalem, by the patriarch Dosithée, against Cyril of Lucar. Only *Harduin Tom. X.*
- 1725 Of Rome, under pope Benedict XIII. upon faith, manners and ecclesiastical discipline, in 4. *Romæ 1725, & Augustæ Vendelicorum 1726.*
- 1727 Of Ambrune, upon receiving the constitution *Unigenitus*, and other ecclesiastical matters, in 4. *Ebreduni & Par. 1728.* These two last councils are wanting in all the other collections.

- 1551 Jean le Mercier (Mercerus) Commentary upon the old testament.
- 1552 William Lindanus, bishop of Ruremonde. Treatises of controversy, under the title of *Panoplia*.
- 1553 Thomas Stapleton, an Englishman. Divers Treatises of controversy.
- 1554 John Molanus, doctor of Louvain. The Martyrology, and some Treatises of divinity.
- 1555 Christian Adricomius, of Delft. Holy Geography and Chronology.
- 1556 Benedict Arias Montanus, a Spaniard, published at Antwerp the Polyglot Bible, and some Treatises upon sacred History.
- 1557 Andrew Masius. A Commentary upon Job. He also assisted in the Polyglot of Antwerp.
- 1558 Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester. Several writings against the Lutherans and Calvinists.
- 1559 Lewis of Granada, a Dominican. A Catechism, Treatises of piety, Sermons, and an ecclesiastical Rhetoric.
- 1559 Melchior Cano, a Dominican, bishop of the Canaries. Treatises upon the preliminaries of piety. *De Theologicis*.
- 1560 Andrew Vega, a Cordelier. Upon justification and grace.
- 1561 Charles Sigonius. History of the bishops of Bologna, and other Treatises.
- 1572 Bartholemi des Martyrs, a Dominican, archbishop of Braga in Portugal. Some Treatises of doctrine.
- 1573 Lewis Blosius, Liegeois. Several Treatises of spirituality.
- 1574 Anthony Bosio, an Italian. The subterraneous Monument of Rome, *Roma subterranea*.
- 1575 Edmund Campian, an English Jesuit. Controversial Treatises, and upon the divorce of Henry VIII.
- 1576 Garcias Loaysa, a Spaniard. An edition of the councils of Spain, with the notes.
- 1577 Ange Rocca, Augustin of Rome, laboured upon the holy Scripture and upon the fathers.
- 1578 John Peter Maffei, an Italian Jesuit. History of the Indies, and the Life of S. Ignatius, in fine Latin.
- 1579 Josse Coccius, canon of Juliers. Controversial Treatises.
- 1580 Cardinal Regnauld, Polus. Divers Treatises of controversy.
- 1580 Dominic Soto, doctor of Salamanca. Some Treatises of controversy.
- 1580 John Hessels, doctor of Louvain. A much esteemed Catechism.
- 1581 Cardinal Stanislas, a Hessian. Divers controversial Treatises.
- 1581 Laurent Surius, a Carthusian of Cologne. An edition of the councils, the Lives of the saints, and other Histories.
- 1586 Lewis Molina, a Jesuit, wrote upon Grace.
- 1590 Gilbert Genebrard, doctor of Paris. A Chronicle and a Commentary upon the Psalms.
- 1591 Cæsar Baronius, a cardinal. Ecclesiastical and martyrological Annals.
- 1592 Robert Bellarmine, a cardinal. Treatises of controversy, &c.
- 1600 Nicolas Serrarius, a Jesuit. Commentaries upon the Scripture.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1601 Jerome Vecchiotti. A Chronicle, or *Annus primitivus*, in fol. 1620.
- 1604 Diego Alvarés, a Dominican. A Treatise upon grace.
- 1604 Thomas Lemos. Treatises upon grace, against Molina.

- 1065 Paolo Sarpi, Servite. History of the council of Trent, and others.
- 1606 James David du Perron, a cardinal. Controversial Treatises.
- 1607 James Gretzer, a Jesuit. Ancient authors reprinted.
- 1608 Arnaud de Pontac. A Chronicle of Eusebius.
- 1608 Gabriel de Laubepine. Ecclesiastical Observations.
- 1609 John Fillefac. Ecclesiastical Dissertations.
- 1610 Heribert Rosweide. Lives of the fathers of the desert.
- 1611 Aubert le Mire. Treatises upon Ecclesiastical History.
- 1623 Joseph Vicecomes, a Milanese. *De Ritibus Ecclesiæ*, 4. 4 vol.
- 1623 Nicolas Coëffeteau. Several Controversial Treatises, &c.
- 1624 Francis Collius, a Milanese. *De Animabus Paganorum*, &c.
- 1624 Peter Arcudius, a Grecian, wrote upon the sacraments.
- 1624 William Estius. Upon the sentences, upon S. Paul, &c.
- 1625 Cornelius a Lapide, a Jesuit. Commentaries upon the holy Scripture.
- 1628 Matthew Marier, a Benedictine. *Bibliotheca Cluniacensis*.
- 1629 Simon de Muys, royal professor of the Hebrew language at Paris. A Commentary upon the Psalms, and other Dissertations.
- 1630 Nicolas Rigaud. Works of Tertullian and S. Cyprian.
- 1631 John Morinus, priest of the oratory. A Bible in Greek, sacred Dissertations, Treatise of repentance and ordinations.
- 1632 Denys Petau, a Jesuit. Theological Doctrines, an edition of S. Epiphanius and Synesius, Chronology and other Treatises.
- 1633 James Syrmond, a Jesuit. The Councils of the Gauls, and a great many ecclesiastical authors, printed in 5 vol. folio.
- 1634 John Bollandus, a Jesuit, began the Collection of the acts, the Lives of the saints, continued by Henchenius, Papebroch, &c.
- 1635 Leo Allatius, a Grecian, wrote upon the dogma and doctrine of the church, and collected from a great many Greek authors.
- 1636 Luke Holstein, of Hambourgh, hath published some Treatises upon ecclesiastical antiquities.
- 1637 Ange Maurique. Annals of the white friars, in fol. 4 volum.
- 1638 Theophilus Raynaud, a Jesuit, wrote upon all sorts of ecclesiastical matters. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Lugduni*, 20 vol.
- 1638 Cornelius Jansenius, bishop of Ypres, wrote a Treatise upon grace. He also published Commentaries upon the holy Scripture.
- 1639 Henry Sponde, bishop of Pamiers, abridged the Annals of Baronius, and continued them.
- 1639 Armand de Richelieu, a cardinal. Controversial Treatises.
- 1640 Luke Wading, an Irish Franciscan, composed the History of his order, in 8 vol. in folio, or in 18 vol.
- 1640 Abraham Bzovius, a Polish Dominican, continued the Annals of cardinal Baronius.
- 1641 Oderic Raynaldi, priest of the oratory of Rome, also composed a Continuation of the Annals of cardinal Baronius.
- 1642 De la Haye, a Cordelier. Two Collections of Commentaries upon the Bible, one, *Biblia magna*, 5 vol. the other, *Biblia maxima*, 19 vol.
- 1643 Ferdinand Ughelli, of the order of white friars, published *Italia sacra*, in folio, 9 volum. afterward in 10 volum.
- 1644 Anthony Godeau, bishop of Vence. History of the church, new Testament, divers doctrinal Treatises.

- 1646 James Goar, a Dominican. Euchologist of the Greek church.
- 1648 Francis Combefis, a Dominican. Several Greek authors.
- 1650 Luke of Acheri, a Benedictin. Original Acts of the saints of his order, and a great number of ecclesiastical writers.
- 1652 Henry de Valois published the ecclesiastical Historians, Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen and Theodoret.
- 1653 Adrian de Valois composed a History of the first race of the kings of France, and a Notitia of the Gauls.
- 1654 Peter de Marca, archbishop of Toulouse, of Paris. A Concord of the priesthood of the empire, and other works.
- 1655 The Brothers of Saint Martha. A State of the bishoprics of France, Gallia Christiana, continued and augmented by the Benedictins.
- 1656 Anthony Deschamps, a Jesuit, wrote against Janfenius.
- 1656 John de Launoy, a divine of Paris, wrote upon a great number of ecclesiastical matters, in folio. *Genevæ*, 10 vol.
- 1660 Robert Arnaud d'Andilly translated into French a great many ecclesiastical authors.
- 1660 Charles du Cange published some Greek authors, and two Glossaries for the explanation of ecclesiastical terms.
- 1660 Blaise Pascal. Thoughts upon religion, and Letters.
- 1661 John de Bona, of the order of S. Bernard, and cardinal. Upon the liturgy, &c.
- 1663 John Garnier, a Jesuit. Several ecclesiastical works.
- 1664 Philip Labbe, a Jesuit, published, with father Cossart, also a Jesuit, a Collection of the councils, in 18 vol. in folio.
- 1665 Nicolas Sanfon, a Geographer, published a sacred Geography.
- 1670 John Baptist Cottelier published the fathers of the apostolic times, and a Collection of Greek ecclesiastical writers.
- 1672 Anthony Arnaud, doctor of Paris. Controversial Treatises, and upon matters of doctrine and criticism.
- 1675 Michael Germain, a Benedictin, employed himself upon the diplomatic.
- 1680 Bernard Lami, priest of the oratory. Commentary upon the harmony of the gospels. Description of the temple of Solomon, &c.
- 1681 Henry de Noris, an Augustin cardinal. History of the Pelagians.
- 1682 Nicolas le Tourneaux, an ecclesiastic, began the Christian year, and composed other works of piety and doctrine.
- 1682 Isaac le maitre de Sacy, began the translation and commentary of the Bible, which bears his name.
- 1682 Charles le Cointe, priest of the oratory. The ecclesiastical History of France, in 8 vol. in folio.
- 1683 D'Aguirre, a cardinal. The Councils of Spain, and a Theology.
- 1684 Anthony Pagi, a cordelier. A Criticism upon Baronius.
- 1685 Du Bois, priest of the oratory. The History of the church of Paris.
- 1686 John Mabillon, a Benedictin. Diplomatic, works of S. Bernard, the History and Acts of his order, &c.
- 1690 Father le Nain, religious de la Trappe. L'Histoire de Citeaux.
- 1692 Lewis Thomassin, priest of the oratory. Ecclesiastical Discipline, theological Dogma's, and other treatises.
- 1695 John Baptist Santeul, canon of S. Victor. Hymns of the saints.
- 1696 Bourdaloue, a Jesuit. His Sermons were printed after his death.

- 1699 John Armand Boutillier de Rancé, abbot de la Trappe. Several Treatises upon the monastic state.
- 1700 Felibien, a Benedictin. History of the abbey of S. Denys.
- 1700 James Benigne Bossuet, bishop of Meaux. A great many controversial Treatises, and other doctrinal works.
- 1700 Francis de Salignac de la Motte Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray. Treatise upon matters of Grace.
- 1700 Peter Nicole. Controversial and moral Treatises.
- 1700 Thierry Ruynart, a Benedictin. Works of Gregory a Tours, and a Continuation of the History and Acts of the order of S. Benedict.
- 1700 Sebastian le Nain de Tillemont. An ecclesiastical History, and one of the emperors.
- 1700 John Baptist Thiers wrote divers Treatises upon discipline.
- 1700 Paul Bezzon, of the order of Cistercians, wrote an evangelic History, and a Commentary upon the prophets.
- 1700 Witty Fletcher was burnt, through the preaching in the 17th age.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1704 Noel Alexander, a Dominican, wrote a Church History and one of divinity.
- 1705 Lewis Ellics Dupin, his Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica, and other treatises.
- 1706 John Martianai, a Benedictin. His edition of S. Jerome.
- 1707 Stephen Balize published several works of other churchmen.
- 1708 Fleury has given us a Church History, and other writings.
- 1709 Richard Simon has laboured upon the holy Scripture.
- 1710 John Hardouin, a Jesuit. His edition of the Councils.
- 1710 Adrian Baillet wrote Lives of saints, and other works.
- 1712 Eusebius Renaudot wrote upon the eucharist, and other books.
- 1713 Joseph Dugué wrote several Treatises of piety.
- 1720 Peter Constant, a Benedictin. S. Hilarii Opera, folio, 1693. Epistola Pontificum, in folio, 1721, excellent editions. It were to be wished, the latter had been continued.
- 1730 Charles de la Rue, a Benedictin, published Originis Opera, in folio.
- 1740 Bernard of Montfaucon, a Benedictin, published S. Athanasii Opera, folio, 3 vol. Exaple Originis, folio, 2 vol. Collectio Patrum, in folio, 2 vol. 8. Joan. Chrysostomi Opera, fol. 13 vol. &c.
- 1740 Augustin Calmet. His Commentary upon the Bible, and other works.

A CATALOGUE OF POPES,

ACCORDING TO THE
CHRONOLOGY OF FATHER FRANCIS PAGI,
of the order of S. Francis.

Year of J. C.

54 **S**T. Peter came to Rome in the beginning of Nero, martyred 29 Jun. 65.

55 S. Linus, coadjutor to S. Peter.

65 S. Linus succeeded S. Peter 29 Jun. martyred 23 Sept. 67.

67 S. Clement, 24 Sept. abdicated 4 Sept. 77. exiled and martyred 100 of J. C.

77 S. Cletus, 9 Febr. martyred 26 April 83.

83 S. Anacletus, martyred 12 Jul. 95.

95 S. Evaristus, martyred 26 Oct. 108.

108 S. Alexandrus, 2 March, mart. 3 May 116.

116 S. Sixtus, martyred 3 Jul. 126.

126 S. Telesphorus, mart. 5 Jan. 137.

137 S. Hyginus, *died* 10 Jan. 141.

141 S. Pius, *d.* 11 Jul. 141.

151 S. Anicetus, mart. 17 Apr. 161.

161 S. Soter, *d.* 170.

170 S. Eleutherus, 1 May, *d.* 25 May 185.

185 S. Victor, 12 Jun. *d.* 28 Jul. 197.

197 Zephyrinus, 7 Aug. *d.* 12 Jul. 217.

217 S. Calixtus, 17 Jul. mart. 28 Sept. 222.

222 S. Urban, 1 Oct. martyred 24 May 230.

230 Pontianus, 22 Jun. abdicated 28 Sept. 235.

235 S. Anterus, 21 Nov. martyred 3 Jan. 236.

236 S. Fabianus, 11 Jan. mart. 20 Jan. 250.

251 S. Cornelius, 4 Jan. *d.* 14 Sept. 252.

Novatian, first antipope.

252 S. Lucius, 25 Sept. *d.* 4 March 253.

253 S. Stephen, 13 May, martyred 2 Aug. 257.

257 Sixtus II. 24 Aug. mart. 6 Aug. 258.

259 S. Dionysius, 22 Jul. *d.* 27 Dec. 269.

269 Felix, 29 Dec. *d.* 22 Dec. 274.

275 Eutychinus, 5 Jan. *d.* 7 Dec. 283.

283 Caius, 15 Dec. *d.* 21 Apr. 296.

296 Marcellinus, 30 Jun. *d.* 24 Oct. 304. vacant 3 y. 8 m. 3 d.

308 Marcellus, 27 Jun. *d.* 17 Jan. 310.

310 Eusebius, 5 Feb. *d.* 21 Jun. 310.

310 Melchiades, 2 Jul. *d.* 10 Jan. 314.

314 Sylvester, 31 Jan. *d.* 31 Dec. 335.

336 Marcus, 18 Jan. *d.* 7 Oct. 336.

337 Julius, 6 Febr. *d.* 12 Apr. 352.

352 Liberius, 21 Jun. *d.* 23 Sept. 366.

355 Felix II. deposed 29 Jul. 358. doubtful, if pope.

366 Damasus I. 5 Oct. *d.* 10 Dec. 384.

384 Siricius, 22 Dec. *d.* 26 Nov. 398.

398 Anastasius I. 5 Dec. *d.* 14 Dec. 401.

401 Innocent, 21 Dec. *d.* 12 March 417.

417 Zozimus, 18 March, *d.* 26 Dec. 418.

418 Boniface I. 29 Dec. *d.* 4 Sept. 422.

422 Celestinus, 10 Sept. *d.* 18 or 19 Jul. 432.

432 Sixtus III. 24 Jul. *d.* 11 Aug. 440.

- 440 Leo, 22 Sept. *d.* 4 Nov. 461.
 461 Hilarius, 12 Nov. *d.* 21 Feb. 468.
 468 Simplicius, 25 Feb. *d.* 2 March 483.
 483 Felix III. 6 March, *d.* 24 Feb. 492.
 492 Gelafius, 1 March, *d.* 19 Nov. 496.
 496 Anastafius II. 24 Nov. *d.* 17 Nov. 498.
 498 Symmachus, 22 Nov. *d.* 19 Jul. 514.
 514 Hormifdas, 27 Jul. *d.* 6 Aug. 523.
 523 John I. 13 Aug. *d.* 18 May 526.
 526 Felix IV. 12 Jul. *d.* 18 Sept. 530.
 530 Boniface II. 21 Sept. *d.* 16 Oct. 532.
 532 John II. 31 Dec. *d.* 26 May 535.
 535 Agapetus, 3 Jun. *d.* 22 Apr. 536.
 536 Sylverus, 8 Jun. *d.* 19 Nov. 537.
 537 Vigilius, 22 Nov. *d.* Jan. 555.
 555 Pelagius I. 11 Apr. *a.* 1 March 560.
 560 John III. 18 Jul. *d.* 13 Jul. 573.
 574 Benedict I. 3 Jun. *d.* 30 Jul. 578.
 578 Pelagius II. 30 Nov. *d.* 8 Feb. 590.
 590 Gregory I. 3 Sept. *d.* 12 March 604.
 604 Sabinianus, 13 Sept. *d.* 22 Feb. 606.
 607 Boniface III. 19 Feb. *d.* 10 Nov. 607.
 608 Boniface IV. 25 Aug. *d.* 7 May 615.
 615 Deusdedit, 19 Oct. *d.* 8 Nov. 618.
 619 Boniface V. 23 Dec. *d.* 22 Oct. 625.
 625 Honorius I. 27 Oct. *d.* 12 Oct. 638.
 640 Severinus, 28 May, *d.* 2 Aug. 640.
 640 John IV. 24 Dec. *d.* 11 Oct. 642.
 642 Theodorus, 24 Nov. *d.* 13 May 649.
 649 Martin I. 5 Jul. *d.* 26 March 655.
 654 Eugenius I. 5 Sept. *d.* 1 Jun. 657.
 657 Vitalianus, 30 Jul. *d.* 27 Jan. 672.
 672 Adeodatus, 22 April, *d.* 26 Jun. 676.
 676 Donus I. 1 Nov. *d.* 11 Apr. 678.
 678 Agatho, 27 Jun. *d.* 2 Jan. 682.
 682 Leo II. 17 Aug. *d.* 11 Jul. 683.
 684 Benedict II. 26 Jun. *d.* 7 May 685.
 685 John V. 23 Jul. *d.* 1 Aug. 686.
 686 Conon, 21 Oct. *d.* 21 Sept. 687.
 687 Sergius I. 15 Dec. *d.* 7 Sept. 701.
 701 John VI. 28 Oct. *d.* 9 Jan. 705.
 705 John VII. 1 March, *d.* 17 Oct. 707.
 708 Sifinnius, 18 Jan. *d.* 10 Feb. 708.
 708 Constantin, 25 March, *d.* 9 Apr. 715.
 715 Gregory II. 19 May, *d.* 11 Feb. 731.
 731 Gregory III. 18 March, *d.* 28 Nov. 741.
 741 Zacharias, 30 Nov. *d.* 14 March 752.
 752 Stephen, elected, but not appointed, nor reckoned.
 752 Stephen II. 26 March, *d.* 24 Apr. 757.
 757 Paul, 29 May, *d.* 28 Jun. 767.
 767 Constantin, antipope, 28 Jun. deposed 5 Aug. 768.
 768 Stephen III. 7 Aug. *d.* 2 Feb. 772.
 772 Adrian I. 9 Feb. *d.* 25 Dec. 795.
 795 Leo III. 26 Dec. *d.* 11 Jun. 816.
 816 Stephen IV. 22 Jun. *d.* 24 Jan. 817.
 817 Paschal, 25 Jan. *d.* 10 Feb. 824.

824 Eugenius II. 14 Feb. *d.* Aug. 827.
 827 Valentinus, *d.* 827.
 827 Gregory IV. *d.* 25 Jan. 844.
 844 Sergius II. 10 Febr. *d.* 27 Jan. 847.
 847 Leo IV. 11 Apr. *d.* 17 Jul. 855.
 Others place here pope Joan.
 855 Benedict III. 29 Sept. *d.* 8 Apr. 858.
 858 Nicolas, 24 Apr. *d.* 13 Nov. 867.
 867 Adrian II. 14 Dec. *d.* Nov. 872.
 872 John VIII. Nov. *d.* 16 Dec. 882.
 882 Martin II. Dec. *d.* Dec. 884.
 884 Adrian III. *d.* Sept. 885.
 885 Stephen V. Sept. *d.* Sept. 891.
 891 Formosus, Sept. *d.* 4 Apr. 896.
 896 Boniface VI. not reckoned by some.
 896 Stephen VI. Aug. *d.* 897.
 897 Romanus, Oct. *d.* Jan. 898.
 898 Theodorus II. *d.* Jun. 898.
 898 John IX. Jul. *d.* Aug. 900.
 900 Benedict IV. Aug. *d.* Oct. 903.
 903 Leo V. Oct. *d.* Nov. 903.
 903 Christophilus, Nov. *d.* Jun. 904.
 treated sometime as an antipope.
 904 Sergius III. Jun. *d.* Aug. 911.
 911 Anastasius III. Jun. *d.* Oct. 913.
 913 Lando, 16 Oct. *d.* 16 Apr. 914.
 914 John X. Apr. 914. *d.* Jun. 928.
 928 Leo VI. Jun. *d.* Febr. 929.
 929 Stephen VII. 5 Febr. *d.* 15 March 931.
 931 John XI. March, *d.* Jan. 936.
 936 Leo VII. Jan. *d.* Jan. 939.
 939 Stephen VIII. Jan. *d.* Dec. 942.
 942 Martin III. Jan. *d.* Jun. 946.
 946 Agapetus II. Jun. *d.* Aug. 956.
 956 John XII. Aug. *d.* 14 May 964.
 963 Leo VIII. antipope, *d.* March 965. but reckoned.
 964 Benedict, May, *d.* 965.
 965 John XIII. March, *d.* 6 Sept. 972.
 972 Benedict VI. Nov. *d.* 974.
 974 Donus II. *d.* 975.
 975 Benedict VII. March, *d.* 984.
 984 John XIV. Jul. *d.* 20 Aug. 985.
 985 Boniface VII. antipope, March, *d.* 985. yet reckoned.

985 John, son of Robert, elected, but neither annointed nor reckoned.
 985 John XV. Dec. *d.* 996.
 996 Gregory V. May, *d.* 18 Feb. 999.
 997 John XVI. antipope, March 998.
 999 Sylvester II. 2 April, *d.* 12 May 1003.
 1003 John XVII. 13 Jun. *d.* 7 Dec. 1003.
 1003 John XVIII. 26 Dec. *d.* May 1009.
 1009 Sergius IV. Jun. *d.* Jun. 1012.
 1012 Benedict VIII. Nov. abdicated 1024.
 John XIX. *d.* 1033.
 Benedict IX. Nov. abdicated 1044.
 1044 Gregory VI. abdicated Dec. 1046.
 1046 Clement II. 25 Dec. *d.* 9 Oct. 1047.
 1047 Benedict IX. again expelled July 1048.
 1048 Damasus II. 17 Jul. *d.* 17 Aug. 1048.
 1049 Leo IX. 2 Feb. *d.* 19 Apr. 1054.
 1055 Victor II. 13 Apr. *d.* 28 Jul. 1057.
 1057 Stephen IX. 2 Aug. *d.* 29 March 1058.
 1058 Benedict X. antipope, 30 March, expelled 18 Jan. 1059.
 1058 Nicolas II. 28 Dec. *d.* 22 Jul. 1061.
 1061 Alexander II. 1 Oct. *d.* 21 Apr. 1073.
 1073 Gregory VII. 22 Apr. *d.* 25 May 1085.
 1086 Victor III. 24 May, and annointed only 21 March 1087. *d.* 16 Sept. 1087.
 1088 Urban II. 12 March, *d.* 29 Jul. 1099.
 1099 Paschal II. 13 Aug. *d.* 21 Jan. 1118.
 1118 Gelafius II. 25 Jan. *d.* 29 Jan. 1119.
 1118 Gregory, antipope, or Maurice Burdin, 19 March; but made prisoner 1121.

- 1119 Calixtus II. 1 Feb. *d.* 13 Dec. 1124.
 1124 Honorius II. 21 Dec. *d.* 14 Feb. 1130.
 1130 Innocent II. 15 Febr. *d.* 24 Sept. 1143.
 1130 Anacletus, antipope, 16 Feb. *d.* Jan. 1138.
 1138 Victor, antipope, March 1138. abdicated 29 May 1138.
 1143 Celestinus II. 26 Sept. *d.* 9 March 1144.
 1144 Lucius II. 12 March, *d.* 25 Feb. 1145.
 1145 Eugenius III. 27 Feb. *d.* 8 Jul. 1153.
 1153 Anastasius IV. 9 Jul. *d.* 2 Dec. 1154.
 1154 Adrian IV. 3 Dec. *d.* 1 Sept. 1159.
 1159 Alexander III. 7 Sept. *d.* 30 Aug. 1181.
 1181 Lucius III. 1 Sept. *d.* 24 Nov. 1185.
 1185 Urban III. 4 Nov. *d.* 19 Oct. 1187.
 1187 Gregory VIII. 20 Oct. *d.* 17 Dec. 1187.
 1187 Clement III. 19 Dec. *d.* 27 March 1191.
 1191 Celestinus III. 30 March, *d.* 8 Jan. 1198.
 1198 Innocent III. 8 Jan. *d.* 16 Jul. 1216.
 1216 Honorius III. 18 Jul. *d.* 18 March 1227.
 1227 Gregory IX. 19 March, *d.* 21 Aug. 1241.
 1241 Celestinus IV. Oct. *d.* Nov. 1241. vacant about 20 months.
 1243 Innocent IV. 24 Jun. *d.* 7 Dec. 1254.
 1254 Alexander IV. 12 Dec. *d.* 25 May 1261.
 1261 Urban IV. 29 Aug. *d.* 2 Oct. 1264.
 1265 Clement IV. 22 Feb. *d.* 29 Nov. 1268.
 Vacant 2 y. 9 m. 1 d.
 1271 Gregory X. Sept. *d.* 10 Jan. 1276.
 1276 Innocent V. 21 Jan. *d.* 22 Jun. 1276.
 1276 Adrian V. 28 Jun. *d.* 18 Aug. 1276.
 Vicedominus. Some place him here among the popes.
 1276 John XX. or XXI. 15 Sept. *d.* 16 May 1277.
 1277 Nicolas III. 24 Nov. *d.* 22 Aug. 1280.
 1281 Martin IV. 22 Feb. *d.* 28 March 1285.
 1287 Honorius IV. 1 Apr. *d.* 3 Apr. 1287.
 1288 Nicolas IV. 22 Feb. *d.* 4 Apr. 1292.
 Vacant 2 y. 3 m. 1 d.
 1294 Celestinus V. 5. abdicated 13 Decemb. *d.* prisoner 19 May 1296.
 1294 Boniface VIII. 24 Dec. *d.* 11 Oct. 1303.
 1303 Benedict XI. 22 Oct. *d.* 6 Jul. 1304.
 1305 Clement V. 5 Jun. *d.* 20 Apr. 1314.
 1316 John XXII. 7 Aug. *d.* 4 Dec. 1334.
 1334 Benedict XII. 20 Dec. *d.* 25 Apr. 1342.
 1342 Clement VI. 7 May, *d.* 6 Dec. 1352.
 1352 Innocent VI. 18 Dec. *d.* 12 Sept. 1362.
 1362 Urban V. 28 Sept. *d.* 19 Dec. 1370.
 1370 Gregory XI. 30 Dec. *d.* 27 March 1378.
 1378 Urban VI. 9 Apr. *d.* 15 Oct. 1389.
 See below the popes of Avignon.
 1389 Boniface IX. 2 Nov. *d.* 1 Oct. 1404.
 1404 Innocent VII. 17 Oct. *d.* 6 Nov. 1406.
 1406 Gregory XII. 2 Dec. deposed at the council of Pisa.

1409 Alexander V. 26 Jun. *d.* 6 Jan.
1410.

1410 John XXIII. 17 May, de-
posed at the council of Constance
29 May 1415.

1417 Martin V. elected at the coun-
cil of Constance 11 Nov. 1417.
d. 20 Feb. 1431.

1431 Eugenius IV. 3 March, *d.*
1447.

Antipopes of Avignon.

1378 Clement VII. 20 Sept. *d.* 16
Sept. 1394.

1394 Benedict XIII. or Peter of
Luna, 28 Sept. *d.* 23 May 1423.

1424 Clement VIII. not acknow-
ledged, then abdicated.

Father Pagi continued his Chronology no further than to Eugenius IV.
dying before the publication of the 4th volume.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE COUNCILS.

Those which are taken from *Gallia Christiana*, are marked only by the Tome and Page. The other authors are mentioned.

- 245 **O**F Africa, against the heretic Privatus. *Franc. Pagi in Historia Pontificum sub Fabiana.*
- 305 Of Elvira. I have placed this in 313 with cardinal d'Aguirre and father Harduin.
- 362 Of Paris, against Saturnin, bishop of Arles. *Gallia Christiana* Tom. I. p. 524. B
- 443 Of Arles. T. I. p. 529. D
- 461 Of Tours. II. 8. B
- 474 Of Valence. IV. 862. E
- 501 Of Orange, doubtful. I. 922. C
- 517 Vienne. This is that of Epaone.
- 525 Of Clermont. IV. 519. B
- 529 Of Bazas. I. 393. B
- 535 Of Clermont. II. 12. A III. 624. B. The same with that of Auvergne.
- 536 Of Orleans. IV. 342.
- 549 and 550 Of Clermont. II. 13. A III. 1236. C The same with that of Auvergne.
- 551 Of Paris. VI. 612. C
- 554 Of Arles. I. 394, &c. III. 1113. D
- 570 Of Tours. IV. 867. C
- 579 Of Macon. IV. 957. E
- 579 Of Chalons on the Saone. IV. 866. B
- 580 Of Lyon. IV. 37. E
- 583 Of Macon. IV. 1041. C
- 584 Of Clermont. II. 15. A The same with that of Auvergne of 586.
- 584 Of Valence. I. 394. B
- 585 Of Macon. II. 15. B. III. 1063. A
- 588 Of Ambrun. III. 1063. A
- 590 Of Autun, against the religious refractaries. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. I. 196. C*
- 623 Of Macon. IV. 1039. A
- 625 Of Rheims, ex Flodoardo Gal. Chr. I. 898. B The same as that in 630.
- 644 or 648 Of Chalons on the Saone. I. 898. The same as 650.
- 661 Of Autun, under S. Leger. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. I. 636. & Gal. Ch. IV. 350. E* I have put it in 663.
- 678 Of Marlacense (Morlay in Champagne). III. 1064. E, and *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. I. 541.*
- 680 Of Rome. I. 743. A
- 703 Of Chesterfield in England. *Mabil. Annal. S. Benedicti. II. 5.*
- 742 Of Germany. III. 630. A supposed at Cologne.
- 777 Patrisbrunense (Paderborn). We have also mentioned it.
- 800 Of Urgel. VI. 16.
- 823 Of Portes. VI. 735. B
- 825 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the body of S. Aubert. III. 833. A
- 828 Of Paris, by order of Lewis the mild. III. 637. A
- 828 Of Lyon, by the same. II. 21. C
- 828 Of Toulouse, by the same. II. 21. C
- 828 or 829 Of Mayence, by the same. III. 637. A, B
- 829 Of Lyon. IV. 57. C
- 829 Of Toulouse. VI. 16.
- 833 Of Sens. VI. 399. B

- 838 Of Aix-la-Chapelle. IV. 531. B
 838 Of Chierfi. VI. 17 and 299. C
 The same as that of 837.
 846 Of Lyon. IV. 60. A
 847 Of Mentz. III. 638. A
 848 Of Mentz. II. 26. B. Perhaps
 the same as that of 847.
 858 Of Mentz. III. 638. B. Per-
 haps of 857.
 860 Of Douzi. IV. 1045. B
 860 Of Verberie. IV. 534. E
 861 Of Senlis. III. 834. D
 866 Of Toul, or Toufi. II. 797. B
 866 or 69 Of Verberie. II. 30. B
 III. 13. D
 877 Of Pavia. IV. 367. C
 879 Of Toulouse. VI. 20.
 880 Of Chalons, upon the Saone.
 IV. 66. E
 890 Of Forcheim in Germany. III.
 643. D and *Mabillon Annal. S.*
Bened. III. 276.
 894 Of Rheims. III. 14. C
 899 Of Soissons. VI. 531. E
 902 Of Atilli. VI. 192. D
 907 Of Cefferon, diocess of Agde.
 VI. 23.
 909 Of Jonquieres. VI. 531. D
 911 Fontis Cooperti, diocess of Nar-
 bonne. IV. 23 and 531. E
 917 Of Althaim in Alsace, *ex Bur-*
chardo. I have fixed it in 916,
 but at the Grifons.
 923 Of Rheims. III. 15. A. Per-
 haps the same with that of 924.
 936 Of Althaim. I have mentioned
 two councils under this name in
 916 and 931. Pagi puts it at the
 Grifons, and Mabillon in the king-
 dom of Bourgogne, and some say in
 Alsace. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened.*
 III. 427.
 937 Of Poitiers. II. 1212. D
 947 Of Narbonne. VI. 303. E
 948 or 49 Of Tournus. IV. 374. A
 980 Of Ingelheim in Germany. *Ma-*
billon Annal. S. Bened. VI. 662.
 and Gal. Chr. III. 944. B
 983 Of Charrov. II. 511. A
 990 Of Puy. VI. 618. A
 994 Of Puy. VI. 618. A
 997 Of S. Paul de Cormery, upon
 discipline. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened.*
 IV. 108.
 1005 Of Toulouse. G. C. VI. 31.
 1010 or 11 Of Poitiers. II. 513. D
 1012 Of Coblentz, upon the bishop
 of Metz. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened.*
 IV. 230. C
 1021 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, upon the
 monastery of Borcet. III. 656. E
 1022 Of Rodes. VI. 672. D
 1022 Of Orleans, against several he-
 retics. II. 39. C
 1025 Of Puy. VI. 618. B
 1032 Of Narbonne. VI. 307. B
 1034 Of S. John of Pena, in Spain.
Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. IV. 296.
ex Aguirrio.
 1035 Of Tremeaigues (Inter Amba-
 suas) in Rouffillon, upon the
 abbey of S. Michael de Cuxa. *Ma-*
billon Annal. S. Bened. IV. 730
 and 731. in the collection of acts.
 1040 Of Bourges, for the abbey of
 S. Sulpice. II. 41. E
 1040 Of Tulojés in Rouffillon. VI.
 34. A
 1042 Of S. Gilles. VI. 34. C.
 1050 Of Avignon. VI. 483. D
 1050 Of Saint Tiberi. VI. 35. D
 1050 Of Rome, canonized S. Ge-
 rard de Toul. *Mabillon Annal. S.*
Bened. IV. 738.
 1055 Of Autun, on Robert, Duc of
 Bourgogne. *Mabillon Annal. S.*
Bened. IV. 551. C
 1055 Of Narbonne. VI. 35. E
 1059 Of Arles. VI. 32-36. E
 1064 Of Chalons on the Saone.
 IV. 443. A
 1064 Of Cambray. III. 92. E
 1068 Of Aufsch, different from that
 already mentioned the same year.
Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. V. 13
 and 14.
 1070 Of Leyra in Spain, on the
 privileges of that abbey. *Mabillon*
Annal. S. Bened. V. 31.
 1071 Of Autun. VI. 1062. E

- 1073 Of Orreä in Bigorre, for the abbey of Simorra. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened.* IV. 71.
- 1073 Of Poitiers, against Berenger. II. 1165. B
- 1073 Of Chalons on the Saone. IV. 885. E
- 1073, 74 or 75 Of Poitiers. I. 1265. E
- 1074 Of Erford. I fixed it at Mentz 1075. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened.* V. 72.
- 1074 or 75 Of S. Moixant, Berenger retracted. II. 804. B
- 1076 Of Burgos. VI. 44. B
- 1076 Of Cologne. III. 669. E
- 1079 Of Toulouse. VI. 39. A
- 1079 Of Avignon. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened.* V. 189. I have put it in 1080.
- 1080 Of Bourdeaux. II. 805. A
- 1088 Of Bourdeaux at Saintes, in favour of the abbey of S. Maixant. II. 806. E
- 1090 Of Toulouse. VI. 41. B
- 1091 Of Narbonne. VI. 41. D
- 1093 Of Rome. III. 168. A. *in instrumentis.*
- 1093 Of Bourdeaux. II. 807. B
- 1094 Of Poitiers. II. 1064. E
- 1094 Of Clermont. III. 354. B
- 1097 Of Saintes. II. 807. D
- 1097 Of Clermont. III. 495. B
- 1098 Of Lyon, at Pierre-Encise. IV. 888. D
- 1099 Of Lyon. IV. 107. A
- 1100 Of Anse. IV. 388. C
- 1105 Of Rheims, to appoint a bishop of Cambray. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened.* V. 480. & *Gal. Christ.* III. 273. E
- 1112 Of Vienne in Dauphine, which I have improperly placed at Vienne in Austria. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened.* V. 569.
- 1114 Of Dalone in Limousin. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened.* V. 595.
- 1115 Of S. Gilles. VI. 187. B
- 1117 De Dijon. IV. 681. C
- 1120 Of Nantes, on the abbey of Marmoutiers. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened.* VI. 52 & 53.
- 1123 Of Chartres, upon discipline. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened.* VI. 99 & 646.
- 1123 Of Beauvais. III. 261. E
- 1125 Of Narbonne. VI. 619. B
- 1127 Of Troyes. IV. 682. C
- 1128 Of Bourdeaux. II. 999. E. *Ex Baluzio. T. I. Miscellaneor.*
- 1129 Of Narbonne. VI. 48. D E
- 1129 Of Rheims, doubtful. III. 86. A
- 1129 Of Clermont. VI. 48. E Perhaps the same with that of 1130.
- 1134 Of Montpellier. VI. 49. B
- 1135 Of Lateran. I. 986.
- 1138 Of Rome. IV. 1138. C
- 1139 Of Uzez. VI. 440. E
- 1140 Of Narbonne. VI. 316. A
- 1147 Of Rheims, on Gilbert de la Porré. II. 1467. B
- 1149 Of Bourdeaux. II. 911. C
- 1149 Of Erford, on discipline. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened.* VI. 466.
- 1151 Of Rheims. III. 675. C
- 1153 Of Macon. IV. 894. A
- 1154 Of Beaugenci, on the marriage of Lewis the young and Eleonora. II. 813. B C
- 1159 Of Ambrun. III. 1073. D
- 1159 Of Pavia. III. 678. E. Perhaps the same with that of 1160.
- 1160 Of Toulouse. VI. 752. D
- 1165 Of Lombez. VI. 54. D
- * 1167 Pelicience, or S. Felix de Carman, diocess of Toulouse. VI. 876.
- 1168 Of Lavour. I. 1269. C
- 1176 Of Albi. II. 1180. B
- 1179 Of Rome. III. 412. E
- 1180 Of Lateran. I. 986. E
- 1200 Of Dijon. IV. 684. B. Perhaps the same with that of 1199.
- 1205 Of Arles, on discipline. I. 565. E
- 1207 Of Narbonne. VI. 61. A
- 1212 Of Narbonne. VI. 62. D
- 1212 Of Lavour. VI. 444. D
- 1215 Of Bourdeaux. II. 862. A
- 1216 Of Lateran. III. 991. D
- 1220 Of Maguelone. VI. 763. B

- 1222 Of Puy. VI. 130. C
 1223 Of Toulon. I. 746. E
 1225 Of Beziers. VI. 407. B
 1225 Of Mentz. III. 690. D
 1226 Of Narbonne. VI. 543. E
 1236 Of Arles, on discipline. I. 568. D
 1240 Of Rome. IV. 995. B
 1243 Of Beziers. VI. 234. D
 1244 Of Narbonne. VI. 70. B
 1248 Of Ambrun. III. 1079. B
 1251 Of Narbonne. VI. 685. A
 1256 Of Beziers. VI. 888. A
 1256 Of Compiègne. III. 89. A. *in Instrumentis.*
 1256 Of S. Quentin. III. 332. C
 1257 Of Rheims in Compiègne. III. 332. C
 1263 Of Bourges. II. 70. B. doubtful.
 1263 Of Clermont. II. 340. A
 1266 Of Montluçon. II. 71. A
 1269 Of Montpellier. VI. 391. C
 1269 Of Belleville. IV. 611. D
 1271 Of Beziers. VI. 338. E
 1272 Of Narbonne. VI. 408. B
 1274 Of Narbonne. VI. 80. A
 1274 Of Beziers. VI. 80. B
 1277 Of Beziers. VI. 447. C
 1277 Of Narbonne. VI. 195. E
 1280 Of Narbonne. VI. 630. E
 1282 Of Bourges. II. 73. E
 1286 Of Macon. IV. 613. B
 1289 Of Ambrun. III. 1163. C
 1291 Of Rheims. III. 222. D
 1294 Of Beziers. VI. 83. E
 1294 Of Pont, near Saintes, granted the tenth to Philip le Bel. II. 1076. B
 1295 Of Beziers. VI. 83. E
 1296 Of Paris. II. 281. B
 1299 Of Lyon. IV. 408. B
 1299 Of Anse. IV. 267. C
 1299 Of Macon. IV. 408. B. Toulon, at the end of the XIII. century. I. 748. E
 1302 Of Nimes. IV. 85. B
 1303 Of Montpellier. An assembly of all the church of France. VI. 595. C. & 604. C
 1303 Of Auch. I. 994. A
 1304 Of Beziers. VI. 443. B
 1304 Of Poitiers. II. 1187. C
 1307 Of Vienne. IV. 617. B
 1309 Of Narbonne. VI. 86. E
 1311 Of Bourges. III. 77. D
 1313 Of Senlis. on the condemnation of the Templars.
 1315 Of Auch. I. 994. A
 1315 Of Beziers. VI. 347. A
 1317 Of Beziers. VI. 149. B
 1318 Of Senlis. III. 224. C
 1320 Of Beziers. VI. 347. A
 1321 Of Montpellier. VI. 449. A
 1325 Of Lodeve (Leutevense) VI. 554. C
 1326 Of Beziers. VI. 604. D
 1327 Of Beziers. VI. 173. B
 1327 Of Ruffec, Ruffiacense. II. 833. E
 1328 Of Narbonne. VI. 83. C
 1334 Of Avignon at S. Ruf, on the tenths. III. 1165. D
 1339 Of Montpellier. VI. 784. B
 1342 Of Beziers. VI. 382. A
 1349 Of S. Quentin. III. 366. B
 1363 Of Marseille. I. 358. E
 1364 Of Nimes. VI. 92. E
 1364 Of Auch, on discipline. I. 995. E
 1365 Of Perigueux. II. 837. B
 1369 Of Beziers. VI. 350. D
 1370 Of Beziers. VI. 350. D
 1375 Of Beziers. VI. 352. A
 1383 Of Cambray, on the schism. II. 1193. A
 1408 Of Paris. II. 1307. D
 1409 Of Beziers. VI. 355. E
 1414 Of Digne. III. 1127. C
 1416 Of Aix, deputed to the council of Constance. I. 507. C
 1423 Of Pisa. III. 705. C
 1426 Of Beziers. VI. 357. E
 1442 Of Beziers. VI. 359. E
 1467 States of Tours. II. 928. B
 1490 Of Arras, under bishop Peter of Ranchifourt.
 1491 Of Cologne, under archbishop Herman of Hesse.
 1491 Of Petricovia, under Frederic, cardinal of Gnesen.

- 1495 Of Bezançon, under Charles of Neufchatel.
- 1498 Of Talaga, under cardinal Ximenes, on manners. *Raynaldi ad hunc annum.*
- 1499 Of Burgos, under bishop Paschal.
- 1511 Of Mans. VI. 249. D
- 1511 Of Lyon. III. 368. B
- 1515 Of Rome. IV. 991. B
- 1535 Of Adge. VI. 251. A
- 1548 Of Boulogne. VI. 251. C
- 1564 Of Terragona. VI. 1092. E
- 1564 Of Rheims. III. 53. C
- 1569 Of Avignon, on discipline. I. 833. E
- 1582 Of Bourdeaux, on faith and manners. II. 850. A. Perhaps the same with that of 1583.
- 1583 Of Ambrun. G. C. III. 1095. E
- 1595 Of Avignon, on discipline. I. 835. C. Perhaps the same as that of 1594.
- 1606 Of Avignon, on discipline. I. 836. B
- 1610 Of Grasse, or Ambrun. III. 1096. D
- 1635 Of Narbonne. VI. 120. E
- 1668 Of Avignon, on discipline. I. 838. A
- 1671 Of Narbonne. VI. 122. D
- 1699 Of Narbonne. VI. 123. D
- 1706 Of Narbonne. VI. 153. A.

S U P P L E M E N T

TO THE

CATALOGUE OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL WRITERS.

- 1501 **H**enry Inſitor, a Dominican. A Treatiſe of the power of the pope, againſt that of Roſellis. *Venet.* 1499.
- 1501 Stephen Bruleſer, a Cordelier. A Commentary on the four books of the ſentences, of S. Bonaventura, and other religious traſts.
- 1502 Oliver Maillard, a cordelier. Some Sermons.
- 1503 Alexander VI, pope. Several Letters and Bulls, and the Buckler of faith, at *Strasbourg* 1497.
- 1504 John Raulin, of Toul, a doctor of Paris, afterwards a Benedictin monk. A great number of Sermons.
- 1505 Vincent of Baudellis, general of the Jacobins in 1501. A Treatiſe on the immaculate conception of the bleſſed virgin.
- 1506 James Almain, doctor of Paris. Several Treatiſes on power, and other eccleſiaſtical matters. *Cum Geſſon. Operib. & Goldaſti*, and upon the ſentences.
- 1507 John Bapt. Hiſpaniolus Mantuanus, general of the Carmelites in 1513. Several Treatiſes of religion, and Poems.
- 1508 Auguſtin Dathus, of Sienné, of the immortality of the ſoul, and other moral Treatiſes, in fol. *Senis* 1503.
- 1509 Paul Cortez, apoſtolic regiſter. On the dignity of cardinals, and a Commentary on the ſentences. 1510 and 1540.
- 1510 Matthias Ugonius of Breſſia, biſhop of Famagouſta. A Treatiſe on the patriarchal dignity. *Breſſia* 1510. and *Synodia Ugonia de Conciliis*, extremely ſcarce and curious.
- 1511 Peter of the mount, a Venetian, biſhop of Breſſia. Of the papal and imperial monarchy. *Lugduni* 1512.
- 1512 Alphonſus Zamora, a Spaniſh convert jew. A Grammar and Criticiſm on the Hebrew language.
- 1513 Francis Aubertin, a Florentine prieſt. A Deſcription of ancient and modern Rome, and ſeveral moral works.
- 1514 John Reuchlin, called Capnio, of the marquiſate of Bada, greatly learned in different languages. Several eccleſiaſtical Treatiſes.
- 1515 John Lewis Vivaldus of Piedmont, biſhop of Sclavonia. Several theological and moral Treatiſes. *Lugduni* 1548.
- 1516 Leo X, pope. Several Conſtitutions, and other Bulls, with the Concordat made between the ſee and S. Francis.
- 1517 Sylveſter Moſolinus, or Prieras, a Dominican, maſter of the holy palace: A Treatiſe againſt Luther, and other doctrinal works.
- 1517 Jeffrey Brouſſard, doctor and chancellor of the univerſity of Paris. Several Treatiſes on diſcipline and morals.
- 1518 Claudius of Seiffel, died archbiſhop of Turin. A Treatiſe againſt the Vaudois, others upon diſcipline, politics and hiſtory.

- 1520 Thomas Illyricus, a Cordelier of Italy. The Buckler of faith, against Luther, of papal power, and other doctrinal and moral treatises.
- 1520 Michael Menot, a French Cordelier. Two sets of Lent-Sermons, sought after by the curious, for the singularity of them.
- 1520 James Wimphelingius of Schelestat. Treatises upon doctrine, discipline and history.
- 1520 Gabriel, a Greek, archbishop of Philadelphia. A Treatise upon the faith of the Eastern church.
- 1421 Peter Galatinus, an Italian, a converted Jew, afterwards a Cordelier, died in 1532. *Arcana Catholicæ fidei*, copied from the *Pugio fidei* of Raymond Martin.
- 1521 Ælius Antonius of Lebrixa, or Spanish Nebriffensis. A work on the Bible, and Treatises of history.
- 1522 Adrian VI, pope, born at Utrecht. A Commentary on the sentences, several quodlibetical Questions, and other doctrinal works.
- 1523 Briçonnet, bishop of Meaux. Apology of Lewis XII, against pope Julius II, and other works.
- 1523 James Sannazar, a Neapolitan, a Christian poet. His poems are much esteemed.
- 1524 Thomas de Vio, Cajetan, a Dominican and Cardinal. Commentaries on one part of the scriptures, a Version of the Bible, Commentaries upon St. Thomas, and other works.
- 1524 Paul of Middelbourg, in Zeland, bishop in Italy, died in 1534. A Treatise on the celebration of Easter; very scarce.
- 1524 Dominic Jacobatius, cardinal. A Treatise on the councils. *In Collectione Labæana*.
- 1525 William Pepin, doctor of divinity, a Dominican. Several Sermons, much esteemed.
- 1525 James Hochstat, a Dominican of Cologne. Several Treatises against Luther, and other doctrinal ones.
- 1525 Bernard of Luxembourg, a Dominican. A Catalogue of heretics, and several doctrinal treatises.
- 1525 Philip Decius, a Milanese, doctor of civil law, died 1535. On the authority of the church, Commentaries on the decretals, and other works on the civil law.
- 1526 John Driedo, of Brabant, doctor of Louvain, died in 1535. A Treatise on grace and the holy Scriptures.
- 1530 Laurentius Camegius, cardinal. Decisions of the *Rota*, and some works on discipline.
- 1530 John Faber, a Swiss, bishop of Vienna in Austria. Several homilies and doctrinal works.
- 1531 Ortuin Gratius, of Munster, professor of Cologne. *Fasciculus Rerum expendarum*, or a Collection of pieces on the authority of the church, kings, &c.
- 1531 John Eckius, professor at Ingolstadt. Several Treatises of controversy against Luther, and other works.
- 1532 Antony Guevara, a Spanish Cordelier, died bishop of Mondonedo. Several works of piety and morality.
- 1532 Francis Victoria, a Spaniard. Questions on ecclesiastical power, on the sacraments, and other treatises.

- 1533 John of Medina, a Spanish doctor. A Treatise of penance, and other works on discipline.
- 1533 James Sadolet, of Modena, cardinal. Commentary on the epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, and other doctrinal works.
- 1533 Henry VIII, king of England, died in 1547. A defence of the sacraments of the Romish church, against Luther, in folio. *Londini* 1521.
- 1534 Gregory Cortese, of Modena, a cardinal. Theological Institutions, and on the sentences, and several doctrinal treatises.
- 1534 John Gignée, doctor of Paris. Notes on the evangelists, the acts, and St. Paul, and other works.
- 1534 Claude Guillaud, doctor of Paris. A Commentary on St. Matthew, St. John, St. Paul, and the canonical epistles.
- 1534 John Cochleus, of Nuremberg, died dean of the church of Breslaw. Several works against Luther, and a great number of other controversial treatises, much esteemed.
- 1535 John Viguiet, a Spanish Dominican. Theological Institutions, and Commentaries upon the epistle to the Romans.
- 1535 Francis Titelman, a Cordelier of Hasselt, near Liege. Several Commentaries on the sacred scriptures.
- 1531 John Fisher, bishop of Rochester in England, beheaded in 1535, by order of Henry VIII. A Refutation of Luther, Treatises on the sacraments and the eucharist, and other works.
- 1536 Albert Pio, an Italian, prince of Carpi. Several works against Erasmus, in folio. *Paris* 1591.
- 1536 Augustin Justinian, a Dominican, afterwards bishop of Nebio in Corsica. The Psalms in eight volumes, in folio. *Geneva* 1516.
- 1537 James Lopez Stunica, a Spanish doctor. Description of a journey from Spain to Rome, Treatises against Erasmus, and other works.
- 1537 Sir Thomas More, chancellor of England, beheaded at London in 1535. Treatises against Luther, and other doctrinal works.
- 1537 John Lewis Vives, of Valencia in Spain. A Commentary on S. Austin's city of God, the truth of religion, and other books of doctrine and piety.
- 1537 Pelbart Oswald of Temesvart, a Cordelier. Rosary of divinity, and Sermons.
- 1538 Peter Sutor, a Carthusian friar, near Troyes. Of the power of the church, of monastic vows, and other treatises.
- 1538 Jerome Hengest of Compiègne, and doctor of Paris. Several Treatises against Luther.
- 1538 John Lansperge, a Carthusian friar, of Bavaria. A Paraphrase on the epistles and gospels, and other works.
- 1538 Francis of Quignonez, a Spanish Cordelier and Cardinal. A Breviary, extracted from the scriptures.
- 1539 John Major, a Scotchman. A Commentary upon the sentences and on the gospels, and several other works.
- 1539 James Merlin, doctor of Paris. An edition of the councils, and other works of ecclesiastical writers.
- 1540 Andrew Vega, a Spanish cordelier. A Treatise of justification, and a Commentary on the psalms.
- 1540 Augustin Steuchus of Eugubio, bishop of Chiramis. Several Commentaries on the scriptures, and other tracts.

- 1545 Peter Lizet, first president of the parliament of Paris. Several controversial Treatises, little esteemed.
- 1550 John Arboreus, doctor of Paris. Several Commentaries upon the scriptures, and doctrinal treatises.
- 1550 Jerome Oleaster, a Portugeze Dominican. A Commentary on the Pentateuch and Isaiah.
- 1550 Adam Sasbouth, a Cordelier of Delft in Holland. A Commentary on the sentences and on several books of scripture.
- 1550 John Ferus, a German Cordelier. Several Commentaries on the scripture, and Sermons.
- 1550 Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester in England. Several Treatises of controversy.
- 1550 St. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits. Spiritual Exercises, Constitutions and several Letters.
- 1550 St. Francis Xavier, Jesuit and Missionary in Japon. Several Letters.
- 1550 Francis Duaren, French juriconsult. Treatise on the minister of the church, a Defence of the liberties of the church.
- 1551 John Baptist Folengio, Benedictin monk of Padua. Commentary upon the psalms and the canonical epistles.
- 1551 John Groper, archdeacon of Cologne, appointed cardinal. Catholick Institutions, and other works.
- 1551 Reginaldus Polus or Pole, an Englishman and cardinal. Treatise on the ecclesiastical power, and other works.
- 1552 Robert Cenalis or Cenaus, bishop of Avranches. Treatise against Calvin, and other doctrinal works.
- 1555 Thomas Campege, bishop of Feltri. Treatise on the authority of councils and the pope, on the residence of bishops, and some other treatises.
- 1555 Peter Soto, a Spaniard. Three books of the institution of priests, and other works.
- 1555 George Cassander, a Flanderkin. Treatises on liturgies, offices of the church, and other doctrinal works.
- 1556 John Albert of Widmanstad, a Hungarian, chancellor of the emperor Ferdinand I. Syriack edition of the new testament. Notes against Mahomet.
- 1559 Conrard Clingius, a German Cordelier. Roman Catechism. Common Places of the holy scripture, and other treatises.
- 1560 Jerome Seripand, cardinal. Explanation of the creed, and other doctrinal treatises.
- 1560 Francis de Vargas, a Spaniard. Of the jurisdiction of bishops and the pope, and some Letters.
- 1560 Paul IV, pope. Treatise on the Basilick of S. Peter in the Vatican, another on the reformation of the church, &c.
- 1560 James Naclantus, bishop of Chiozza. Treatises on divinity, and a Commentary on the holy scriptures.
- 1560 Marianus Victorius, bishop of Amelia. Treatise on the sacrament of penance, an edition of S. Jerome, and other works.
- 1560 Albert Ferrarius, an Italian. Treatises on the canonical hours, and the celebration of festivals, and on the decretals.
- 1560 John du Tillet, bishop of Meaux. Edition of the new testament, of the canons of the apostles, and on the ceremonies of the mass.

- 1561 John Genez Sepulveda, a Spaniard. Treatises against Luther and Erasmus, and other doctrinal works.
- 1562 George Wicelius reconciled to the church in 1532, and dies in 1573. Treatises on the liturgy, the holy scriptures, and other dogmatical works.
- 1565 Andrew Resendus, a Dominican, died in 1573. Antiquities of Portugal, history of the martyrs of Lisbon, of the Saints of Evora, &c.
- 1566 Cornelius Mussius, bishop of Bitunto, died in 1574. Commentary on the epistle to the Romans, sermons, &c.
- 1567 Francis Sonnius, doctor of Louvain, died about the year 1575. Demonstration of the christian religion, &c.
- 1568 Simon Vigor, died archbishop of Narbonne in 1575. Several French sermons.
- 1569 James Ledesma, a Spanish jesuit, died in 1575. Treatises of controversy, and other doctrinal works.
- 1570 Cornelius Janfenius, bishop of Ghent, died in 1576. Commentaries on the psalms, and on the harmony of the gospels, &c.
- 1570 William Canterus. Various readings of the Greek bibles, and some translations of the Treatises of Synesius, &c.
- 1570 James Payva d'Andrada, a Portugeze. Orthodox explanations. Defences of the faith of the Council of Trent; books that are pretty scarce, and other Treatises.
- 1570 John Paul Lancelotti of Perusa, Jurisconsult. Institutions of the Canon Law, &c.
- 1571 George Eder, of Frisingue in Bavaria. Several treatises on divers ecclesiastical matters.
- 1571 Nicholas Durand, of Villegagnon, Knight of Malta. Several treatises of controversy against the Lutherans and the Calvinists.
- 1572 Jerom Gigas, Italian Jurisconsult. Treatises on the residence of bishops and ecclesiastical pensions.
- 1573 Martin Eisengrein, doctor at Ingolstadt. Defence of the catholic church, and other treatises of controversy.
- 1574 Frederick Staphylus, doctor of Ingolstadt. Several treatises of controversy against the Lutherans.
- 1574 Jerome Oforio, bishop of Sylves in Algarve, died in 1580. Paraphrases and commentaries on divers books of the holy Scriptures, and moral treatises, in folio. *Rome* 1592. 4 vol.
- 1578 Jerome Natalis, a jesuit, died in 1511. Notes and meditations on the Gospels, in folio. *Antwerp. cum figuris.* 1594.
- 1578 Peter Ciacconius, of Toledo, died at Rome in 1581. Observations upon some books of the Fathers of the church, and other works.
- 1579 James de Billy de Prunai, died in 1581. Translation of the works of St. Gregory Nazianzen, and other translations.
- 1579 Henry Emmanuel, cardinal and king of Portugal, died in 1580. Homilies drawn from the Fathers of the church.
- 1580 John Stephen Duranti, president of the parliament of Toulouse, died in 1589. A treatise of the sacred rites of the church, attributed by some to Peter Danes, bishop of Lavour.
- 1580 Jerome Oforio, canon of Evora, and nephew of the bishop of Sylves. Commentaries on the books of Solomon, with his uncle's works.
- 1580 Barthelemi Medina, a Spanish Dominican, died in 1581. A Commentary upon the Summary of St. Thomas.

- 1581 St. Theresa, Foundress of the Carmelites, died in 1582. A relation of her life, and other spiritual works.
- 1582 John Maldonat, a Spanish Jesuit, died at Rome in 1583. A commentary upon the gospels, notes upon the bible, and some prophets, treatises upon the sacraments and others.
- 1582 Peter Rebuffe, a lawyer, died in 1583. Practice of benefices, treatises upon the Concordat, and other canonical matters.
- 1583 Gentien Hervet, died in 1584. Several treatises of controversy, a translation of the council of Trent, and other works.
- 1583 Diego Stunica, an Augustin of Salamanca. Commentaries upon Job and Zacharias.
- 1583 Theodore Peltanus, a Jesuit of Liege, died in 1584. Divers controversial treatises.
- 1583 Francis Turrianus, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1584. Divers dogmatical treatises, Canons of the apostles and councils.
- 1583 Francis de Beaucaire de Peguilion, bishop of Metz, died in 1591. Treatises against the Calvinists.
- 1584 Claude de Saintes, bishop of Evreux, died in 1591 in the prison where he was condemned for life, for having approved of the parricide of Henry III. Several treatises of controversy and liturgy.
- 1584 Francis de Gonzague, of the house of the dukes of Mantua, a Cordelier, general of his order, and bishop of Mantua. History of the order of St. Francis, and other works.
- 1584 S. Charles Borroméus, cardinal, archbishop of Milan, died this year. Divers instructions for curates, and acts of the church of Milan.
- 1585 Gabriel Prateolus, or du Preau, doctor of Paris, died this year. Several treatises of ecclesiastical history, and of doctrine and discipline.
- 1585 Alphonse Salmeron, a Spanish Jesuit, died this year. Commentaries upon the holy Scripture.
- 1585 Anthony Caraffe, a cardinal, died in 1591. Published at Rome, in 1587, the Greek text of the Septuagint, the works of the fathers, and the epistles of the popes.
- 1585 Jerom Platus, a Jesuit of Milan, died in 1591. Of the advantage of the religious state, and the dignity of the cardinals.
- 1586 John Leunclavius, of Westphalia, died in 1593. Published the canonical law of the Greeks, versions of the works SS. Gregory of Nazianzen and Nice, &c.
- 1586 Martin Azpilcueta, called Navarre, a lawyer, died in 1586. Several treatises upon canonical affairs.
- 1586 John Lensée, doctor of Louvain, died in 1593. Several treatises upon religion and controversial works.
- 1586 Anthony Augustin, archbishop of Terragona, died this year. Divers treatises upon canonical affairs and civil law.
- 1586 Leo de Castro, doctor of Salamanca, died this year. Commentary upon Isaiah, an apology for the vulgate.
- 1587 James Pamelius, canon of Bruges, died this year. Liturgical books and the works of Tertullian and S. Cyprian.
- 1587 Nicholas Harpsfield, archdeacon of Canterbury, died in 1593. Ecclesiastical history of England.
- 1587 Francis Panigarole, a Milanese cordelier, bishop of Ast, died in 1594.

Some controversial treatises, sermons, and a paraphrase upon some books of holy scripture.

- 1588 Gerard Mercator, of Ruremonde, died in 1594. Evangelic harmony. Commentary upon the Epistle to the Romans, and universal chronology.
- 1588 William Allen, an Englishman and cardinal, died in 1594. Treatises of the Sacraments, and other works of doctrine and controversy.
- 1588 Lewis de Granada, a Spanish Dominican, died this year. A large catechism, several works of piety and morality, with sermons.
- 1589 Michael Baius, doctor of Louvain, died this year. Several treatises of doctrine, in 4to. *Coloniae* 1696.
- 1589 Peter Opmer, of Amsterdam, died in 1595. A chronological work, History of the martyrs of Gorcum.
- 1589 Peter Pithou, an advocate, died in 1596. Liberties of the Gallican church; some treatises upon the holy Scripture, and other works.
- 1590 Francis Tolet, a Spanish jesuit, and a cardinal, died in 1596. Commentary upon St. John, St. Luke, and the Epistle to the Romans; a Summary of Cases of Conscience.
- 1590 Emanuel Sa, a Portuguese jesuit, died in 1596. Short notes upon the holy Scripture.
- 1590 Francis Ribera, a Spanish jesuit, died in 1591. A commentary upon the lesser prophets, the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Gospel of St. John, and the Apocalypse, with a Treatise of the Temple of Solomon.
- 1591 Joseph Coccius, canon of Juliers. Catholic treasure, or a collection of the passages of the fathers and councils upon the controversies of religion, in fol. *Coloniae* 1598 & 1600 2 vols.
- 1591 Suffridus Petri, of Lewarden in Friezland, died in 1597. Published the ecclesiastical writers of St. Jerom and Gennadius; Chronicle of Martin Polonus; Notes upon Eusebius, and other works.
- 1591 Gabriel Paleotti, priest of the oratory, and a cardinal, died in 1597. Several works of discipline and doctrine.
- 1592 Peter Canisius, of Nimeguen, a jesuit, died in 1597. A Summary of the christian doctrine, and other treatises of religion and piety.
- 1592 Mark Anthony Marfilus Colonna, a cardinal, died in 1597. Treatises upon the ecclesiastical revenues and the holy water.
- 1593 Benedict Arias Montanus, of Seville, died in 1593. Published the Edition of the Polyglot Bible of Antwerp; Commentaries and other works upon the holy Scripture.
- 1594 Nicholas de Thou, Bishop of Chartres, died in 1598. Manner of administering the Sacraments, and other works.
- 1594 Garcias Loaysa, canon and archdeacon of Toledo, died in 1599. Notes and collections of the councils of Spain.
- 1595 Alphonfus Ciacconius, a Spanish Dominican, died in 1599. Lives of the popes; of fasts; deliverance of the soul of Trajan.
- 1595 Boetius Epo, a lawyer of Friezland, died in 1599. Treatises of ecclesiastical antiquities, and other canonical matters.
- 1596 Joseph Pamphili, of Verona, an Augustin bishop of Signi. Chronicle of his order, and other works of doctrine.
- 1596 Josse Lorichius, of Fribourg in Brisgau. Several treatises of doctrine, controversy, discipline, and morality.
- 1597 Alexis Porrus, a Venetian carmelite. Several Treatises of doctrine and piety.

- 1597 Arnold of Wion, Benedictine of Doway. The History of his Order, under the Title of the Tree of Life.
- 1597 Peter Merſæus Cratèpole, a German Cordelier. Several Treatises of Controversy.
- 1598 Peter Loper, a Spaniard. Concord of the sacred Editions, and other Treatises upon the Holy Scripture.
- 1598 Thomas Bosſius, Priest of the Oratory of Italy. Of the Signs of the Church, Destruction of the Nations, and other Treatises of Discipline.
- 1599 Gaspar Varrerius, a Portuguese. Treatise upon the Country of Ophir, which is spoke of in Holy Scripture.
- 1599 Francis Cartagena. Treatise of the Predestination of Men and Angels.
- 1600 Gregory Nugnez Cornelli, a Portuguese Augustin. Of the True Church, Apostolic Traditions, and Acts of the Congregation of Auxilis.
- 1600 Lelio Zecchi, a Lawyer, Canon and Penitentiary of Bresse. Divers Treatises of Morality, Doctrine, and Discipline.
- 1600 Gabriel Severe, Archbishop of Philadelphia. Several Treatises upon the Sacraments, and on the Differences of the Greeks and Latins. Printed by Mr. *Richard Simon*.
- 1600 James Bosio, a Milaneze, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, or Malta, in Italy. The Cross Triumphant, in Italian and Latin.
- 1600 Peter Thyrée, of Nuys near Cologn, a Jesuit. Treatises of the Apparitions of Spectres, Dæmons, and many other Treatises much sought after by the Curious.
- 1600 Joseph Acoſta, a Spanish Jesuit, died this Year. Council of Lima, and other Works upon the History of the new World.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1601 Ferdinand de Mendoza, a Spaniard. Commentary upon the Council of Elvira. Printed at *Akala*, in Folio, in 1594, and in the Collection of *P. Labbe*.
- 1601 Barthelemi Ugolin, an Italian Lawyer. Several Treatises upon Matters of Morality and Discipline.
- 1601 John Azor, a Spanish Jesuit. Moral Instructions in Folio, 3 vol.
- 1602 Anthony Maria Gratian, Bishop of Amelia. Treatises of the Sacraments, Life of Cardinal Commendon, the War of Cyprus, and other Treatises.
- 1602 Diego de la Vega, a Spanish Cordelier. Summary of Cases of Conscience, and other Works of Morality and Discipline.
- 1602 Gregory of Valentia, a Spanish Jesuit. Theological Commentaries upon the Summary of S. Thomas, and several Treatises upon Controversy. The whole in 5 vol. in Folio.
- 1602 Guy Coquille of Nevers. Several Treatises upon the Liberties of the Gallican Church, and other canonical Matters.
- 1603 Peter le Charron. The three Truths, or Proofs, of Religion. A Treatise of Wisdom, and others of Doctrine.
- 1603 Anthony Gallonius, of the Oratory. Of the Torments of the Martyrs, in 4to. *Paris*, 1659.
- 1603 Thomas Zerola, Bishop of Minori, in the Kingdom of Naples, a Canonist, died this Year. An Episcopal Practice, and other Works.

- 1603 Henry Canisius, of Spire, Professor of Ingolstadt. A Summary of canonical Law, a Collection of several Pieces of ecclesiastical Authors, and other Works of Learning.
- 1603 John Belarin, an Italian Regular Clerk. Doctrine of the Council of Trent, and other Works of Doctrine.
- 1603 Francis Davila, a Spanish Dominican. Treatise upon Confession and Absolution, and a Treatise upon Grace.
- 1604 Cornelius Schulting, Canon of Cologne. Several Treatises upon the Offices of the Church, upon the Antiquities and ecclesiastical Discipline.
- 1604 Gabriel Vasquez, a Spanish Jesuit. Commentaries upon the Summary of St. Thomas.
- 1604 Dominic Bannez, a Spanish Dominican. Commentary upon a Part of the Summary of St. Thomas, and upon Law and Justice.
- 1604 John Marfili, a Neopolitan. Several Treatises upon the Difference of the Pope with the Republic of Venice.
- 1604 Anthony Agellius, Bishop of Acerno, in the Kingdom of Naples, Commentaries on the Psalms, and other Books of Holy Scripture.
- 1604 Justus Lipsius, of Brabant, a very learned Man. A Treatise upon the Cross, and upon the Devotion of the Holy Virgin.
- 1605 Martin Anthony Del-Rio, became a Jesuit in 1500, died in 1608. Magic Disquisitions in fol. *Mentz* 1601, and other Works of Piety.
- 1605 Clement viiith, Pope. Several Bulls, and other Writings upon Grace and Predestination.
- 1605 Ascanius Colonna, a Cardinal, died in 1606. A Judgment upon the Monarchy of Sicily, and on the Interdict of Venice.
- 1605 Augustine Valerius, Bishop of Verona, a Cardinal, died in 1607. Several Treatises upon Discipline.
- 1605 William Barclay, a Scotch Lawyer. Treatises upon the Power of the Pope, another on the Royal Power.
- 1605 Nicholas Orlandin, of Florence, a Jesuit. History of the Society of Jesus.
- 1606 John Pistorius, Canon of Constance. A Collection of the Writers of Germany, and several controversial Treatises.
- 1606 René Benedict, Doctor of Paris, and Curate of S. Eustache. A French Translation of the Bible, and several controversial Treatises.
- 1606 John Gerard Vos, or Vossius, Provost of the Church of Tongres. Edition of S. Ephrem, and other Works.
- 1606 Francis Feuardent, a Cordelier. Edition of the Works of St. Irenæus, and several controversial Treatises.
- 1606 Paul V. Pope. Bulls and Decrees upon the Difference with the Republic of Venice.
- 1606 Henry Sedulius, of Cleves, a Cordelier. Against the Alcoran of the Franciscans, and other Works.
- 1606 Benedict Pererius, a Jesuit, died at Rome in 1600. A Commentary upon Genesis in Fol. *Antwerpæ*.
- 1607 Anthony Possevin, a Jesuit, died at Ferrara in 1611. A sacred Apparatus for ecclesiastical Authors, and Library for Students. Negotiations in the North. His Life has been printed.
- 1607 Thomas Sanchez, a Spanish Jesuit. Treatises upon Marriage, and several other Works of Morality.

- 1607 John Busée, of Nimeguen, a Jesuit. Meditations, and several other Treatises of Controversy and Spirituality.
- 1607 Peter Ribadeneyra, a Spanish Jesuit. Life of Saints. Life of S. Ignatius, of P. Layner, and other Works.
- 1607 Nicholas le Fevre, a Lawyer of Paris. Fragments of St. Hilary, and other Works of Doctrine.
- 1608 Francis Pegna, a Spaniard, Dean of the Rota at Rome. Letters of the Popes upon the Inquisition, and other Treatises upon the same Tribunal.
- 1608 J. Bap. Villalpand, of Cordoua, died in 1608. A Commentary upon Ezechel. 1596.
- 1608 Lewis Alcazar, a Spanish Jesuit. A Commentary upon the Apocalypse.
- 1608 Peter de Villars, Archbishop of Vienna. Treatise of Simony, Residence, and others.
- 1608 Augustine Torniel Barnabite, died in 1622. Ecclesiastical Annals of the Old Testament, in Folio, *Antwerpice*, 2 Vol.
- 1609 Fronton du Duc of Bourdeaux, died at Paris in 1623. Several Editions of the Fathers, and other ecclesiastical Authors.
- 1609 Sebastian Barradius, a Portuguese Jesuit. Commentaries upon the Harmony of the Evangelists, and upon the Journey of the Israelites into the Desert.
- 1609 Leonard Coquée, an Augustin. Commentary upon the City of God, of St. Augustin, and other Works of Doctrine.
- 1609 Christopher of Casto, a Spanish Jesuit. Commentary upon Jeremiah, and other Books of Holy Scripture.
- 1610 Alphonso Rodriguez, a Spanish Jesuit. Of the Perfection of the Christian Life.
- 1610 John Chepeauville, Canon of Liege. Explanation of the Roman Catechism, of the Feast of the holy Sacrament, Writers of the History of Liege.
- 1611 Christopher Bouverus of Amhem, a Jesuit. Antiquities of the Abbey of Fulde, History of Treves, and other Works.
- 1611 Martin Becan, Jesuit of Brabant, died in 1624. A scholastic Theology, and several controversial Treatises.
- 1611 John Carthagena, a Spanish Jesuit. Homilies, Defence of the Liberties of the Church, and other Works of Learning.
- 1611 Francis Suarez, a Spanish Jesuit. Commentaries upon Theology.
- 1611 Anthony Molina, a Spanish Carthusian. Of the Instruction of the Priests.
- 1611 James Gillot, Canon of the holy Chapel of Paris. Memoirs upon the Council of Trent. Edition of the Works of St. Hilary.
- 1612 Melece Syrigue, Patriarch of Alexandria. Orthodox Confession of the Greek Church.
- 1612 Michael Gislerius, a regular Canon. Commentary upon the Canticles. Chain of the Fathers upon Jeremiah.
- 1612 Thomas à Jesu, a barefooted Carmelite. Upon the Means of procuring the Salvation of all, and other Treatises of Doctrine and Discipline.
- 1613 Prosper Farinacius, an Italian Lawyer, died this Year. Several Treatises upon Matters of Law. and upon the Rota of Rome.
- 1614 Benedict Justiniani, a Jesuit, died in 1622. Upon St. Paul and the canonical Epistles.

- 1614 John Mariana, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1624. Notes upon the Holy Scripture. *Opera Theologica*.
- 1614 Samuel Loyaert, Doctor of Louvain, died this Year. Commentary upon the Canticle of Canticles, and upon the Gospels of the Year.
- 1614 Flaminius Parisius, an Italian Lawyer, died this Year. Treatise of the Resignation of Benefices, and other canonical Matters.
- 1614 Francois du Manceaux, (*Moncaus*) a Lawyer of Arras. A Treatise upon Aaron, and other Places of Holy Scripture.
- 1615 John Barclay, Son of William, died at Rome in 1621. A Defence of Kings, and other Works.
- 1615 Francis Pithou died in 1621. A Body of the canonical Law, reviewed from the Manuscripts; published at *Paris* long after his Death, and other Works.
- 1615 Peter Stevart, of Liege, D. D. died in 1621. Explanation of several Places of the Epistles of St. Paul, and a Collection of Greek and Latin Authors.
- 1615 S. Francis of Sales, Bishop of Geneva, died in 1622. Several spiritual Works.
- 1615 Francis Aricola, Curate in the Country of Juliers, died in 1621. Several Treatises of Controversy.
- 1615 Marius de Calasio, an Italian Cordelier, died in 1620. Canons of the holy Language, and Hebrew Concordance of the Bible.
- 1615 Lewis Sotelo, a Spanish Cordelier, died in 1620, a Martyr at Japan in 1624. An Epistle to Pope Paul Vth.
- 1615 George Colvener, Doctor of Douay. Notes upon Flodoard, and other Ecclesiastical Writers.
- 1615 Peter Strozza of Florence. Disputes upon the Doctrine of the Chaldeans, and other Works.
- 1615 John Ximenes, a Spanish Cordelier. Several Treatises of Cases of Conscience.
- 1615 Claudius Desqueius, Jesuit of St. Omer. A Version of St. Basil, of Seleucia, and other Works.
- 1618 Charles de la Sauvalle, Doctor of Paris, died in 1621. Annals of Orleans.
- 1618 Andrew Viorelli, an Italian Priest. Several Treatises of Doctrine and History.
- 1618 Hyacinth Choquet, Dominican of Lisle in Flanders. Of Confession by Letters, and other Works of Doctrine.
- 1618 Francis Labata, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1631. A Treatise of Morality.
- 1618 Victorius Scialac, a Maronite. Version of the Book of Job, from the Chaldaean and Syriac Liturgy of the Copti, translated from the Arabic. Psalms translated from the Arabic, &c.
- 1618 Anthony Rufca, a Milanese of the Ambrosian College. Of Hell and the State of the Devils, in 4to, at *Milan*, 1621.
- 1618 Mark Anthony Capello, an Italian. Dissertation on the Dispute between Rome and the Venetians.
- 1619 Peter Binsfeld, Suffragan Bishop of Trèves. Treatises upon divers Matters of Theology and Morality.
- 1619 Lewis de Tena, Bishop of Tortosa. Commentary upon the Epistle to the Hebrews, and Introduction to the Holy Scripture.

- 1619 Michael Roussel, a French Canonist. History of the Jurisdiction of the Pope and the Antimariana.
- 1620 James Gretzer, a German Jesuit, died in 1625. Several Treatises of Controversy and particular Disputes, which have been reprinted in Germany some Years since.
- 1620 Leonard Lessius, a Jesuit of Brabant, died in 1623. Treatises of Law and Justice, and Treatises upon Grace and other Matters of Doctrine.
- 1620 Lewis du Pont, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1624. Meditations upon the Mysteries of Faith.
- 1621 Philip Gamache, Doctor of the Sorbonne, died in 1625. A theological Summary in Folio. *Paris*, 3 Vol. in 1627.
- 1621 James Janfonius, Doctor of Louvain, died in 1625. Commentaries upon several Books of the Holy Scripture.
- 1621 Paul Layman, a Jesuit of the Tyrolse, died in 1625. Moral Theology, and other Works upon Discipline.
- 1621 James Bonfrerius, a Jesuit, died at Tournai in 1642. Commentary upon the Pentecost, upon Joshua. Several others remain in Manuscript among the Jesuits of Tournai.
- 1621 John Pineda, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1628. Commentary upon Job, Solomon, and some of the Books of Wisdom.
- 1622 Gabriel of Laubepine, Bishop of Orleans, died in 1639. Observations upon Discipline.
- 1622 Andrew Eudæmon John of Canaan, in the Isle of Crete, died in 1625. Several Treatises of Controversy, and other Works.
- 1622 Thomas Dempster, a Scotchman, died in Italy in 1625. Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, and other historical Works.
- 1622 Paul Comitulus, a Jesuit of Perouse, died in 1626. Treatises of Morality, and Cases of Conscience, and other ecclesiastical Works.
- 1623 Peter Cotton, a Jesuit, died in 1626. Several controversial Treatises in French.
- 1623 Francis de Mendoza, a Portuguese Jesuit, died in 1626. A Commentary upon the Books of Kings, and other Works.
- 1623 Theodore Smising, a German Cordelier, Doctor of Louvain, died in 1626. An esteemed Treatise upon the Attributes of God, in Folio. *Antverpiæ*.
- 1623 Francis Lanoue, a Parisian Minim. History of the S. S. Chancellors of France, and Chronicle of his Order.
- 1623 Michael Paludanus, an Augustin of Ghent. Commentary upon St. Thomas, and other Works.
- 1623 Aloysius Novarinus, a regular Canon of Verona. Sayings of the Fathers, and other spiritual Works.
- 1623 Francis Coriolanus, a Capuchin. Summary of the Councils with Notes, and other Works of Morality and Discipline.
- 1624 Prosper Stellartius, of Haynaut, an Augustin, died in 1626. Divers Treatises upon the monastic State.
- 1624 John Barnes, an English Benedictin, died Prisoner at Cambray in 1626. Dissertation against the Equivocals.
- 1624 Laurence Beyerlinck, Canon of Antwerp, died in 1627. A moral Promptuary. Sermons, and the Theatre of human Life, in several Vol. in Folio.
- 1624 Ferdinand of Castilio, a Spanish Dominican. History of the Order of St. Dominic, in Folio. *Valladolid*. 5 Vol. 1624

- 1624 Simon Vigor, Counsellor to the grand Council, died this Year. Divers Treatises upon the Superiority of the Council, the Authority of the Pope and Kings, collected together in a Body, in 4to.
- 1624 Henry Philip, a Jesuit of the Low Countries, died in 1636. Divers Chronological Works concerning the Holy History.
- 1624 Gabriel Pennot, a regular Canon of Italy. History of the regular Canons, and other Works.
- 1624 Erasmus of Chockier of Liege, died in 1625. Treatise upon the Jurisdiction of the Bishops, upon the religious Exempts.
- 1625 Thomas Malvenda, a Spanish Dominican, died in 1628. A Version of the Old Testament. A Treatise of Antichrist, and others.
- 1625 James Severt, Doctor of Paris, died in 1628. Chronology of the Archbishops of Lyons, and other Works.
- 1625 Gaspar Sanctius, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1628. Commentaries upon different Books of the Holy Scripture.
- 1625 Charles Stengelius, a German Benedictin. Treatises upon the History of his Order, particularly in Germany, and divers Works of Piety.
- 1625 Willebrode Boschaert, Bergen-op-zome; Order of Premonstres. Several Works concerning the History of this Order.
- 1625 Peter Lanselius, of Graveline, a Jesuit, died in 1633. Notes upon S. Dyonisius the Areopagite, and other Works.
- 1625 John Cognatus, or Cousin, Canon of Tournai. History of this City, and other Works.
- 1625 Lewis Cresol, a Jesuit of Britainy, died in 1634. Some Treatises upon the Ceremonies and Discipline of the Church.
- 1626 Andrew Schott, of Antwerp, died in 1629. The Library of Photius and other ecclesiastical Writers. Sacred Maxims.
- 1626 Julius Cæsar Boulenger, often a Jesuit, died in 1628. Treatises against Casaubon and du Pleſſis-Mornay.
- 1626 Charles Scribanus, a Jesuit of Brussels, died in 1629. Amphitheatre of Honour, Treatises of Controversy, and Works of Piety.
- 1626 Laurence Bouchel, Advocate in the Parliament of Paris, died in 1629. Decrees of the Gallican Church, and canonical Library.
- 1627 Basil Ponce, a Spaniard, died in 1629. Treatises upon Marriage, and other doctrinal Works.
- 1627 Peter de Berulle, a Cardinal, died in 1629. Divers Treatises of Controversy and Piety.
- 1627 Lelio Besciola, a Jesuit of Modena, died in 1629. Sacred Observations and Digressions upon some Places of the New Testament.
- 1628 Martin Bonacina, a Milanese, died in 1631. Several Works of Law, Morality and Discipline.
- 1628 Florence Conrius, an Irish Cordelier, died in 1631. Several Treatises upon Matters of Learning.
- 1628 Frederic Borromius, a Cardinal, Archbishop of Milan, died in 1631. Several Treatises upon Discipline.
- 1628 Francis Harée, Theologian of Doway, died in 1632. Several historical Works, and upon the Holy Scripture.
- 1628 Adam Tannerus, a German Jesuit, died in 1632. A Summary of Divinity, and Treatises of Controversy.
- 1628 Diego Collado, a Spanish Dominican, and Missionary to Japan, died in 1632. Several Treatises upon the Mission of Japan, and other Works.

- 1628 Chrysoftom Henriquez, a Spaniard, of the Order of White Friars, died in 1632. Saints and illustrious Men of his Order.
- 1628 Jerome Alexander the younger, died in 1633. Disputes of Divinity.
- 1628 Giles of Conink, a Flemish Jesuit, died in 1633. Disputes of Theology.
- 1628 Cornelius Curtius, Augustin of Brussels, died in 1633. Divers Treatises of History and Antiquities.
- 1629 Edmund Richer, Doctor of Paris, died in 1633. Several Works upon the Councils and ecclesiastical Power, and other Treatises.
- 1629 Fortunatus Scacchus, an Augustin of Italy, died in 1633. Treatises of sacred Unctions, Canonization of Saints, and other Works.
- 1629 John Malderus, of Brabant, Bishop of Antwerp, died in 1633. Commentaries upon St. Thomas, Treatises of mental Restrictions, and of the Secret of Confession.
- 1629 John Lorinus, Jesuit of Avignon. Several large Commentaries upon some Books of the Holy Scripture.
- 1629 Baldwin Junius of Dort, a Cordelier, died in 1634. Several Treatises of Controversy and Doctrine.
- 1629 Jerome Dandini, an Italian, a Jesuit Missionary, died in 1634. A Treatise of the Mission to the Maronites, and others.
- 1629 Thomas Campanella, an Italian Dominican, died in France. Treatises against Atheism, and other Works.
- 1629 John Matthew, Cariophilus of Candia, died about the Year 1630. Treatises against the Greek Schismatics.
- 1630 John de Chockier, of Liege, Canon of that Place. Divers Treatises upon Matters of canonical Law.
- 1630 Livius Galantes, Cordelier of Italy. Treatise upon the Comparison of the Divinity and ancient Philosophy.
- 1630 Nicolas Jansenius, of Zeeland, a Dominican. Life of St. Dominic, and several controversial Treatises.
- 1630 Arthur Dumoustier, Recollect of Rouen. Martyrology of the Order of St. Francis, and other Works of History and Learning.
- 1630 Arnold Raiffius of Doway. Divers Works upon the ecclesiastic and monastic History of Flanders.
- 1630 Benedict Gonon, a Celestin. A Chronicle of the Holy Virgin, and other Works upon ecclesiastical History.
- 1630 Thomas Henrici, a German. Anatomy of the Confession of Augsburg.
- 1630 Constantin Cajetan of Syracuse. Abbot of the Benedictines. Several historical Treatises concerning his Order.
- 1630 James Salian, Jesuit of Avignon, died in 1640. Annals of the Old Testament, and several Treatises of Piety.
- 1630 Emanuel Vega, a Portuguese Jesuit, died in 1640. Several Treatises of Divinity and Controversy.
- 1630 Aubert le Mire, (*Miræus*) Canon and Dean of the Cathedral Church of Antwerp, died in 1640. An ecclesiastical Library, and several Works concerning ecclesiastical and monastic History.
- 1630 Matthew Raderus, Jesuit of Tyrol, died in 1634. Editions of several ecclesiastic Authors, and the ecclesiastic History of Bavaria.
- 1630 Lewis Torres, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1635. Commentary upon St. Thomas, and other Works of Divinity.
- 1630 Adam Contzen, a German Jesuit, died in 1635. Treatises of Controversy, Commentaries upon the Gospel of St. Paul, political Treatises, and other Works.

- 1630 Andrew Delvaux, (*Vallenfis*) Professor at Louvain, died in 1636. Commentaries upon the Decretals.
- 1631 Abraham Ezovius, a Polish Dominican, died at Rome in 1637. Abridgment and Continuation of the Annals of Baronius, and other Works.
- 1631 James Tirin, a Jesuit of Antwerp, died in 1636. Commentary upon all the Holy Scripture.
- 1631 Cornelius a' Lapide, Jesuit of the Country of Liege, died in 1637. A very large Commentary upon almost the greatest Part of the Holy Scriptures.
- 1631 Martin de Roa, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1637. Treatises of Controversy, and some Works upon the Holy Scripture.
- 1631 Zacharias Boverio, Capuchin of Saluces, died in 1638. Annals of his Order, and other Works.
- 1631 Jeremiah Drexellius, a German Jesuit, died in 1638. Several Works of Piety.
- 1631 Andrew Duval, Doctor of Paris, died in 1638. A Theology, and other Works.
- 1632 John Wiggers of Brabant, died in 1631. Commentary upon the Summary of St. Thomas. A Treatise of Law and Justice.
- 1632 Francis Bivarus, a Spaniard, of the Order of White Friars, died in 1636. Treatise upon the immaculate Conception. Chronicle of Dexter, Braulio, and others.
- 1632 Bartholomew Gavantus, a Milanese, and regular Canon. Commentary upon the rubrics of the Missal.
- 1633 Neophytus Rhodinus, of the Isle of Cyprus, Monk of St. Basil. Abridgment of the Sacraments, and other Works concerning ecclesiastical Matters.
- 1633 Ascanius Tamburin, of Marradio, Monk of Vallombreuſe in Italy. Of the Law concerning Abbots and Abbeſſes.
- 1633 Nicolas Riccardi, an Italian Dominican. Commentary upon the Holy Scripture, History of the Council of Trent, and other Works.
- 1634 Charles de Gondren, General of the Order of France, died in 1641. Several Works of Piety.
- 1634 Claude Tiphaine, Jesuit of Paris, died in 1641. Several Treatises upon Grace and Predestination, and other Works, much sought after by Divines.
- 1634 Nicolas Isambert, Doctor and Professor of Paris, died in 1642. Commentary upon the theological Summary of St. Thomas.
- 1634 Lewis de la Cerda, Jesuit of Toledo, died in 1643. Edition of Tertullian, and other doctrinal Works.
- 1635 Hugo Menard of Paris, Benedictin of S. Maur, died in 1644. Martyrology of the Saints of his Order, Sacramentary of St. Gregory, and other Works.
- 1635 Guy Bentivoglio, Cardinal of Ferrara, died in 1644. Memoirs of ecclesiastical History, an Account of Flanders, and Letters.
- 1635 Urban VIII. Pope, a Florentin, named Maffei Barberini. Bulls, Constitutions, and Poems.
- 1635 Octavius de Bellegarde, Archbishop of Sens, died in 1646. A Collection of Passages in St. Augustine, and Canons of Penance.
- 1636 Gaspar Hurtado, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1646. A complete Theology in 8 Volumes.

- 1636 Ferdinand Quirin de Salazar, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1646. Commentary upon the Proverbs of Solomon, and a Treatise upon the immaculate Conception.
- 1636 James Canisius, a German Jesuit, died in 1657. Divers spiritual Treatises.
- 1636 Marin Merfenne, a French Minim, died in 1648. Explanation of the first Chapter of Genesis, and a Treatise against Incredulity.
- 1636 Melchier Inchoffer, an Hungarian Jesuit, died in 1648. Ecclesiastical Annals of Hungary, Defence of the Letter of the Holy Virgin to the Church of Messina, Monarchy of the Solipses, and other Treatises.
- 1637 Charles Vialart, of S. Paul, General of the Feuillans, or begging Friar of St. Barnard, Bishop of Avranches, died in 1644. Sacred Geography, and some other Works.
- 1637 John Eusebius of Nieremberg, a Spanish Jesuit. Divers Treatises of Doctrine and Piety.
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- 1637 Anthony Perez, of Pampeluna, a Jesuit, died at Rome in 1649. Some Treatises upon the first Part of St. Thomas, Treatise of Law and Justice, and other Theological Works.
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- 1642 Rodriguez of Acugna, Archbishop of Prague. Treatise against the solicitant Confessors, and other dogmatical Works.
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- 1644 Peter Dupui died in 1651, and James Dupui died in 1656. Brothers. A Collection of the Liberties of the Gallican Church, Letters upon the Council of Trent, History of the grand Schism, Dispute of Boniface VIII. and other Works.
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- 1644 Michael Alfort, an English Jesuit, died in 1652. Ecclesiastic Annals of England.
- 1644 Philip Alegambe, Jesuit of Brussels, died at Rome in 1652. Library of the Writers of his Company.

- 1644 Francis de Lugo, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1652. Commentary upon St. Thomas, Treatise of the Sacraments, and Works of Morality.
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- 1663 Francis Albizzi, a Cardinal, died in 1676. Treatise of the Jurisdiction of the Cardinals in the titular Churches of Rome.
- 1664 Alexander Varet, died in 1676. Collection of Letters, and other Works of Doctrine.
- 1664 Francis Bosquet, died Bishop of Montpellier in 1676. History of the Gallican Church, Edition of the Letters of Innocent III. &c.
- 1664 Emmanuel le Maignan, a Minim, died in 1676. Sacred Philosophy, Treatise of Usury, &c.
- 1665 Nicolas Pavillon, died Bishop of Alet in 1667. Different Mandates, Pastoral Letters, and Censures.
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- 1668 Peter Poussines, Jesuit of Narbonne. Edition of several Treatises of Fathers and Greek Historians.

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- 1672 Godfrey Hensebenius, a jesuit, died in 1683, laboured with Bollandus and Papebroeck on the acts of the saints.
- 1672 Francis Vavasseur, a jesuit, died in 1683. Commentary upon Job, the miracles of J. C. and other works of literature.
- 1673 Joseph Voyfin, counsellor to the parliament of Bourdeaux, died about 1685. Theology of the Jews, French translation of the Missal, defence of the treatise of the prince of Conti, upon comedy, edition of the *pugio fidei* of Raymond Martin.
- 1673 Ambrose Altamura, a dominican, died about the year 1685. Library of the authors of his order, in folio, *Romæ*, 1678.
- 1674 John de Neercassel, titular bishop of Castorie, apostolic vicar in Holland, died in 1686. Treatise of reading the Holy Scripture, necessity of the love of God in penance, of the reading of the Holy Scripture.
- 1674 Lewis Maimbourg, left the jesuits in 1682, died in 1686. Several controversial treatises, sermons, and other historical works.
- 1674 John Richard, curate of Triel near Paris, died in 1686. Practices of piety to honour the holy Sacrament, paschal lamb, and other works.
- 1675 Hyacinth Serroni, archbishop of Albi, died in January 1687. Affecting discourses of the soul with God upon the Psalms.
- 1676 Claude du Moulinet, regular canon of St. Augustin, died in 1687. Medallie history of the popes, and other works.
- 1677 René Rapin, a jesuit, died in 1687. The spirit of christianity, of christian perfection, importance of salvation, and other works.
- 1678 John Hamon, a physician, died in 1687. The continual prayer, and other works of piety.
- 1678 Denys Amelot, priest of the oratory, died 7th October of this year. French translation of the New Testament, and other works of doctrine.
- 1678 Gilbert de Choiseul, died bishop of Tournay in 1690. Memoirs upon religion, eclaireissement touching penance, and other works of doctrine.
- 1679 Godfrey Herman, doctor of Paris and canon of Beauvais, died in 1690. Lives of St. Athanasius, St. Chrysostom, St. Ambrose, St. Basil, and St. Gregory Nazianzen, and other works of doctrine.
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to the Principles of St. Thomas.
- 1661 William Marlot, a Benedictine, died about the Year 1675. History of
the Church of Rheims, and other Works.
- 1662 Andrew du Saussai, Bishop of Toul, died in 1675. Martyrology of
the Church of France, and other Works of Doctrine.
- 1662 Thomas Tambourin, a Sicilian Jesuit, died in 1675. Explanation of
the Decalogue, Moral upon the Sacraments, &c.
- 1663 Francis Mario Bencacio, a Neapolitan, a Cardinal, died in 1675.
Several Works upon ecclesiastic Discipline.
- 1663 Francis Albizzi, a Cardinal, died in 1676. Treatise of the Jurisdiction
of the Cardinals in the titular Churches of Rome.
- 1664 Alexander Varet, died in 1676. Collection of Letters, and other
Works of Doctrine.
- 1664 Francis Bosquet, died Bishop of Montpellier in 1276. History of the
Gallican Church, Edition of the Letters of Innocent III. &c.
- 1664 Emmanuel le Maignan, a Minim, died in 1676. Sacred Philosophy,
Treatise of Usury, &c.
- 1665 Nicolas Pavillon, died Bishop of Alet in 1667. Different Mandates,
Pastoral Letters, and Censures.
- 1665 James de Sainte Breuve, Doctor of Paris, died in 1677. Treatise of the
Sacraments of Confirmation, &c. Resolution of Cases of Conscience.
- 1666 Martin de Barcos, Abbot of S. Cyran, died in 1678. Treatise of Faith,
Hope, and Charity, and other Works upon the Disputes concerning
Grace.
- 1666 Cæsar Egasse du Boulai, died in 1678. History of the University of
Paris, in 6 Vol. in Fol.
- 1666 Isaac Habert, Doctor of Paris, Bishop of Vabres, died in 1668. Pon-
tiffical of the Greek Church, Defence of the Greek Fathers upon Grace,
and other Works.
- 1667 Robert Southwell, an English Jesuit. Divers Treatises of Controversy.
- 1667 Herman Crombach, Jesuit of Cologne. Treatise upon St. Ursula and
her Companions: Another upon the three Kings.
- 1668 Athanasius Kircher, a German Jesuit, retired to Rome. The Ark of
Noah, the Tower of Babel, and other Works.
- 1668 Peter Poussines, Jesuit of Narbonne. Edition of several Treatises of
Fathers and Greek Historians.

- 1668 Dominic Ferdinand Navarette, a Spanish dominican and missionary, archbishop of Domingo. Historical, moral, and religious treatises concerning China, in folio, 2 vol. 1667.
- 1669 Peter Lallemand, regular canon of St. Augustin, died in 1673. Death of the just, spiritual testament, the saint's desires of death, &c.
- 1669 Christian Lupus, Augustin and doctor of Louvain, died in 1681. Observations upon the councils, and other works of doctrine.
- 1669 John Baptist Gonet, a Dominican, died in 1681. Theology, according to the doctrine of St. Thomas.
- 1670 Peter Francis Chifflet, jesuit of Bezançon, died in 1682. Collection of some treatises of ecclesiastic authors, and other works concerning ecclesiastic history.
- 1671 John Caramuel Lobkowitz, of Madrid, died in 1682. Moral divinity, and other works.
- 1671 Anthony Dadin of Hauteferre, a lawyer, died in 1682. Monastic originals, upon the decretals of Innocent III. canonical dissertations, and other works.
- 1672 Godfrey Hensebenius, a jesuit, died in 1683, laboured with Bollandus and Papebroeck on the acts of the saints.
- 1672 Francis Vavasseur, a jesuit, died in 1683. Commentary upon Job, the miracles of J. C. and other works of literature.
- 1673 Joseph Voyfin, counsellor to the parliament of Bourdeaux, died about 1685. Theology of the Jews, French translation of the Missal, defence of the treatise of the prince of Conti, upon comedy, edition of the *pugio fidei* of Raymond Martin.
- 1673 Ambrose Altamura, a dominican, died about the year 1685. Library of the authors of his order, in folio, *Romæ*, 1678.
- 1674 John de Neercassel, titular bishop of Castorie, apostolic vicar in Holland, died in 1686. Treatise of reading the Holy Scripture, necessity of the love of God in penance, of the reading of the Holy Scripture.
- 1674 Lewis Maimbourg, left the jesuits in 1682, died in 1686. Several controversial treatises, sermons, and other historical works.
- 1674 John Richard, curate of Triel near Paris, died in 1686. Practices of piety to honour the holy Sacrament, paschal lamb, and other works.
- 1675 Hyacinth Serroni, archbishop of Albi, died in January 1687. Affecting discourses of the soul with God upon the Psalms.
- 1676 Claude du Moulinet, regular canon of St. Augustin, died in 1687. Medallie history of the popes, and other works.
- 1677 René Rapin, a jesuit, died in 1687. The spirit of christianity, of christian perfection, importance of salvation, and other works.
- 1678 John Hamon, a physician, died in 1687. The continual prayer, and other works of piety.
- 1678 Denys Amelot, priest of the oratory, died 7th October of this year. French translation of the New Testament, and other works of doctrine.
- 1678 Gilbert de Choiseul, died bishop of Tournay in 1690. Memoirs upon religion, eclarcissement touching penance, and other works of doctrine.
- 1679 Godfrey Herman, doctor of Paris and canon of Beauvais, died in 1690. Lives of St. Athanasius, St. Chrysostom, St. Ambrose, St. Basil, and St. Gregory Nazianzen, and other works of doctrine.
- 1679 Timoleon Cheminais, a jesuit, died in 1690. Divers sermons and sentiments of piety.

- 1679 Julius Bartolucci, an Italian Feuillan, or begging friar of St. Barnard, died in 1687. The great rabbinical library, and other works of Hebrew erudition.
- [1679 Lewis de St. Amour of Paris, died in 1687. Journal of what passed at Rome in the affair of the five propositions.
- 1680 Raymund Capisucchi, dominican and cardinal, died in 1688. Treatises upon theological controversies.
- 1680 Lewis Charles d'Albert, *duc de Luynes*, died in 1690. Sentences drawn from the holy fathers, and other works.
- 1680 John Cabassus, priest of the oratory, died in 1685. Practice of the canon law, and *notitia* of the councils and canons.
- 1681 Charles Gobinet, doctor of Paris, died in 1690. Instructions for youth, for penance, of religion, and other works of piety.
- 1681 John Nithard, a German jesuit and cardinal, died about 1690. Some treatises upon the immaculate conception of the Holy Virgin.
- 1682 Lewis Abelly, bishop of Rhôdes, died in 1691. Divers treatises of theology and piety.
- 1682 Emanuel Scheelstrate, under-librarian of the Vatican, died in 1692. Ecclesiastic antiquities, and other works upon discipline and the history of the church.
- 1683 Lewis Bulteau, a gifted or free brother of the congregation of St. Maur, died in 1693. Essays upon the monastic history of the East, abridgment of the history of St. Benedict, and other works.
- 1683 Paul Pelisson de Fontanier, master of the requests. Reflections upon the disputes concerning religion, and other controversial works.
- 1684 Philip Goibaut du Bois, died in 1694. Translation of the letters and confession of St. Augustin, and other works.
- 1684 Matthew Feydeau, doctor of Paris, died in 1694. Meditations upon the agreement of the evangelists, and other pious works.
- 1685 Marie Groteste Desmahis, canon of Orleans, died in 1694. The truth of the catholic religion proved by Holy Scripture.
- 1686 Paul Segneri, an Italian jesuit, died in 1696. Several treatises upon the Christian doctrine and morality.
- 1686 Joseph Anthelmi, canon of Frejus, died in 1697. Dissertations upon St. Leo and St. Prosper, and other ecclesiastical matters.
- 1687 Peter Joseph of Orleans, a jesuit, died in 1698. Sermons, and other works of piety and history.
- 1688 Claude Joli, canon of Paris, died in 1700. Treatise upon the canonical hours, little schools, and other works.
- 1689 John Gerbais, doctor of Paris, died in 1699. Dissertations upon the greater causes, and other works upon discipline.
- 1690 Jamet Boileau, doctor of Paris, and canon of the holy chapel. Divers treatises upon doctrine and ecclesiastic discipline.
- 1692 Dominic Bouhours, a Jesuit, died in 1702. Translation of the New-Testament, life of Ignatius, and St. Francis Xavier, and other works.
- 1693 Claude Frassen, of the order of St. Francis. Scholastic theology, and preliminary dissertations on the Bible, and other works.
- 1694 Peter Thomas Dufossé, died in 1678. Life of Tertullian and Origen. He continued the notes upon the Bible begun by M. le Maîne de Sacis.
- 1695 Dominic Galesius, bishop of the kingdom of Naples. Of the ecclesiastic power concerning marriage.

- 1696 Nicolas Fontaine, a layman. Life of the prophets, patriarchs, saints, translation of St. John Chrysostom, and others.
- 1697 Francis Genet, of Avignon, bishop of Vaison. Moral divinity, called the divinity of Grenoble.
- 1698 Alexander Zacagni, one of the keepers of the Vatican library. Ancient monuments of the Greek and Latin Church.
- 1698 Zeger Bernard Van Espen, doctor of Louvain. Body of canonical law, and other works upon discipline.
- 1699 John Thomas Rocaberti, a dominican, archbishop of Valence. Treatises upon the infallibility of the pope, 3 vol. in folio, and *bibliotheca pontificia* in fol. 21 volumes.
- 1699 John Ciampini, an Italian, belonging to the court of Rome. Dissertations upon the edifices of Constantine, and other works of ecclesiastic antiquities.
- 1700 Pasquier Quesnel, priest of the oratory. Edition of the works of Leo, reflections upon the New Testament, and other works of doctrine and controversy.
- 1700 Hyacinth Serri, a dominican. History of the congregation *de auxiliis*, and other works.
- 1701 Gabriel Gerberon, a Benedictin. Edition of the works of St. Anselm, and other works.
- 1702 Lewis Couvin, president of the court of moneys. Translation of the ancient historians of the church, with prefaces.
- 1703 Lewis le Brun, ecclesiastic of Rouen, retired to Orleans. Edition of the works of St. Paulinus, and other works of doctrine.
- 1704 Dyonisius of Sainte Marthe, a benedictin, and superior of the congregation of St. Maur. *Gallia Christiana*, edition of St. Gregory, and other works.
- 1705 Nicolas le Noceri, benedictin of the congregation of St. Maur. Edition of the works of St. Ambrose, and other works.
- 1706 Francis Timoleon of Choisi. Life of St. Lewis, ecclesiastic history, and other works.
- 1707 Peter le Merre, doctor and professor of canon law. A collection of the memorials of the clergy of France, and other works.
- 1708 Thyrsé Gonzales, of Santalla, general of the jesuits. Fundamentals of divinity, morality, and other works of doctrine.
- 1709 Clement XI. A great many briefs, or particular letters, and other works.
- 1710 Claude de Vert, monk and treasurer of the abbey of Cluny. Divers works upon the ecclesiastic ceremonies.
- 1711 Lewis Ellis Dupin, doctor of Paris. Library of the ecclesiastic authors, and other works concerning religion.
- 1712 John Girard of Villothierry. Several works upon Christian morality.
- 1713 John Pontas, doctor of canon law. Dictionary of cases of conscience, and other works of doctrine.
- 1714 Francis de Bellegarde, a priest. Several translations of the works of the fathers of the Greek and Latin church.
- 1714 Matthew Petitdidier, benedictin monk of St. Vannes, and afterwards abbot and titular bishop. Remarks upon the library of the ecclesiastic authors, and other works.
- 1715 James Marfolier, canon of Uzez. Memoirs concerning the inquisition, history of Cardinal Ximenes, and other works.
- 1716 Gabriel Heliot, of the Tiers order of St. Francis. History of the monastic orders in 4to, 8 vol.

- 1717 Gabriel Daniel, a jesuit. Divers treatises concerning grace, history of France, and other works of history and doctrine.
- 1718 Peter le Brun, priest of the oratory. Treatises concerning public shows, superstitions, ceremonies of the church, and other works.
- 1719 Peter de Villiers, a jesuit, afterwards benedictin of Cluny. The art of preaching, reflexions upon the faults of others, and other works.
- 1720 Charles Hugo, an augustin friar of Lorrain and abbot of Estival. History of his order, and collection of ecclesiastical monuments.
- 1722 Vincentio Maria Orsini, a dominican, afterward pope, by the name of Benedict XIII. Homilies concerning the Holy Virgin, and other works of ecclesiastical history.
- 1730 Edmund Martene, a benedictin monk of the congregation of St. Maur, died in 1740. Treatises of the ceremonies of the church, and collection of ecclesiastical monuments.
- 1735 Anthony Muratori, doctor of the Ambrosian college. Collection of ecclesiastical monuments, collection of the Italian historians, and dissertations upon the history of Italy of the middle age.
- 1738 Charles du Plessis d'Argentré, died bishop of Tullés, in 1741. Elements of divinity.
- 1740 Prosper Lambertini, cardinal, afterwards pope, by the name of Benedict XIV. Treatise on the canonization of the saints in folio, 4 vol.
- 1741 Don Stephen Brice, benedictin of the congregation of St. Maur, continued Gallia Christiana of the P. de Sainte Martine, with the father Don Felix Hedin, and Don Toussaint Chretien du Plessis.

HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE.

ROMAN EMPIRE.

31 y. **AUGUSTUS**, 44 years since the battle of Actium, or 56 since his first
 Consulat. See *Suetonius, Appian, Guerres Civil. 3 4 5. Plutarch's*
lives of Antony, Cicero, Brutus. Dion. lib. 46 &c. Tacitus, Larrey.
History of Augustus, Hist. du 2e triumvirat; Tillemont, des Empe-
reurs Tom. I.

14	Tiberius,	22 years,	6 months 23 days.	Read the same authors.
37	Caligula,	3 y. 10 m. 8 d.	} Read <i>Suetonius, Tacitus, Dion,</i> <i>lib. 59, 60, 62. Xiphilin, Tillemont.</i> <i>Tom. I.</i>	
41	Claudius,	13 y. 8 m. 19 d.		
54	Nero,	13 y. 7 m. 28 d.		
	<i>L. Clodius Macer. Tyrant.</i>			
68	Galba,	7 m.	} <i>With the authors above, read Jo-</i> <i>sephus de bello Judaico, and the</i> <i>life of Agricola by Tacitus.</i>	
69	Otho,	3 m.		
69	Vitellius,	8 m. 5 d.		
69	Vespasian,	9 y. 11 m. 24 d.		
79	Titus,	2 y. 2 m. 20 d.	} <i>Read Xiphilin, Dion, Spartian,</i> <i>Jul. Capitolin. panegyric of Pliny,</i> <i>lib. 10. his letters; Tillemont</i> <i>Tom. II.</i>	
81	Domitian,	15 y. 5 d.		
96	Nerva,	16 m. 8 d.		
98	Trajan,	19 y. 6 m. 15 d.	} <i>Read Herodian, Xiphilin, Jul.</i> <i>Capitolin. Spartian, Zozimus, Lam-</i> <i>pridius, Tillemont, Tom. II. and</i> <i>III.</i>	
117	Adrian,	20 y. 11 m.		
138	Anton. Pius,	22 y. 7 m. 26 d.		
161	M. Aurel.	19 y. 10 d.	} <i>The remainder, page 406.</i>	
161	L. Verus,	9 y.		
180	Commodus,	12 y. 9 m. 14 d.	} <i>The remainder, page 406.</i>	
193	Pertinax,	2 m. 28 d.		
193	Didius Julianus,	2 m. 5 d.		
193	Pescennius Niger,	1 y. & plus.	} <i>The remainder, page 406.</i>	
	Clodius Albinus,			
193	S. Severus,	17 y. 8 m. 3 d.		
211	M. Aurel. Antoninus,	6 2 4.	} <i>The remainder, page 406.</i>	
211	P. Septimus Geta,	1 y.		

PARTHIANS.

Before J. C.	49	Meherdates beat by Gotarzes.
36	Phraates IV.	40 y.
of J. C.	4	Phraataces, a few months.
	5	Orodes II. 7 m.
	6	Vonones I. 9 y.
	15	Artabanus, 29 y.
	36	Tyridates, a few days.
	43	Cinnamus, Do.
	43	Artabanus restored.
	43	Gotarzes drove away.
	44	Vardanes Bardanes, 5 y.
	49	Meherdates beat by Gotarzes.
	50	Vonones II. a few months.
	50	Vologeses, 40 y.
	91	Pacorus II. 17 y.
	108	Chozroes, 26 y.
	116	Parthanapastes, 1 y.
	117	Chozroes restored.
	134	Vologeses II. 32 y.
	166	Monneses, a few months.
	189	Vologeses III. 25 y.
	214	Artabanus IV. last of the Arsacides, 13 y.
		The remainder, page 406.

217	M. Opellius Severus Macrinus,	- -	<i>Read Herodian; Xi-</i>
	- - - 1 y. 1 m.	27 d.	<i>philin; Jul. Capito-</i>
218	M. Aurel. Antoninus Elagabalus,	- -	<i>lin; Spartian; Zoxi-</i>
	- - - 3 y. 9 m.	4 d.	<i>mus; Lampridius;</i>
222	Alexander Severus,	13 y.	<i>Tillemont, Tom. II.</i>
	<i>Vranus Tyran.</i>		<i>& III.</i>
235	C. Julius Verus Maximus,	3 y.	
237	M. Antonius Gordianus Africanus the elder,		} 2 m.
	M. Anton. Gordianus Africanus the younger,		
237	Pupienus & Balbinus,	1 y.	
238	Gordian III.	5 y. 8 m.	
244	Philippus, father,	5 years.	<i>Pagi, Ciampini.</i>
	Philippus, son.		
	T. Jul. Mar. Pacatianus.		
	P. Carvilius Marinus.		
249	Decius,	2 y.	
	Herennius Etruscus.		
251	Hostilianus,	18 m.	
	<i>L. Priscus, Tyran.</i>		<i>Zozimus; Aurelius</i>
	<i>Jul. Valens, Tyran.</i>		<i>Victor; Eutropius;</i>
	<i>M. Aufidius Perenna, Tyran.</i>		<i>Trebellus; Pollio;</i>
	Trebonianus Gallus.		<i>Lactant. de Mortib.</i>
	Vibius Volusianus.		<i>Pers. Tillemont, Hist.</i>
253	C. Julius Æmilianus,	3 m.	<i>des Emp. Tom. III.</i>
	Licinius Valerianus, father,	7 y.	
253	Licinius Egnatius Gallienus, son of Vale-		
	rianus, alone,	8 y.	
	Licinius Valerianus, son of Valerianus.		
	Licinius Saloninus, son of Gallienus.		
	Sulpicius Antoninus.		

<i>The Tyrants are,</i>				17	Herennianus.	18	Timolau-			
1	Cyriades.	2	Ingenius.	* *	19	Mæonius *	20	Lælianus.		
3	4	The two Macrians.		*	21	22	Two Posthumous. *			
5	Quietus.	6	Piso.	*	23	Lollian.	*	24 25	two	
7	Valens *	8	Balista.	*	Victorinus *				& 26	Victoria
9	Regilianus.*	10	Æmilianus.*	*	27	Marius *	28	Aureolus.		
11	Trebellianus.*	12	Celsus.*	*	29	Ap. Claudius Censorinus.				
13	Saturninus.*	14	Odenatus.		30	The two Tetricus.				
15	Herodianus.	16	Zenobia.		The remainder, page 407.					
Some reduce the number to 18 Marked with a star.										

KINGS OF PERSIA.

<i>For these kings, read Chronicon Alexandrinum; Cedrenus; Agathias, & Petrus Bizarus, Histor. Persarum.</i>	226 Artaxares, or Artaxerxes king of the Persians and Parthians,	15 y.
	241 Sapor I.	31 y.

The remainder, page 407.

268	M. Aurelius Claudius Gothicus, 2 y. Quintillus brother of Claudius, 17 d.	
270	Domit. Aurelianus, 4 y. 9 m.	
273	<i>Firmius, tyrant in Egypt.</i> <i>Tetricus, tyrant among the Gauls.</i> <i>Athenodorus.</i> <i>Heroias Vabalathus.</i> <i>A. Septimius.</i>	<i>Zozimus; Victor, Eutrop. Treb. Pollio; Lactantius; Vopiscus; Tillemont, Tom. III. & IV.</i>
275	Interregnum of 8 m.	
275	Tacitus, 7 m.	
276	Florianus, 3 m.	
276	Probus, 6 y. 4 m.	
	<i>Saturninus. Proculus. Bonifus.</i>	
282	M. Aurelius Carus. M. Aurelius Carinus. Numerianus, 2 y. M. Aurelius Julianus Sabinus.	
284	Dioclesian & Maximian Hercules, - - - - - 20 y. 5 m. 13 d.	
	<i>Selvius Amandus. Pomponius Aelianus. Carausius. Allectus. Epidius Achilleus. Domitius Dometianus, Tyrants.</i>	
305	Constantius Chlorus, 15 m. & Galer. Valerius Maximianus. - - - 6 y. Flav. Valer. Severus.	
	C. Galerius Valerius Maximinus. M. Aurelius Valerius Maxentius. <i>Alexander, Tyrant.</i> P. Val. Licinianus Licinius Cæsar, father. <i>Valerius Valens.</i> <i>Martinianus.</i>	
306	Constantine the Great, 30 y. 9 m. 28 d.	<i>Tillemont, Tom. IV.</i>
337	{ Constantine the younger, 3 y. died in 340. { Constance, 24 y. 5 m. 12 d. { <i>Saturninus.</i> { Constant, 13 y. { <i>Magnentius & Nepotianus,</i> { <i>Vetranion & Sylvanus,</i> } Tyrants.	<i>Read Zozimus; Eutrop. Victor; Lactantius de Mortib. Persecutor. Euseb. Vit. Constantin. Socrat. Zozomenes; Theodoret; Ammian; du Cange, Familæ Byz. Tillemont, Tom. IV. &c.</i>
361	Julian the Apostate, 1 y. 7 m. 23 d.	
363	Jovian, 7 m. 20 d.	
	The remainder, page 408.	

KINGS OF PERSIA.

271	Hormisdas I. 1 y.	294	Narfes, 8 y.
273	Vararanes I. 3 y. 3 m.	302	Hormisdas II. or Myrdates,
276	Vararanes II. 17 y.	-	- 7 y. 9 m.
293	Vararanes III. 4 m.	310	Sapor II. 70 y.
The remainder, page 408.			

of JC	Valentinian I. 11 y. 8 m. 21 d.	364 Valens, 14 y. 5 m. 20 d. <i>Procopius, Tyrant.</i>
364	Gratian, 15 y. 8 m.	
367	<i>Magnus Maximus, Tyrant.</i>	
375	Valentinian II. 16 y. 6 m. 21 d. <i>Fl. Victor. & Eugenius, Tyrants.</i>	379 Theodosius the Great, 16 y. <i>His hist. by M. Flechier.</i>
395	Honorius, 28 y. 7 m.	395 Arcadius, 14 y. <i>Sebastianus.</i>
	Constantius.	
	Constans.	
	Jovinus.	
	Constantinus.	
	Heraclianus & Attalus. <i>John, Tyrant.</i>	408 Theodosius the younger, - - 42 y. 3 m.
424	Valentinian III. 31 y. or 29 y. - - 5 m.	450 Marcian, 6 y. 6 m.
455	Petronius Maximus, 3 m. 5 d.	
455	Avitus, 14 m.	
456	<i>Interregnum of</i> 10 m.	457 Leo I. 17 y.
457	Majorianus, 3 y. 4 m.	
461	Severus, 3 y. 9 m.	
465	<i>Interregnum above a year.</i>	
467	Anthemius, 5 y. 3 m.	468 Ardaburius made Cæsar.
472	Olybrius, 3 m. 12 d.	
472	<i>Interregnum,</i> 4 m.	474 Leo the younger, 10 m.
473	Glycerius, 1 y.	474 Zeno, 17 y. 3 m. <i>{ Basilicus, } Tyrants.</i> <i>{ Marcian, }</i>
474	Julius Nepos, 1 y.	
475	Romulus Augustulus, 9 m. 24 d.	

KINGS OF ITALY.

476	Odoacer, 16 y. 6 m.	491 Anastasius, 27 y. 3 m. 3 d.
493	Theodoric, 33 y. or 37 y. reckoned from 489.	518 Justin I. 9 y. 1 m. <i>Vitalian, Tyrant.</i>
526	Athalaric, 8 y.	527 Justinian I. 38 y. 3 m. - - 14 d. <i>Theodebert, king of France, in Austrasia, marked Augus- tus on his medals.</i>
534	Theodat, 2 y.	
536	Vitiges, 4 y.	
540	Theodebaldus, 1 y.	
541	Araric, 5 m.	
541	Totila, or Boducla, 11 y.	
552	Teias, a few months; the last king of the Goths.	
552	Narfes governed, 15 y.	<i>The remainder, page 414.</i>

of JC PERSIANS.

380	Artaxerxes II. 4 y.	458 Perozes, 24 y.
383	Sapor III. 5 y.	482 Valens, or Obalas, 4 y.
388	Vararantes IV. 4 y.	485 Cabades, 11 y.
400	Isdigerdes I. 21 y.	496 Lambades, or Zamaspes, - - 4 y.
421	Vararanes V. 20 y.	501 Cabades, 30 y. <i>Restored.</i>
441	Isdigerdes II. 17 y.	531 Cosroes I. 48 y. <i>The remainder, page 414.</i>

Instruction.

Instruction.

The collection of the histories of France, by Don Martin Bouquet : but there are a great many general histories of France. Read the Abbot du Bos, *Histoire de l'origine de la monarchie Françoise* ; which is excellent. Mezeray, *Hist. de France* before Clovis, continued by the abridgment of Mezeray ; more valuable than his large history. The abridgment of the Abbot le Gendre hath several bold tracts ; that by P. Daniel is tolerable.

Instruction.

In England there are a great many collections of the first historians of it. Larrey's history is neglected ; Rapin de Tournay is much better. The revolutions by P. d'Orleans are esteemed even by the Protestants. Buchanan wrote a history of Scotland, valued for its stile and the boldness of it. The abridgment of Rapin is very good ; his large history is not convenient, but to such as would be very particular.

KINGS OF FRANCE.

The FIRST RACE.

Pharamond. It is doubted whether he was king.

414 Clodion, 37 y. See *Gregory de Tours ; Fredegaire ; Aimoin ; le I. & II. vol. de D. Bouquet, & l'Abbe du Bos.*

451 Merouius, 6 y.

456 Childeric, 23 y. See *Anastasis Childerici.*

457 Count Giles, the chief of the nation, 7 y.

464 Childeric restored.

481 Clovis I. turned Christian in 495. reigned 30 y.

Divided, his kingdoms.

511 Thierri at Metz, 23 y.

511 Clodomir, at Orleans, 13 y.

511 Chilbert, at Paris, 47 y.

411 Clotaire I. at Soissons, 51 y.

The remainder, page 415.

Sons
of
Clovis.

KINGS OF ENGLAND.

410 Honorius, Emperor, renounced Great Britain.

426 or 427 The Romans quitted England.

445 Vortigern, elected king of England.

454 Vortigern shared the crown with his son Vortimer.

The VII. KINGDOMS.

49 The Saxons, led by Hengist, arrived in Great-Britain, and there established seven kingdoms.

As follows.

I. The year 455, the kingdom of Kent, by Hengist first king.

II. The year 491, that of Suffex, by Ella the first king.

III. The year 519, that of Wesssex, by Cerdick the first king.

IV. The year 527, that of Essex, by Erchenwin the first king.

OF SCOTLAND.

The first kings of Scotland are uncertain, and are inserted upon the credit of their own historians.

422 Fergus I. 18 y.

The remainder, page 415.

440	Eugenius I.	21 y.
461	Dongard,	4 y.
465	Constantin I.	17 y.
482	Congale,	19 y.
501	Conran,	34 y.
535	Eugenius II.	33 y.

Instruction.

Instruction.

Aldretus hath learnedly treated of the antiquities of Spain. *L^a Hispania illustrata*, of father Andrew Scotus, in folio, 4 volumes, containing one part of the first writers of this nation. Mariana in Spanish is more esteemed than the Latin. Add to these the observations of Pedro Mantuano. Those who understand the Spanish, ought to apply Garibai, Florian do Campo, Herrero Sandoval, Castillo et Castro, Zurita et Argensola.

There are a great many separate histories of Spain, more exact and judicious than the general histories. Do not neglect that of Dr. Juan Ferreras, of which there is a good translation printed by Lewis Ganeau.

KINGS of the SUEVI.	KINGS of the GOTHS.	ALANS.	VANDALS.
409 Hermeneric I. 18 y.	369 Athanaric, 13 y.	The Alans entered Spain with the Suevi and Vandals; but were destroyed by the Goths. They possessed Lusitania. Respendial. 415 Atax. 418 The Alans destroyed by Wallia, king of the Goths. So that there remained in Spain but these three distinctions, the Suevi, Goths, and Vandals: but the latter removed into Africa, anno 429.	The Vandals entered Spain about the year 409. went into Africa 429. Godefricus.
427 Hermengaire, 1 y.	382 Alaric, 28 y.		406 Gunderic, 22 y.
428 Hermeneric II. 10 y.	411 Ataulphe, 4 y.		429 Genferic, 37 y. 3 m.
438 Richilla, 10 y.	415 Sigeric, 7 d.		476 Hunneric, 7 y. 10 m.
448 Ricciarius, 9 y.	415 Wallia, 5 y.		484 Gundabond, 11 y. 9 m.
458 Fronton, 1 y.	420 Theodoric Ier, 32 y.		496 Thrasamond, 26 y. 8 m.
458 Maldras, 2 y.	451 Thorismond, 1 y.		523 Hilderic, 7 y. 3 m.
460 Frumaricus, 3 y.	452 Theodoric Ile, 13 y.		530 Gilimer, 4 y.
463 Remismundus, 4 y.	466 Evaric, 19 y.		535 Gilimer defeated and taken by Belisarius, Justinian's general.
Theodomundus.	484 Alaric, 23 y.		So Africa was subject to to the emp. of the East, till the viith. century.
466 Ricila and Theodomond at the same time, but doubtful.	507 Almalaric, 25 y.		The remainder, page 416.
The other kings unknown, untill,	532 Theuda, 17 y.		
550 Cariatric.	548 Theudegifle, 1 y.		
559 Theodimerus, 10 y.	549 Agila, 3 y.		
	552 Athanagilde, 15 y. 6 m.		
	567 Liuba I. 2 y.		

Instruction.

Instruction.

Besides the kings the Goths and Lombards, as in the above page 408, there were several sovereignties in Italy, as the exarchs of Ravenna, the dukes of Spoleto and Beneventum; the exarchs acknowledged emperors of the East. The dukes of Spoleto and Beneventum were independent: they were the tyrants of Italy.

Charlemagne drove out the exarchs, destroyed the dukes of Spoleto and Beneventum, and formed a new kingdom of Italy, which was the cause of much trouble. The greater part of the Roman-Germanic emperors have been masters of it. Of these kings, set down afterwards at page 417, column 1, See Sigonius *de regno Italiæ*, and the historians of the empire; the learned may use the compilation of Struvius, *in folio*, 2 vol.

The historians of Naples mention dukes of Beneventum, that is, after those who formed the kingdom of Naples and Sicily; who are set down page column 1. recourse must be had to Caraccioli, Angelo Costanzo, Summonte, Parthenius. Add to these Albinus, Facius, Sandeus, Pontanus, Gualdo, the duke of Guise: and for a particular history of Sicily, Fasellus, and *scriptores seculi in folio*, with Buonfigli, Pyrrhus and Inveges *in folio*, 3 vols. Read the history of Naples by Giannoni, printed also in French at Holland.

The history of the kings of Jerusalem, at page 429, may be seen in the writers who have treated of the Croisades; such as Bongars in the *Gesta Dei per Francos*, Reineccius, and Maimbourg, who is not altogether bad.

EXARCHS OF RAVANNA.	DUKES OF SPOLETO.	DUKES OF BENEVENT.	V E N I C E.
Of the exarchs of Ravanna, besides Sigonius <i>de regno Italiæ</i> , read <i>histoire de Ravenne par Rubeus</i> , & <i>l'histoire insubrica de Puteanus</i> .	The history of the dukes of Spoleto, is treated of in Sigonius <i>de regno Italiæ</i> , in Brusloni, and in Bernardino de Conte di Campello; in <i>historia di Spoleti</i> , in 4to. Spoleti, 1635.	The history of the dukes of Beneventum in Sigonius, and in the historians of Naples.	Read Cantareni, S. Didier, or Amelot <i>de la Housaye</i> ; after whom examine <i>Squitinio della liberta Veneta</i> with the answers made to it. Begin then the abridgment by B. Verus, continued by Doglioni, P. Morosini, Bembo, Paruta, André Morosini & Nani.

Instruction.

We have already observed that all the new monarchies were formed by the people of the North, of whom read Matthæi Prætorii *Orbis Gothicus in folio*, a learned and judicious book. Joannes Messenius is necessary to those who would descend deeper. Add to these Adam Bremenſis, Albert Krantzſius, and Laurentius, Paulinus. Rudbeckius, which is rare, has more of singularity than use. The collection of Lindenbrogæ is only proper to such as would enter into the foundation of things; and Olaus may please the credulous.

The Huns from the North established the kingdom of Hungary, column 1. Their history may be studied with that of the empire. Begin with the *Origines Hungaricæ* of Oſtrokockſi, then Gothardus, Arthuſius, Parſchitiſius, Ens, or Rewa, Bonfinius, and Iſthuanſius his Continuator.

Read the history of Bohemia in the writers set down below, column 2.

HUNGRIA.

373 Attila declared king of the Huns.

445 Chabas, son of Attila, and king of the Huns in Asia.

479 Ed.
Vegec.

Elend.
Almus.

The other kings are unknown, or the nation chose none.

BOHEMIA.

The historians of Bohemia are numerous. Theobaldus and Julius Solimanni, are excellent abridgments. Bravius and Balbinus are more full, and reckoned among the best historians. Goldastus serves as well for the public law as for the history. Cochlaus, Camerarius, Theobaldus, and the history of the council of Constance of the religious troubles of the xiv. and xv. century. The history of Silesia judiciously wrote by Cureus and Mullerus.

325 Czeccus, 27 y.

352 *Interregnum*.

369 Cracus I. 50 y.

418 Cracus II. 62 y.

480 Lybiſſa and Premislas, 69 y.

POLAND.

To read this history well, begin with Cromeſus, le Sr. Hauteville, or Hartknoch; then Neugehaverus, Herbert de Fulſtin, or Venegerus: for greater exactness read Dlugoffus, Cromeſus, and the originals in Piſtorius.

The remainder, page 417.

Instruction.

Instruction.

The first historians of Sweden have been published by Vulcanius and Grotius ; but Loccenius may be sufficient, adding Ericus, Olaus, Joannes Magnus, and abbot Vertot, who has drawn so good a picture of Gustavus Eric-son the hero of Sweden. Add to these the Laponia of Scheffer, or of Rudbeckius. The small abridgment of Puffendorf is well enough.

Here is much uncertainty.

481 Swartmannus,	28 y.
509 Tordo II.	1 y.
510 Rodolphus,	17 y.
527 Arinus,	21 y.
548 Attila,	16 y.
564 Tordus,	18 y.

Instruction.

The first kings of Denmark and Norway are unknown: not but these people had kings as early as others ; therefore their ancient history is very obscure. Begin with the chronology of Pontanus, and the small tracts published in 1629 by Stephanus ; the abridgment of Swaning, Langhornius, Wormius and Winslow, on the antiquities of Denmark. Read lastly, Pontanus and Meursius, with the notes of Stephanus on Saxon the grammarian ; Hamelman and Winckelman ought to follow.

Huitfield, an exact and useful historian, to those who understand Danish ; but those who know Latin, may choose Krantzius and Pontanus, who are sufficiently full.

There has been printed at Holland, and afterwards at Paris, an abridgment of the history of Denmark, which may be sufficient for those who are not obliged to study this history with the utmost minuteness. There also may be added the Paris edition of the state of the kingdom of Denmark, which is not a bad work ; with a short chronology down to these latter times ; which is very useful.

The remainder, page 419.

KINGS

KINGS of LOMBARDY.

568	Alboin,	3 y. 6 m.
572	Clephis,	1 y. 6 m.
	<i>Interregnum.</i>	
586	Antharis,	6 y.
590	Agiluf,	25 y.
616	Adaloaldus,	13 y. } in the same
624	Ariovaldus,	6 y. } time.
630	Rotharis,	16 y. 4 m.
646	Rodoaldus,	5 y. 5 d.
651	Aribert,	9 y.
661	Gondibert,	1 y.
662	Grimoald,	9 y.
	Garibald.	
671	Pertharithe,	17 y.
688	Cunibert the pious,	12 y.
700	Luitpert,	8 m.
701	Reguibert, <i>usurper</i> ,	1 y.
702	Aribert,	12 y.
712	Asprand,	3 m.
712	Luitprand,	32 y. 7 m.
736	Hildebrand,	8 y. with Luitprand.
744	Rachis,	5 y. 6 m.
749	Astolphus,	7 y.
756	Didier,	17 y.

The remainder, page 417.

PERSIANS.

579	Hormisdas III.	12 y.
590	Cosroes II.	38 y.
628	Siroes,	8 m.
629	Adeser,	7 m. & <i>Interregnum.</i>
630	Sarbarazas,	2 m.
630	Boranes, queen,	7 m. & <i>Interreg.</i>
630	Hormisdas IV.	2 y.
632	Isdigerdes III.	last king.

Califes SARRACENS.

622	Mahomet,	9 y. 8 m. 13 d.
632	Abubecher,	2 y. 4 m.
634	Omar,	10 y. 6 m.
645	Osman,	10 y.
	{ Mavia in Egypt,	24 y.
655	{ Hali in Arabia,	5 y.
660	Hazen or Chazan,	6 m.
660	Mavia alone,	20 y.

The remainder, page 420.

565	Justin II.	12 y. 11 m. 9 d.
578	Tiberius II.	3 y. 10 m. 8 d.
582	Maurice,	20 y. 3 m. 22 d.
602	Phocas,	8 y.
610	Heraclius,	30 y.
641	Constantin,	3 m. 11 d.
641	Heracleonas,	7 m.
	Tiberius.	

642	Constans,	27 y.
	Maurice & Gregotius,	tyrants,
668	Constantius, <i>Pogonat.</i>	17 y.
	<i>Mizzizius,</i>	<i>tyrant.</i>
685	Justinian II.	10 y. Tiberius.
695	Leontius,	3 y.
697	Apfimar Tiberius,	7 y.
705	Justinian II. restored,	9 y.
711	Philippicus Bardanes.	
713	Anastafius II.	1 y. 3 m.
714	Theodosius,	1 y. 6 m. 21 d.
716	Leo Isauricus,	25 y. 2.
	Tiberius,	tyrant.
741	Constant. Cop.	35 y. 87 d.
	<i>Artavafidus,</i>	<i>Nicephor, Leo.</i>
752	Leo Porphyrog.	5 y. 2 m. 25
780	Constantine & Irene,	10 y.
790	Constantin alone,	6 y. 10.
797	Irene alone,	5 y. 2 m. 16 d.

The remainder, page 420.

SARACENS.

680	Gefid or Izid,	3 y.
683	Abdimelec	21 y. 15 d.
705	Ulid or Walid,	9 y. 8 m.
715	Soliman or Zulima,	2 y.
717	Omar II.	3 y.
720	Gefid or Izid II.	4 y. 1 m.
724	Hiscam or Isa,	19 y.
743	Walid II.	1 y.
744	Gefid or Izid III.	5 m.
744	Ibrahim	69 d.
744	Marvan or Mavian,	5 y.
749	Abdalla,	4 y. 9 m.
754	Abujafar-Almanfor,	21 y.
775	Muhamed,	10 y. 45 d.
785	Mufa or Moses,	1 y. 2 m. 22 d.
786	Haron Raschid,	22 y. 6 m.

Another

Another Division.

561 Cherebert at Paris,	6 y.	Sons of Clotairus I.
561 Gontram at Orleans,	32 y.	
561 Chilperic I. at Soissons,	33 y.	
561 Sigebert at Metz,	14 y.	
584 Clotairus II.	44 y.	son of Chilperic I.
628 Dagobert I.	9 y.	
638 Clovis II.	18 y.	8 m. 13 d.
Read <i>Annal. Fuldenfes, ab anno 614, ad annum 900.</i>		
656 Clotairus III.	13 y.	8 m.
Childeric II. in Austrasia & Neustria,		
	3 y.	
670 Thierry II.	near one year deposed, and restored.	
690 Clovis III.	4 y.	some months.
695 Childebert II.	15 y.	3 m. 20 d.
711 Dagobert II.	4 y.	some m.
715 Chilperic II.	5 y.	6 m.
717 Clotairus declared king,	2 y.	
721 Thierry III.	16 y.	
737 <i>Interregnum,</i>	2 y.	
742 Childeric III.	10 y.	

SECOND RACE.

752 Pepin,	16 y.	and more.
768 Charlemagne,	47 years.	Read <i>Eginbart, Annales Francor. in Reuberus; Otto; Franzius; Boecler; Veinckens; Epistolæ Pontificum Gretzeri; Bollandus.</i>

V. The year 547, that of Northumberland, by Ida, first king.

VI. The year 571, that of East-Anglia, by Uffa, first king.

VII. The year 584, that of Mercia, by Crida, first king.

505 Arthur elected king of the Britons.
542 Death of Arthur.

Interregnum of 9 years.

551 Malgon elected king of the Britons.
585 Malgon died. The Britons retired to Gaul.

The kings of Wessex rendered themselves masters of the other kingdoms. See the remainder:

KINGS OF WESSEX.

519 Cerdick,	15 y.
534 Henrick,	26 y.
560 Ceolin Vaac,	32 y.
592 Ceolrick,	16 y.
598 Cinigifil,	45 y.
643 Cenowalck,	29 y.
672 Saxburg, queen.	
Centuin, Cenfus, & Escuin.	
Cedowalla.	
689 Ina,	38 y.
727 Ina turned monk.	
727 Adelard,	14 y.
741 Cudred,	13 y.
754 Sigebert deposed.	
755 Cenulph,	19 y.
784 Brihtrich,	16 y.

OF SCOTLAND.

568 Congale II.	10 y.
572 Chinaule, or Cumatillus.	
580 Aldan,	26 y.
606 Clenet.	
606 Eugene III.	14 y.
620 Ferchard I.	12 y.
632 Donald I.	15 y.
647 Ferchard II.	17 y.

668 Maldwin,	20 y.
688 Eugenius IV.	4 y.
692 Eugenius V.	7 y.
699 Amberchelet,	2 y.
700 Eugenius VI.	17 y.
717 Mordac,	13 y.
730 Etsinius,	31 y.
761 Eugenius VII.	3 y.
764 Fergus II.	3 y.
767 Solvatus,	20 y.
787 Achanis,	22 y.

The remainder, page 421.

KINGS
OF THE
SUEVI.

- 569 Miron,
13 y.
582 Evoric, 2 y.
583 Andeca, U.
furper. 2 y.
583 The kingdom
invaded by
Leuwigilde.
649 Recesvind,
23 y. 7 m.
672 Wamba,
8 y.
680 Ervige, 7 y.
687 Egiza, 13 y.
700 Vitiza, 10 y.
Dethroned by
Roderic, in
710.
710 Roderic, 1 y.
711 *Interregnum*,
2 y.

LEON
&
ASTURIA.

- 718 Pelagus,
19 y.
737 Favilla, 2 y.
739 Alphonfus
the Catholic,
19 y.
757 Froila, 11 y.
768 Aurelio, 5 y.
774 Silon,
9 y. 1 m.
783 Mauregat,
Ufurp. 5 y.
788 Veremond I.
15 y.
797 Alphonfus
the chaste,
40 y.

KINGS
OF THE
GOTHS.

- 568 Leuwigild,
17 y.
586 Recared I.
15 y.
601 Liuba II.
9 y.
610 Gondeмар,
2 y.
612 Sisebut, 8 y.
621 Recared II.
7 months.
621 Suintilla,
10 y.
631 Sifenand,
5 y.
636 Chintilla,
3 y. 8 m.
640 Tulga,
2 y. 4 m.
642 Chintafvind,
6 y.

Take the re-
mainder of these
kings from the
first column of this
page, at the year
649. Recesvind,
&c.

A L A N S.

The Alans, be-
ing destroyed, in
the third column
page 422, may be
found the counts
of Barcelona.

BARCELONA.

Of the counts
of Barcelona and
Catalonia, which
follow the year
801, page 422.
see Pujades, Diago,
father Tornich,
Marca.

The remainder,
page 422.

VANDAL:
IN
AFRICA:

The Vandals
subsisted no longer
in Spain nor in
Africa; the kings
of Portugal are
placed column the
4th, page 422.

EXARCHS
OF
RAVENNA.

- 568 Longinus,
primus Exarcus
15 y.
584 Smaragdus,
3 y.
587 Romanus,
11 y.
598 Callinic, 4 y.
602 Smaragdus,
again, 9 y.
611 Jo. Lemigi-
us, 4 y. 6 m.
616 Eleuther,
3 y.
619 Ifaacius,
23 y.
642 Theodorus &
Calliopas, 8 y.
650 Olympus,
3 y.
653 Theodorus
Calliopas, a-
gain, 34 y.
687 Jo. Platina,
15 y.
702 Theophilac-
tus, 8 y.
710 Jo. Trizoco-
pus, 5 y.
715 Scholasticus,
10 y.
725 Paullus, 2 y.
727 Eutyech.
24 y.
752 End of the
Exarchs of Ra-
venna.

KINGS
OF
ITALY.

- 774 Charlema-
gne.
781 Pepin, 30 y.

DUKES
OF
SPOLETO.

- 571 Faroald.
590 Ariulphus.
604 Teudolapius.
661 Zotho.
663 Transe-
mond.
712 Faroald II.
718 Transe-
mond II.
738 Hilderic.
739 Transe-
mond III.
742 Asprandus.

DUKES
OF
BENEVENTO.

- 589 Zothus.
598 Arichis.
648 Aio.
649 Rodoald.
651 Grimoald.
661 Romuald.
704 Gifulphus.
707 Romuald II.
733 Gifulph. II.
733 Georges.
739 Godefscalcus.
742 Gifulphus,
restored.
762 Aragisus.
788 Grimoald II.

VENICE.

DOGES.

The rest of the
Doges did not
commence till to-
wards the seventh
century.

- 697 P. L. Ana-
festus.
717 M. Tegalli-
ano.
726 Orfo Ipato.
737 Masters of
horse.
742 Theodor.
Ipato.
752 Galla.
753 D. Monega-
rio.
758 M. Galbaio.

The HUNS,
OR
HUNGARIA.

DUKES
OF
BOHEMIA.

DUKES
OF
POLAND.

			Lechus, at the seventh century.
	598 Mnatha,	53 y.	XII. Palatines.
	651 Vogen,	38 y.	<i>Interregnum.</i>
	689 Wniflas,	26 y.	700 Cracus. Lechus II.
	715 Cizezomyflas,	42 y.	750 Venda, queen.
744 Arfadus command- ed in Pannonia, for the emperor of Constan- tinople.	757 Neklan,	51 y.	XII. Palatines go- verning.
Zultan.			760 Premiflas. <i>Interregnum.</i>

S W E D E N.

D E N M A R K, N O R W A Y.

582 Algotus II. 24 y.

606 Godstagus, 26 y.

630 Arthus, 19 y.

N O R W A Y.

649 Hacon II. 21 y.

670 Charles IV. 6 y.

676 Charles V. 9 y.

685 Birger, 15 y.

700 Eric, 17 y.

717 Tordo III. 47 y.

764 Biornus III.

Alaric.

The history of Norway may first be read in Jonas, Ramus, & Sturlæus. Continue by the excellent history of Torfæus, *folio 4 vol.* to which must be added the historians of Iceland, which are Blefkenius, Thorlocius, Arngrimus Jonas. Those of Greenland are Lyscander, & Torfæus, who hath published an excellent history of the Isles of the Orcades, which belong to Denmark.

K I N G S O F D E N M A R K.

714 Gormo, 50 y.

764 Sigefridus, 1 y.

765 Getticus, 44 y.

The remainder, page 425.

D d 2

800 Char

- 800 Charlemagne, 13 y. 1 m.
Eginbart, annales Fuldenfes ;
Rhegino, Bollandus.
- 814 Lewis the mild, 26 y. 5 m.
Schurtzfleisch, & history of the
West by M. Cousin.
- 840 Lothario. 15 y. 3 m. }
- 855 Lewis II. 20 y. }
Pagi, ad ann. 843.
- 875 Charles the bald, 2 y. 7 m.
- 877 Lewis the stammerer, 18 m.
- 879 Charles the fat, 8 y. *deposed.*
- 888 Arnoul, 11 y.
- 891 *Guy & Lambert, usurpers.*
- 899 Lewis IV. 12 y. *Regino.*
- 916 *Berenger, king of Italy, u-*
surper.
- 911 Conrad I. 7 y. *Otto Frising ;*
Gottfred. Viterb. Conradus
Ursperg. Herman.
- 918 Henry the fowler, 18 y. *Witte-*
kindus ; Conradus ; Ursperg.
- 936 Otho the great, 37 y. *Hrosvita ;*
Wittekindus ; Ditmar ; Con-
rad Liechtenau ; Otto Fris-
genfis.
- 973 Otho II. 10 y. 6 m.
- 983 Otho III. 18 y. *Cisneros.*
- 1002 Henry II. 22 y. *Aventinus.*
- 1024 Conrad II. 15 y. *Wippo ;*
Guillimann. Otto Frising.
- 1039 Henry III. 17 y. *Hermann.*
Contractus ; Lambert Schaff.
- 1056 Henry IV. 50 y. *Goldastus, &c.*

- 802 Niceph. & Staur. 8. 11. 2. in all.
- 811 Michael Curopal. 1 y. 9. 9.
- 813 Leo the Armenian, 7 y.
 Constantine, son of Leo.
- 820 Michael the stammerer, 8. 9. 9.
- 829 Theophilus, 12 y. 3 m.
- 842 Michael III. 25 y. 7 m. 24.
- 867 Basilus the Macedonian,
 18 y. 3 m. 7 d.
- Constantine, son of Basilus.
- 886 Leo Philosoph. 25 y. 2 m.
- Alexander.
- 911 Constantine, 1 y. 1 m.
- 915 Constantine with Romanus,
 Christophilus, Stephen, & Con-
- stantine Augustuses.
- 948 Constantine alone, 11 y.
- 959 Romanus II. 3 y. 4 m. 5 d.
- 963 Nicephorus Phocas, 6. 6. 1.
- 969 John Zemisses, 6 y. 6 m.
- 975 Basilus & Constantine,
 52 y. 11 m. 5 d. *Zu.*
- 1028 Romanus Argyr. 5 y. 4 m.
- 1034 Michael IV. 7 y.
- 1041 Michael Calaph. 4 m. 5 d.
- 1042 Constantine Monomachus,
 12 y. 5 m. 19. d.
- 1054 Theodora, 19 m.
- 1056 Michael VI. 11 m. 18 d.
- 1057 Isaac Comnenus, 2 y. 3 m.
- 1059 Constant. Ducas, 7 y. 6 m.
- 1067 Michael Andronicus, 6 m.
- 1068 Romanus Diog. 3 y. 8 m.
- 1071 Michael Ducas, 6 y. 6 m.
- Constantine Ducas.
- 1078 Niceph. Boton. 3 y. 6 m.

S A R A C E N S.

- 809 Abu-Abdalaaminus, or Muhamed
 Ebumufa, 5 y.
- 813 Abulabas Almamon, 20 y.
- 833 Muhamed Mustafa, 9 y.
- 842 Haron Wacib Billa, 5 y.
- 847 Almontafer, 15 y.
- 862 Almatadadi-Bellahi, 4 y.
- 866 Almotazzo-Bellahi, 3 y.
- 869 Almotamedo-Bellahi, 23 y.
- 892 Mutadid Billa, 10 y.
- 902 Mustafa Billa, 6 y.

- 908 Giafar Abulfadlus, or Muc-
 tarid Billa, 24 y.
- 932 Cahirus Billa, 2 y.
- 934 Alradi Bellahi, 6 y.
- 940 Mostafis Billa, 4 y.
- 944 Almoti, or Mutius Lilla,
 29 y.
- 974 Taius Lilla, 17 y.
- 991 Cadirus Billa, 41 y.
- 1031 Caüm Bianrilla, 44 y.
- 1074 Muftadis Billa, 19 y.

The remainder, page 426.

FRANCE.

ENGLAND. 421

814	Lewis the mild,	26 y.	5 m.
	<i>Thegan, Flodoard, Nithard.</i>		
840	Charles the bald,	37 y.	3 m.
877	Lewis the stammerer,	1. 6. 3.	
	{ Lewis,	3 y.	3 m. 25 d.
879	{ Carloman,	about 6 y.	
884	Charles the fat,	3 y.	
888	Eudes elected,	9 y.	6 m. 21 d.
896	Charles the simple,	36 y.	
	<i>Died the 7th of October, 929.</i>		
922	Robert, usurper,	11 m.	15 d.
923	Raoul, usurper,	12 y.	6 m. 3 d.
936	Lewis Outremer,		
		18 y.	3 m. 26 d.
954	Lothario,	31 y.	4 m. 18 d.
986	Lewis V.	1 y.	3 m. 20 d.

The THIRD RACE.

Read here Vignier, the duke of Epernon and the Marquis of St. Aubin.

987	Huguo Capet,	10 y.	4 m.
997	Robert,	33 y.	9 m. 4 d.
1031	Henry I.	29 y.	15 d.
1060	Philip I.	49 y.	2 m. 6 d.

The remainder, page 427.

800	Egbert,	38 y.
838	Ethelwulph,	19 y.
857	Ethelbald,	3 y.
860	Ethelbert,	6 y.
866	Ethelred,	6 y.
872	Alfred the great,	29 y.
900	Edward the elder,	25 y.
925	Athelstan,	17 y.
942	Edmund I.	4 y.
946	Edred,	9 y.
955	Edwy,	4 y.
959	Edgar,	16 y.
975	St. Edward, martyr,	4 y.
979	Ethelred II.	38 y.

Simeon, usurper.

1016	Edmund II.	7 m.
1017	Canute, k. of Denmark,	22 y.
	<i>Harold, usurper,</i>	5 y.
1039	Hardi Canute,	2 y.
1041	St. Edward III.	25 y.
1065	Harold, usurper,	1 y.

1066	William the Conqueror,	21 y.
	<i>Eadmer, Matthew Paris.</i>	
1087	William II.	13 y.

The remainder, page 427.

SCOTLAND.

809	Congal III.	5 y.
814	Dongal II.	6 y.
820	Alpin,	3 y.
823	Kenet II.	31 y.
854	Donald V.	4 y.
858	Constantine II:	16 y.
874	Ethus I.	
875	Gregory,	18 y.
893	Donald VI.	11 y.
904	Constantine III.	39 y.
943	Malcom I.	15 y.
958	Indulphus,	10 y.
968	Duphus,	5 y.
973	Cullenus,	5 y.
978	Kenet III.	17 y.
994	Constantine IV.	2 y.
995	Crimus,	8 y.
1003	Malcom II.	30 y.
1033	Duncan,	7 y.
1040	Macbeth, <i>Tyrant,</i>	17 y.
1057	Malcom III.	36 y.
1093	Donald VII.	1 y.
1094	Duncan II.	2 y.
1096	Edgar,	10 y.

The remainder, page 427.

NAVARRE.	LEON & ASTURIAS.	COUNTS OF BARCEL.	PORTUGAL.
Of Navarre. See <i>Moret, Pierre</i> <i>Olbagaray, Mar-</i> <i>ca, Pagi.</i> 831 Aznar, 5 y.	842 Ramirus I. 7 y. 850 Ordonio, 16 y. 866 Alphonfus III. or the Great, 44 y.	801 Bera, 18 y. 820 Bernard, 23 y. 843 Alderan, 15 y. 858 Guifroid I. 14 y. 872 Salomon, 8 y.	Of Portugal. See <i>Refendius,</i> <i>Vasconcellos, le</i> <i>Brito, in fol. 7</i> <i>vol. Lequien de la</i> <i>Newville, 4to 2.</i> <i>volumes.</i>
836 Sancho, 17 y.	910 Garcias, 3 y.	880 Guifroid II. 31 y.	See also the histo- ry of Portugal by M. de la Ciede, in 4to, 2 vol.
853 Garcias Xi- menes, 4 y.	913 Ordonio II. 9 y. 6 m.	911 Miron, 17 y.	From the year 711, the Moors being called into Spain by count Julian, they main- tained themselves there till 1492, when Ferdinand and Isabella took Granada from them, and put an end to their em- pire, which had continued eight hundred years ; during which it was divided into several kingdoms.
857 Garcias I. king, 23 y.	923 Froila II. 4 y.	928 Singefroid, 39 y.	
880 Fortunio, 26 y.	927 Alphonfus IV. 5 y. 7 m.	967 Borellus, 26 y.	
906 Sancho I. 20 y.	933 Ramirus II. 17 y.	993 Raymond, 24 y.	
926 Garcias II. 40 y.	950 Ordonio III. 5 y.	1017 Berengerius, II. 18 y.	
966 Sancho II. 28 y.	955 Ordonio, usurper.	1035 Raymond II. 41 y.	
994 Garcias III. 5 y.	955 Sancho the 1st, 12 y.	1067 Raymond III. 6 y.	
999 Sancho III. or the Great, 37 y.	967 Ramirus III. 5 y.	1081 Raymond Berengerius IV. 49 y.	
	982 Veremond II. 17 y.	1131 Raymond Berengerius V. 31 y. died in 1162.	
	999 Alphonius V. 28 y.		
	1027 Veremond III. 10 y.		
	CASTILE.	KINGS OF ARRAGON.	
1035 Garcias IV. 19 y.	1033 Ferdinand, 32 y.	1034 Ramirus, 36 y.	
1054 Sancho IV. 2 y.	1065 Alphonfus VI. 37 y.	1070 Sancho, 24 y.	
1076 Sancho V. son of Rami- rus king of Ar- ragon, 18 y.	1065 Sancho II. 6 y.	The remainder, page 428.	
	1072 Alphonfus VI. proclaimed again.		

813 Bernard, 4 y.
5 m.
818 Lewis the
mild, 26 y. 5 m.
Lothario, and the
four emperors
following.

Lewis II.
Charles the bald.
Lewis the flam-
merer.

879 Charles the
fat, 8 y. 7 m.
888 Guy, duke of
Spoleto, 6 y.
888 Berengerius,
35 y. in the
same time, &
in troubles.

894 Lambert,
5 y.
900 Lewis, emp.
3 y.

902 Berengerius
alone.

922 Raoul, king
of Bourgogne,
8 y. in troubles.

924 Beren. killed.
924 *Interregnum*,
3 y.

926 Huguo, count
of Arles, 20 y.

945 Lothario,
5 y. alone.

950 Berengerius
& Adalbert, a-
bout 2 y.

951 Otho I. emp.

973 Otho II.
emp.

983 Otho III.
emp.

1002 Hardwin,
14 y.

1002 Henry,
emperor at the
same time.

1024 Conradus,
emperor, 15 y.

1039 Henry II.
emp. 17 y.
1056 Henry, emp.
50 y.
1093 Conradus,
tyrant.

S A V O Y.

Of Savoy, See
*le Theatre de Sa-
voye*, which is ve-
ry well executed ;
*Agostino della Chi-
esa ; Paradis ;*
Pingonius ; Tesauro
& Guichenon.

COUNTS OF MAURIANA & SAVOY.

999 Berthold, cal-
led the ancient
house of Saxe,
28 y.

1027 Humbert,
22 y.

1048 Ame &
Humbert, 1 y.

1050 Odon, 10 y.

1060 Ame II.
20 y.

1080 Humbert
II. 23 y.

The remainder,
page 429.

818 Sico.
839 Sicard.
840 Adelgesus I.
840 Sinconolfus.
874 Aio II.
891 Simbaticius.
895 Guy.
899 Adelgesus
II.

899 Athenulphus.
915 Landulph. &
Athenulphus II.
968 Pandulph. &
Landulphus.

1049 Leo IX.
Pope, received
it from Hen II.
king of Italy.

1053 Rodolphus
held of Leo IX.
1071 Landulphus
the last duke.

N A P L E S & S I C I L Y.

1059 Roger, duke
of Calabria, en-
tered Sicily.

804 Ob. Anteno-
rio.

809 A. Participa-
tio.

827 J. Participa-
tio.

829 J. Participa-
tio.

836 P. Gradeni-
go.

864 O. Participa-
tio.

881 J. Participa-
tio.

887 Pierre, Tri-
bune.

909 Orf. Badoa-
ro.

932 Pierre Can-
dien.

939 P. Badoaro.

941 P. Candien
II.

952 P. Candien
III.

976 P. Orfeolo.

978 Vital Can-
dien.

979 Tribune Me-
mo.

991 P. Orfeolo
II.

1009 Ot. Orfeo-
lo.

1024 P. Barbo-
lan.

1034 D. Orfeolo.

1034 D. Pabia-
nico.

1044 D. Conta-
rini.

1060 D. Silvio.

424 HUNGARIA. BOHEMIA. POLAND.

		809 Hostivitus, or Milchoff, 47 y.	804 Lescus II. 6 y.
		856 Borzivorgius turned Christian, <i>anno</i> 864. reigned 48 y.	810 Lescus III. 5 y.
		Stugmir, usurper, 10 m.	815 Popiel I. 15 y.
920 Toxis, or Toxon, father of Geiza.			830 Popiel II.
Geiza, first Christian king.	904 Spitihnæus, 2 y.		<i>Interregnum.</i>
	906 Wratislas I. 10 y.	842 Piaſte, 19 y.	
997 St. Stephen, 41 y.	916 Wenceslas, 20 y.	861 Ziemovite, 31 y.	
	938 Boleslas I. 30 y.	892 Lescus IV. 21 y.	
1038 Peter, 3 y.	967 Boleslas II. 32 y.	913 Ziemomiflas, 51 y.	
<i>Interregnum.</i>	999 Boleslas III. 5 y.	964 Mielas, or Miecziflas, 35 y. turned Christian, 35 y.	
1041 Otto, 3 y.	1004 Wlademar, or Wladiboius, 1 y.		
1044 Peter, again, 3 y.	1005 Jaromire, 7 y.		
1047 Andrew I. 12 y.	1012 Ulric, 25 y.	Had the Title of Kings.	
1059 Bela, 4 y.	1037 Brzetiflas, 18 y.	999 Boleslas, 25 y. had the title of king, <i>anno</i> 1024. 25 y.	
1063 Salomon, 10 y.	1055 Spitihnæus II. 5 y.		
1073 Geiza I. 3 y.	1061 Wratislas II. created king in 1086. 36 y.	1025 Mietziflas, 9 y.	
1076 St. Ladiflas, 19 y.		<i>Interregnum,</i> 6 y.	
		1041 Cafimir, 17 y.	
		1059 Boleslas II. killed himself, <i>anno</i> 1079. 22 y.	

The remainder, page 430.

813 Biornus IV. 11 y.	809 Olaus III. 1 y.	
824 Bratemunder, 3 y.	810 Hemmingus, 2 y.	
827 Siwaft, 15 y.	812 Siwar- } 5 y. be- dus, Ringo, } tween.	
842 Heroth, 14 y.	817 Harald, } 26 y. be- V. Klack. } tween.	
856 Charles VI. 27 y.	843 Siwardus III. 3 y.	
883 Inge'de I. 8 y.	846 Eric I. 1 y.	
891 Olaus, 9 y.	847 Eric II. 16 y.	
900 Ingelde II. 7 y.	863 Canute I. 10 y.	
907 Eric VI. 18 y.	873 Frotho, 16 y.	998 Suenon, 13 y.
926 Eric VII. 14 y.	889 Gormo II. 8 y.	
940 Eric VIII. 40 y.	897 Harald, 22 y.	1011 Olaus, 20 y.
980 Olaus II. 38 y.	919 Gormo III. 11 y.	
1018 Amund II. 9 y.	930 Harald, 50 y.	1031 Suenon, 8 y.
1037 Amund III.	980 Suenon, 34 y. & Harald.	
1037 Hakon II. 17 y.	1014 Canute the great, 22 y.	1039 Magnus, 16 y.
1054 Stenchil, 5 y.	1036 Canute III. 12 y.	1055 Harold, 15 y.
1059 Ingelde III. turn- ed Christian, 5 y.	1045 Magnus, 4 y.	1070 Magnus II. 40 y.
1064 Halsten, 16 y.	1048 Suenon II. 26 y.	
1080 Philip, 30 y.	1074 Harold, 2 y.	
	1076 S. Canute, 12 y.	
	1088 Olaus, 7 y.	
	1095 Eric III. 7 y.	

R U S S I A.

Instruction.

If Russia had always had as great princes as the Czar Peter I. its history would be more known and interesting: see, however, Olearius Voyage, also Corneille le Brun. The ancient Muscovite writers have been collected in folio; see particularly the history of Peter the Great in 4 volumes, in French; at the beginning of

which is an abridgment of the history of this nation.

- 861 Burick, prince of Novogrod.
880 Igor, son of Burick.
943 Swatoflaw, or Spendoblos, introduced the Christian religion into Russia.
980 Wlodimir I. the apostle and Solomon of all Russia.
1020 Jeroslaws.
1043 Wlodimir II. possessed all Russia.

The remainder, page 431.

426 EMPERORS of the WEST.

1106	Henry V.	19 y.	<i>Aventin.</i>
1125	Lothario II.	12 y.	
1137	Conrad. III.	14 y.	
1152	Frederic I.	38 y.	<i>Radevicus.</i>
1190	Henry VI.	8 y.	
1197	Philip.	11 y.	
1208	Otho IV.	4 y.	<i>Meibomius.</i>
1212	Frederic II.	38 y.	<i>Petrus de Vincis; Matth. Paris, &c.</i>
1250	William,	6 y.	
	<i>Troubles & Interregnum.</i>		
1273	Rodolphus of Habsbourg,	18 y.	
	<i>Cuspianianus, & Ger. de Roo.</i>		
1291	Adolphus of Nassau,	7 y.	
1298	Albert I. of Austria,	10 y.	
	<i>Interregnum.</i>		
1309	Henry VIII.	4 y. 8 m.	<i>Albert.</i>
	<i>Muffatus.</i>		
	<i>Interregnum,</i>	14 m.	
1314	Frederick, not reckoned.		
1314	Lewis XV.	33 y.	<i>Burgundus.</i>
1343	Charles IV.	30 y. 5 m.	
1349	Gunther of Schwartzbourg.		
1378	Wenceslas, 22 y.	deposed.	
1400	Frederick, not reckoned.		
1400	Robert Palatine,	10 y.	
1410	Joseph of Moravia,	5 m.	
1410	Sigismund of Luxembourg,	27 y.	

EMPERORS of the EAST.

1081	Alexis Comn.	36. 4. 15.
1118	John Comn.	24 y. 8 m.
1143	Manuel Comn.	36. 5. 23.
1180	Alexis Comnenus,	3 y.
1183	Andronic. Com.	1. 11. 12.
1185	Isaac Ange,	9 y. 8 m.
1195	Alexis Ange,	8 y. 3 m.
1203	Isaac Ange recalled,	2 m.
1204	Alexis Murtzufl.	11 m.

*Emp. at Franc.**Emp. at Nic.*

1204	Baldwin,	1 y. 4 m.	1204	Theodore	
	<i>Lascaris,</i>	18 y.		<i>Lascaris,</i>	
1206	Henry,			<i>Theodore</i>	
	<i>Ange.</i>			<i>Ange.</i>	
1216	Peter,	1 y. 6 m.	1222	John Du-	
	<i>cas,</i>	33 y.		<i>cas,</i>	
1219	Robert,	9 y.	1255	Theodore	
	<i>Lascaris.</i>			<i>Lascaris.</i>	
1228	Baldwin II.	30 y.			
1259	John Lascaris,	4 m.			
1260	Michael Paleolog.	24 y.			
1283	Andronic. I. Paleol.	12 y.			
1295	Michael Andronic.	25 y.			
1320	Andronic. II. Pal.	21 y.			
1341	John Cantacuzenes, usurper,	14 y.			
	<i>under John Paleol.</i>				
1341	John Paleolog.	50 y.			
	<i>Matthew Contacuz.</i>				
	<i>Andronic. Paleolog.</i>				
1391	Manuel II. Paleolog.	37 y.			

SARACENS.

1094	Muſtadirus Billa,	24 y.
1118	Almoſtahed,	17 y.
1136	Rached,	3 y.
1139	Almoſtaſi,	22 y.
1161	Almoſtanged,	11 y.
1172	Almoſtanzi,	8 y.
1180	Narceladin,	46 y.
	<i>Zingifcan came into Perſia.</i>	
1226	Altaher,	1 y.
1227	Almoſtazen,	17 y.
1244	Abdula,	14 y.

OTTOMANS.

1300	Ottoman,	28 y.
1328	Orchan,	28 y.
1355	Amurath,	30 y.
1385	Bajazet,	14 y.
1399	Taken by Tamerlane.	
1399	Joſhua Zelebi.	
1399	Soliman,	11 y.
1410	Muſa,	3 y.
1413	Mahomet,	8 y.
1421	Amurath II.	30 y. 6 m.
1451	Mahomet H.	31 y.

The remainder; page 432.

1108 Lewis

FRANCE.

ENGLAND.

427

- 1108 Lewis VI. the fat, 29 y.
 1137 Lewis VII. the younger, 43 y. 1 m. 17 d.
 1180 Philip Augustus, or Dieudonné, 42 y. 9 m. 26 d. *Hist. par Bodot de Juilli.*
 1223 Lewis VIII. 3 y. 3 m. 24 d.
 1226 S. Lewis IX. 43 y. 9 m. 16 d. *Hist. par Joinville & la Chaise.*
 1270 Philip III. the hardy, 15 y. 1 m. 10 d.
 1285 Philip IV. the handsome, 29 y. 1 m. 23 d. Differs with Boniface VIII. of Dupuy, or Baillet.
 1314 Lewis X. Hutin, 1 y. 6 m. 6 d.
 1316 *Interregnum*, 5 m. 10 d. John I. 8 d.
 1316 Philip V. the long, 5 y. 1 m. 14 d.
 1321 Charles IV. the handsome, 6 y. 30 d.
 1328 Philip VI. or of Valois, 22 y. 5 m. 21 d. *Froissart.*
 1351 John II. 13 y. 7 m. 17 d.
 1364 Charles V. or the wise, 16 y. 5 m. 8 d. *His hist. par Choisy.*
 1380 Charles VI. the Well-beloved, 42 y. 1 m. 6 d. *Hist. par Juvenel des Ursins*, another by le Laboureur.
 1422 Charles VII. the victorious, 38 y. 9 m. *Monstrelet, Alain Chartier, Bodot de Juilli.*

The remainder, page 433.

- 1100 Henry, 35 y.
 1135 Stephen, 19 y.
 1154 Henry II. 35 y.
 1189 Richard, Cœur de Lyon, 10 y.
 1199 John, 17 y.
 1216 Henry III. 56 y. See Matthew of Westminster.
 1272 Edward I. 35 y.
 1307 Edward II. 20 y. See Thomas Walsingham.
 1327 Edward III. 50 y. See Joshua Barnes.
 1377 Richard II. 23 y.
 1399 Henry IV. 13 y.
 1412 Henry V. 10 y.
 1423 Henry VI. 39 y. See above, from 1377, to 1509. *le Biondi, in his hist. des Guerres Civiles, & Resemon.*

The remainder, page 433.

SCOTLAND.

- 1106 Alexander, 18 y.
 1124 David, 29 y.
 1153 Malcom IV. 12 y.
 1165 William, 49 y.
 1214 Alexander II. 35 y.
 1249 Alexander III. 36 y.
 1285 *Interregnum*, 7 y.
 1292 John Balliol, 14 y.
 1306 Robert I. 23 y.
 1329 David II. }
 Edward, } 41 y.
 1370 Robert II. 20 y.
 1390 John Robert, 33 y.
 1423 James I. 14 y.

The remainder, page 433.

1094 Peter

NAVAR.	LEON & CASTILE.	KINGS OF ARRAGON.	KINGS OF PORTUGAL.
1094 Peter of Aragon, 10 y.	1108 Urraca, &c. Alphonfus VII. 15 y.	1094 Peter, 10 y.	1065 Garcias, son of Ferdinand, king of Castile, 6 y.
1104 Alphonfus of Arragon, 30 y.		1104 Alphonfus, 30 y.	
1134 Garcias Ramirus, 16 y.	1124 Alphonfus VIII.	1134 Ramirus II. 17 y.	1089 Henry, count of Portugal, 17 y.
1150 Sancho VI. 43 y. 7 m. 6 d.	1157 Sancho III. 1 y.	1151 Raymond Berengerius, 11 y.	1112 Alphonfus, 46 y.
1194 Sancho VII. 40 y.	1158 Ferdinand II. king of Leon, as regent.	1162 Raymond, surnamed Alphonfus II. 34 y.	King in 1139.
1234 Thibaut I. count of Champagne.	1158 Alphonfus, 5 y.	1196 Peter II. 17 y.	1185 Sancho I. 26 y.
1253 Thibaut II.	1214 Henry I. 2 y.		
1272 Henry.	1217 Ferdinand III. 35 y.	1213 Sancho, regent.	1212 Alphonfus II. 21 y.
1285 Philip, the handsome, commander of queen Joan.	Under him, Leon & Castile united.	1213 James, the victorious, also king of Valencia, Murcia, &c.	1233 Sancho II. 13 y.
1305 Lewis Hutin.	1252 Alphonfus X. or the wife, 32 y.	1276 Peter III. 9 y. deposed.	1246 Alphonfus III. 34 y.
<i>Interregnum.</i>		1285 Alphonfus III. 6 y.	
1316 John, 8 d.	1284 Sancho IV. 11 y.	1291 James II. 36 y.	1279 Denis, 46 y.
1316 Philip the long 7 y.	1295 Ferdinand IV. 15 y.		1325 Alphonfus IV. 32 y.
1321 Charles the handsome.	1311 Alphonfus XI. 40 y. See <i>John Nunez.</i>	1327 Alphonfus IV. 9 y.	See <i>Ruy de Piana.</i>
1328 Philip and Joan.	1350 Peter, the cruel, 19 y.	1336 Peter IV. 51 y.	1357 Peter, the cruel, 9 y. 10 m.
1343 Joan.		1387 John, 8. 4.	1367 Ferdinand, 15 y. 9 m.
1349 Charles the bad, 37 y.	1368 Henry II. 10 y.	1395 Martin, 15 y.	1383 <i>Interregnum</i> , 18 m.
1386 Charles III.	1379 John I. 11 y.	1410 Ferdinand, 6 y.	1385 John I. 48 y.
1425 John, son of Ferdinand of Arragon.	1390 Henry III. 16 y.	1416 Alphonfus V. 40 y.	See <i>Menezes & Lopez.</i>
	1406 John II. 47 y.	The remainder, page 434.	1433 Edward, 5 y.
			1106 Hen-

1106 Henry, emp. 8 y. 9 m.
And the other emperors, to 1190, to
Henry VI. the last.

Of LORRAIN.

958 Frederick.
984 Thierry.
Frederick II.
1034 Gothelon.
1045 Albert.

HEREDIT.

1048 Gerard of
Alface, 22 y.
1070 Thierry.
1115 Simon, 23.
1138 Matthew I.
38 y.

1176 Simon II.
1207 Ferri.
1213 Thibaut.
1220 Matthew.
1250 Ferri II.
1303 Thibautus.
1312 Ferri, 16 y.

1328 Rodolphus,
18 y.

1346 John I.
45 y.
1391 Charles I.
39 y.

Of JERUSAL.

1099 Godfry of
Bouillon, 1 y.
1100 Baldwin.
1118 Baldwin.
1131 Foulques.
1141 Baldwin.
1163 Almeric.
1173 Baldwin.
1185 Baldwin.
1185 Guy, 10 y.
1194 Almeric II.
1210 John of Bri-
enna, 12 y.

K. of CYPRUS.

1191 Guy, 3 y.
1194 Almeric.
1205 Huguo.
1218 Henry.
1254 Huguo II.
1264 Huguo III.
1281 John, 2 y.
1283 Henry, 33.
1316 Huguo IV.
37 y.

1353 Peter, 18 y.
1371 Petrin, 12.
1383 James, 29.
1412 Janus, 28.

1103 Amedæus
III. 46 y.

1149 Humbert
III. 39 y.

1188 Thomas,
45 y.

1233 Amedæus
IV. 20 y.

1253 Boniface,
10 y.

1263 Peter, 5 y.
1268 Philip.

1285 Amedæus
V. 38 y.

1323 Edward.
1359 Aimon,
14 y.

1373 Amedæus
VI. 10 y.
1383 Amedæus
VII. 8 y.

DUKES.

1391 Amedæus
VIII.

1440 Lewis,
25 y.

1101 Simon.
1101 Roger,
1154 William I.
12 y.

1166 William II.
20 y.

1186 Tancred.
1195 William
III.

1195 Constance
& Henry, 3 y.
1198 Frederick.

1250 Conrad.
1254 Mainfroy:
1265 Conrad.

1265 Charles of
Anjou, 20 y.
1284 Charles II.
25 y. 4 m.

1309 Robert,
34 y.

1343 Joan I.
39 y.

1382 Charles III.
4 y.

1386 Ladislas,
28 y.

1414 Joan II.
28 y.

DOGES of VENICE.

1083 Vital Falier.
1096 V. Michiele.
1101 Or. Falier.
1120 D. Michiole.
1131 P. Polani.
1148 D. Morofini.
1156 Michiele II.
1173 Seb. Ziani.
1178 Or. Malipier, or
Mastropietro.
1192 H. Dandolo.

1205 Pier. Ziani.
1228 Jacq. Tiepolo.
1248 M. Morofini.
1252 Regn. Zeno.
1268 Lau. Tiepolo.
1275 J. Contarini.
1280 J. Dandolo.

1290 P. Gradenigo.
1302 M. Georgio.
1313 J. Soranzo.
1329 F. Dandolo.
1339 B. Gradenigo.

1342 A. Dandolo.
1354 M. Farlier.
1355 J. Gardenigo.
1356 J. Delphin.
1361 Laur. Celfi.
1365 M. Cornaro.
1368 A. Contarini.
1383 M. Morofini.
1384 A. Venier.
1400 M. Steno.
1413 T. Mocenigo.
1423 F. Foscarin.
1457 P. Malipiero.

The remainder, page 435.
1095 Co.

430 HUNGARIA. BOHEMIA. POLAND.

		1095 Conrad. I. 7 m. 17 d.	Had the Title of Princes.
1395 Colomannus.	19 y.	1095 Brzetislas II. 5 y.	
1114 Stephen II.	17 y.	1100 Wladislas I. 3 m.	1082 Wladislas, 20 y.
		1100 Borzivorgius II. 1 y.	1103 Boleslas III. 36 y.
1131 Bela II.	10 y.	1101 Ulric, 3 y.	1140 Wladislas II. 6 y.
		1104 Suatopluc. 5 y.	1146 Boleslas IV. 27 y.
1141 Geiza II.	20 y.	1109 Borzivorg. again, 15 y.	1174 Miecislus, 4 y.
1161 Stephen III. 12 y.		1124 Wladislas I. again, 1 y.	1178 Casimir II. 16 y.
1173 Bela III. 18 y.		1125 Sobiegas I. 15 y.	1195 Lescus V. 4 y.
		1140 Wladislas II. 35 y.	1203 Wladislas III.
1191 Emeric, 9 y.		1175 Sobieslas II. 5 y.	3 y.
1200 Ladislas II. 1 y.		1180 Frederick, 10 y.	1226 Boleslas V. 53 y.
1201 Andrew II. 34 y.		1190 Conrad. II. 1 y.	1279 Lescus VI. 10 y.
1235 Bela IV. 40 y.		1191 Wenceslas II. 3 m.	1289 Boleslas, Henry, Wladislas, called go- vernors.
1275 Stephen IV. 3 y.		1191 <i>Interregnum.</i>	
		1193 Brzetislas Henry, bishop of Prague, 3 y.	
1278 Ladislas III.	13 y.	1196 <i>Interregnum.</i>	
		1199 Wladislas, 5 m.	
1291 Andrew III. 10 y.		K I N G S.	K I N G S.
		1199 Przemislas, or Ot- tocarus I. 32 y.	1295 Premislas, 8 m.
1301 Wenceslas, 3 y.		1230 Wenceslas I. 24 y.	1296 Wladislas, 4 y. drove out.
1304 Otho of Bavaria, 5 y.		1253 Przemislas, or Ot- tocar II. 25 y.	1300 Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, 5 y.
1309 Charles Robert, 33 y.		1278 <i>Interregnum</i> , 6 y.	1305 Wladislas, again, 28 y.
1342 Lewis I. 40 y.		1284 Wenceslas II. 21	1333 Casimir III. 37 y.
1382 Maria, alone, 40 y.		1305 Wenceslas III. 1 y.	1370 Lewis, king of Hungaria, 12 y.
		1306 Rodolphus of Auf- tria, usurper, 1 y.	1383 <i>Interregnum</i> , 3 y.
1386 Maria & Sigif- mond, emp. 51 y.		1305 Henry, usurper, 4.	1386 Wladislas, duke of Lithuania, 48 y. 3 m.
		1311 John of Luxem- bourg, 36 y.	1434 Wladislas II. 10 y.
		1346 Charles IV. emp. 32 y.	
		1376 Wenceslas, 53 y.	The remainder, page 436.
		1419 Sigismond, 17 y.	

S W E D E N.

- 1110 Ingelde IV. 19 y.
 1129 Ragualde.
 1129 Magnus.
 Suercher.
 1150 S. Eric, 10 y.
 1160 Charles VII. 8 y.
 1168 Canute, 24 y.

 1192 Suercher II. 18 y.
 1210 Eric XI. 8 y.
 1218 John, 4 y.
 1222 Eric the stammerer,
 28 y.
 1250 Waldemar, 26 y.
 built Stockholm.

 1276 Magnus II. 6 y.
 1282 Birger II. 44 y.

 1326 Magnus III. 37 y.

 1363 Albert, 24 y.

 1388 Marguerita, queen
 of Denmark, 8 y.

 1396 Eric XIII. elected
 king of Sweden and
 Denmark, 42 y.

D E N M A R K.

- 1102 Nicolas, 32 y.
 1134 Eric IV. 5 y.
 1139 Eric V. 10 y.
 1149 Suenon III. 11 y.
 1149 Canute V. 7 y.
 at the same time.
 1160 Waldemar I. 24 y.
 1184 Canute VI. 18 y:

 1202 Waldemar II.
 40 y.

 1242 Eric VI. 8 y.
 1250 Abel, 2 y.
 1252 Christophilus, 7 y.
 1259 Eric VII. 27 y.

 1286 Eric VIII. 35 y.

 1321 Christophilus II.
 12 y.
 1333 Waldemar III. or
 IV. 42 y.

 1375 Marguerita, queen
 of Denmark and Nor-
 way, 37 y.
 1381 Olaus, with his
 mother Marguerita,
 died 1387.

 1412 Eric IX. 36 y.

N O R W A Y. 431

- 1110 Magnus III.
 28 y.

 1138 Harold II. 10 y.

 1148 Magnus III. again
 10 y.,
 1158 Ingo, 18 y.
 Interregnum, 4 y.
 1180 Magnus IV.
 52 y.

 1232 Aquinus, tyrant,
 31 y.

 1263 Olaus II. 17 y.
 1280 Eric, 20 y.

 1300 Aquinus II. 15 y.
 1315 Magnus V. 11 y.
 1326 Aquinus III. 2 y.
 1328 Magnus VI. 31 y.
 1359 Aquinus IV. 16 y.

 1375 Olaus III. 13 y.

 1389 Marguerita, queen
 of Sweden, 29 y.

 1417 Eric II. 21 y.
 Norway united with
 Denmark.

R U S S I A.

- 1116 Wsewolode. Under him and
 his descendants the Tartars were
 masters of Russia. His children
 formed several branches.

George,
 Dimitri,
 George,
 Andrew,
 Jeroslaws,
 Andrew,
 Michael,
 Daniel,
 S. Alexander Nufski,

At different
 times, with-
 out any
 date.

- 1300 Daniel, son of S. Alexander,
 took the title of great duke.

 1327 George Danielowitz, drove
 from the throne.
 1330 Dimitri Michaelowitz.
 1330 Iwan Danielowitz, & Iwan &
 Iwanowitz.
 1366 Dimitri Iwanowitz.
 1381 Bafilus Dimitriowitz, & Bafilus
 Bafilowitz.
 1399 Gregory Dimitrowitz.

 1406 Bafilus Bafilowitz.
 The remainder, page 437.

- 1438 Albert II. of Austria, 21 m.
 1440 Frederick III. 53 y. See *Æneas Sylvius*.
 1493 Maximilian I. 26 y. See *Cuspinian*. *Naucner*, *Freber*, *Datt* & *le Teurdank* in German.
 1519 Charles V. 36 y. See *Sandoval*; *Sleidan*; *Paul Jove*; *de Thou*; *Schardius*, *Tom II. Dolce*; *Ulloa*; *d'Avila*; *Hortensius*.
 1557 Ferdinand I. 7 y. See *Lundorpius*; *Ulloa*.
 1564 Maximilian II. 13 y. *Lundorpius*; *de Thou*.
 1576 Rodolphus II. 36 y. *Lundorpius*; *de Thou*.
 1612 Matthias, 7 y. *Ludolphus*; *Lotichius*.
 1619 Ferdinand II. 17 y. *Kevenhuler*; *Burgus*; *Lanßbergius*.
 1637 Ferdinand III. 20 y. *Bizaccioni*; *Gualdo*; *Cbemnitz*; *Brachelius*; *Tulden*; *Lotich*.
 1658 Leopold I. 47 y. *Gualdo*; *Comazzi*; *Menke*; *Reina*; *his hist. in Spanish*.
 1705 Joseph I. 6 y. *his hist. in German*.
 1711 Charles VI. 29 y. 8 d.
 End of the house of Austria.
 1742 Charles Albert of Bavaria.

- John Paleol. son of Andronicus.
 1421 John VI. Paleolog. son of Manuel, 24 y.
 1445 Constantin. Paleologus, 8 y. 7 m.

O T T O M A N S.

- 1453 Mahomet took Constantinople.
 1481 Bajazet II. 31 y.
 1512 Selim, 8 y. 6 m.
 1520 Soliman, 46 y. 6 m.
 1566 Selim II. 8 y.
 1574 Amurath III. 21 y.
 1595 Mahomet III. 9 y.
 1604 Achmet I. 13 y.
 1617 Mustapha.
 1617 Osman, 5 y.
 1622 Mustapha restored, 1 y.
 1623 Amurath IV. 17 y.
 1640 Ibrahim, 15 y.
 1655 Mahomet IV. 32 y.
 1687 Soliman II. 3 y.
 1691 Achmet II. 5 y.
 1695 Mustapha II. 8 y.
 1703 Achmet III. 27 y. deposed.
 1730 Mahmut.

P E R S I A.

Tamerlane, or Timurlenck, occupied Persia till the year

1396.

- 1469 Usum Cassan, 9 y.
 1478 Jacup, 7 y.
 1485 Julaver, 3 y.
 1488 Bayasingir, 2 y.
 1490 Rustan, 7 y.
 1497 Aghmat, usurper, 6 m.
 1497 Alvante, 1 y. 6 m.

S O P H I E S.

- 1499 Ismael, 26 y.
 1525 Thomas, 50 y.

- 1575 Ismael II. 2 y.
 1577 Mahomet Codabende, 8 y.
 1585 Emir Hems.
 1585 Ismael III.
 1585 Abas the great, 44 y.
 1629 Mirza, 12 y.
 1642 Abas II. 24 y.
 1666 Solyman, 28 y.
 1694 Schah Hussein, 28 y.
 1722 Myrr. Maghmud, 3 y.
 1725 Afzraf, usurper.
 1728 Thomas, deposed in 1732.
 1731 Mirza Abbas.
 1736 Thomas Kouli Kan.

1461 Lewis

1461 Lewis XI. 22 y. 1 m. 8 d. *Comines*. 8. 5 v.

1483 Charles VIII. 14 y. 7 m. 8 d. See *Jaligny, la Vigne, and Godefroi*.

1498 Lewis XII. or the Father of his People, 16 y. 8 m. 24 d. See *Lettres de Louis XII. Seiffel, d'Auton, S. Gelais*.

1515 Francis I. 32 y. 3 m. See *le Feron, Delet, Paradin, du Bellay, Ribier*.

1547 Henry II. 12 y. 3 m. 10 d. See *la Popeliniere, Rabutin, Villars, de Thou*.

1559 Francis II. 1 y. 4 m. 26 d.

1560 Charles IX. 13 y. 5 m. 25 d. See *de Thou, Castelnau*.

1574 Henry III. King of Poland, 15 y. 9 m. 12 d. See *d'Avila, Memoires de la Ligue, de Thou, Lessaillie, Villeroy*.

1589 Henry IV. or the Great, 20 y. 9 m. 12 d. See *Perefixe, Mornay, Nevers, Sully, Jeannin, Cayet, Satyre Menipée, Journal de son Histoire*, 4 vol.

1610 Lewis XIII. 33 y. See *Bernard, all the French Mercuries, le Vittorio Siri, Memoires de Richelieu, de Mourgues, &c.*

1643 Lewis XIV. or the Great, 72 y. 3 m. 18 d. See *la Rochefoucault, la Barde, le Siri, le Gualdo, Regnier Desmarais, and Larrey*.

1715 Lewis XV.

1461 Edward IV. 22 y.

1483 Edward V. 5 m.

1483 Richard III. 2 y.

1485 Henry VII. 25 y. See *Chancellor Bacon, Marfolier*.

1508 Henry VIII. 38 y. See *Godwin, Herbert, Sanderus, Heylin, Burnet*.

1547 Edward VI. 6 y. of the three last kings, see *Wareus*.

1553 Mary, 5 y.

1558 Elizabeth, 44 y. See *Camden, Jonston, Walsingham, Melvil*.

1602 James I, or VI. King of Scotland, 25 y.

1625 Charles I. 24 y. See *Clarendon and Manlius, Ludlow, Salmonet. Of Cromwel, see Leti, Clarendon*.

Cromwel, Usurper.

1649 Charles II. See *Burnet*. 25 y.

1684 James II. 4 y. *his life in 12mo.*

1688 William III. and Mary Stuart, 14 y. *his history by Sanfon and Lambert*.

1702 Anne, Queen. See *Rapin de Thoyras*. 12 y.

1714 George I. 12 y. } See *Dr.*

1727 George II. 33.4.24. } *Smollet*.

1760 George III. Oct. 25.

SCOTLAND.

1437 James II. - - - - 23 y.

1460 James III. - - - - 28 y.

1488 James IV. - - - - 25 y.

1513 James V. - - - - 29 y.

1542 Mary Stuart. - - - - 25 y.

1567 James VI. - - - - 58 y.

The Successors of James VI. becoming Kings of England till 1707, when the two Kingdoms were united. See England.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>1467 Gaston de Foix.</p> <p>1480 Francis Phcebus de Foix. 1 y.</p> <p>1481 Interreg.</p> <p>1486 John of Albret and Catherine his wife, deprived of the Upper Navarre in 1512.</p> <p>1516 Henry 39 y.</p> <p>1555 Jane of Albret and Antony of Bourbon her husband. 19 y.</p> <p>1572 Henry of Bourbon.</p> <p><i>The Kings of France inherited Navarre, but possessed only that to the North; that to the South being usurped, at first, by the Spaniards, continued united to Spain.</i></p> | <p>1454 Henry IV. 20 y. 6 m.</p> <p>1474 Ferdinand V. the Catholic, in right of his wife Isabella. Isabella died in 1504.</p> <p><i>The two Kingdoms continued united.</i></p> <p>1504 Philip I. of Austria. 2 y.</p> <p>1506 Jane his Wife, alone. 10 y.</p> <p>1516 Charles I. or V. Emperor. 39 y. 9 m.</p> <p>See Sandoval, &c.</p> <p>1555 Philip II. 42 y. See Cabrera, Herrera, Campana, Guiliannu.</p> <p>1580 Philip II. seized upon Portugal, possessed by the Kings of Spain till 1640. See Conestaggio, Michel of Aguirre, Herrera.</p> <p>1598 Philip III. 22 y. 6 m. See Cespedes.</p> <p>1621 Philip IV. 44 y. 6 m.</p> <p>1665 Charles II. 35 y.</p> <p>1700 Philip V. his history by the marquis of St. Philip.</p> <p>1723 Lewis I.</p> <p>1724 Philip V. again.</p> | <p>1458 John II. 21 y.</p> <p>1479 Ferdinand V. or the Catholic. See Anton. Nebrissenfis, or Pulgar. Laur. Vallenfis, Pet. Martyr. Died in 1506.</p> <p>1481 Alphonfus V. 43 y.</p> <p>1481 John II. 14 y. 2 m. See Resende, Vajconcellos, and Ferraria.</p> <p>1495 Emmanuel, 26 y. See Oforio and Goës.</p> <p>1521 John III. 36 y.</p> <p>1557 Sebastian. 21 y. See Sebastian de Mesa.</p> <p>1578 Henry, Cardinal. 2 y.</p> <p><i>Portugal taken by Philip II.</i></p> <p>1640 John, Duke of Braganza.</p> <p>See le Birago, Vertot; Passarelli; Ménezes.</p> <p>1656 Alphonfus VI. deposed in 1668.</p> <p>1668 Peter.</p> <p>1706 John V.</p> |
|--|--|---|

1430 Rene and Isabella, 22 y.	1432 John II. 28 y.	1565 Amedæus IX. 7 y.	1434 Alphonfus of Arragon. 35 y.
1452 John II. 18 y.	1460 Charlotte.	1472 Philibert. 10 y.	1469 Ferdinand. 25 y.
1470 Nicolas. 3.	1463 James. 10 y.	1482 Charles I. 7 y.	1494 Alphonfus II. 1 y.
1473 Rene II. 35 y.	1473 James. 2 y.	1490 Charles II. 7 y.	1495 Ferdinand I.
1508 Antony. 36 y.	1475 Catherine Cornaro. 14 y.	1496 Philip. 18 m.	1496 Frederic.
1544 Francis I. 1 y.	1489 <i>She yeilded it up to the Ve- netians.</i>	1497 Philibert II. 7 y.	1506 Ferdinand, king of Spain, 10 y. after him the other kings of Spain.
1545 Charles II. 63 y.		1504 Charles III. 49 y.	
1608 Henry. 16.		1553 Emmanuel Philibert. 27 y.	
1624 Charles III. and Nicolas. 51 y.	<i>But the Turks took the island of Cyprus in the year 1571.</i>	1580 Charles Emmanuel. 50 y.	1700 Philip V. king of Spain.
<i>Memoires de Beau- vau.</i>		1630 Victor A- medæus I. 7 y.	1707 Charles VI. Emperor.
1675 Charles IV. 15 y.		1637 Francis Hyacinthe. 1 y.	1733 Charles, infant of Spain.
1690 Leopold I. 39 y.		1638 Charles Emmanuel II. 37 y.	
1729 Francis II.		1675 Victor A- medæus II. 55 y.	
1738 Stanislas.		1730 Charles Emmanuel III.	

VENICE.

1462 Ch. Moro.	1554 F. Venier.	1631 F. Erizzo.
1471 N. Trono.	1556 L. Priuli.	1646 F. Molino.
1473 N. Marcel.	1559 J. Priuli.	1655 C. Contarini.
1474 P. Mocenigo.	1567 P. Loredano.	1656 B. Falier.
1475 A. Vendrammo.	1570 L. Mocenigo.	1658 J. Pezari.
1477 J. Mocenigo.	1577 S. Venier.	1659 D. Contarini.
1485 M. Barbarigo.	1578 N. Da Ponte.	1675 N. Sagredo.
1486 I. Barbarigo.	1585 P. Cicogna.	1676 L. Contarini.
1501 L. Loredano.	1595 M. Grimani.	1684 M. A. Justiniani.
1521 A. Grimani.	1605 L. Donat.	1688 E. Mercusini.
1523 A. Gritti.	1612 M. A. Memmo.	1694 S. Valier.
1559 P. Lando.	1615 J. Bembo.	1700 Al. Mocenigo.
1545 Donat.	1618 N. Donat.	1709 J. Cornaro.
1553 M. A. Trevisan.	1618 A. Priuli.	1722 L. S. Mocenigo.
	1623 A. Contarini.	1732 C. Ruzzini.
	1625 J. Cornaro.	1735 L. Pisani.
	1630 N. Contarini.	1741 L. C. Grimani.
	E e 2	1437 Al.

1437 Albert of Austria. 2 y.	1438 Albert of Austria. 1 y. 5 m.	1444 <i>Interregnum.</i> 3 y.
1440 Ladislas IV. 4 y.	1440 Ladislas. 9 y.	1447 Casimir IV. 45 y.
1441 <i>John Corvin Hun- niades, Regent.</i>		1492 John Albert. 9 y.
1444 Ladislas V. king. 14 y.		1501 Alexander, 5 y.
1457 Matthias Corvin. 32 y.	1458 George Podebrac. 13 y.	1507 Sigismund I. 41 y.
1490 Wladislas, or La- dislas VI. 26 y.	1471 Wladislas. 45 y.	1548 Sigismund II. 25 y.
1516 Lewis II. 11 y.	1517 Lewis. 9 y.	1573 Henry of Anjou. 5 m.
1526 John of Zepus. 3 m.		1576 Stephen Batory, <i>prince of Transylva- nia.</i> 10 y.
1527 Ferdinand, <i>brother of Charles V.</i> 35 y.	1526 Ferdinand I. em- peror. 38 y.	1587 Sigismund, <i>king of Sweden.</i> 45 y.
1562 Maximilian. 12 y.	1564 Maximilian II. emperor. 11 y.	1632 Wladislas. 17 y.
1574 Rodolphus. 35 y.	1575 Rodolphus II. em- peror. 36 y.	1648 John Casimir. 21 y.
1609 Matthias. 9 y.	1611 Matthias, emperor. 6 y.	1669 Michael I. 4 y.
1618 Ferdinand II. 17 y.	1617 Ferdinand II. em- peror, 10 y. <i>Frede- ric Palatine elected king, expelled in 1620.</i>	1674 John Sobiesky. 23 y.
1635 Ferdinand III. 11 y.	1637 Ferdinand III. emperor. 9 y.	1697 Frederic Augustus. 36 y.
1647 Ferdinand IV. 7 y.	1646 Ferdinand IV. 8 y. <i>died in</i> 1654.	1705 Stanislas <i>elected, but did not possess.</i>
1656 Leopold. 31 y.	1656 Leopold, emp.	1733 Stanislas, <i>elected a- gain, and abdicated of- ficially.</i>
1687 Joseph. 24 y.	1687 Joseph. 1711 Charles VI.	1733 Frederic Augustus II.
1711 Charles VI. em- peror. 29 y.	1741 Charles Albert of Bavaria.	

1438 Christophlus, <i>king of Sweden and Denmark.</i> 10 y.	1438 Christophlus III.	10 y.
1448 Charles VIII. <i>electd king of Swed.</i> 22 y.	1448 Christian I.	32 y.
<i>Interregnum.</i> 13 y.		
1483 John, <i>king of Denmark.</i> 30 y.	1481 John.	32 y.
1513 Christian II. 8 y.	1513 Christian II.	9 y.
1521 Gustavus Ericson. 29 y.	1522 Frederic I.	11 y.
<i>Sweden withdrew from Denmark.</i>	1533 Christian III.	26 y.
1560 Eric XV. 7 y.	1559 Frederic II.	29 y.
1568 John III. 24 y.		
1592 Sigismund, <i>king of Poland.</i> 7 y.	1588 Christian IV.	60 y.
1599 Charles IX. 12 y.		
1611 Gustavus Adolphus, <i>or the great.</i> 21 y.		
1632 Christina. 22 y.	1648 Frederic III.	22 y.
1654 Christina <i>abdicated.</i> See Puffendorff.		
1654 Charles Gustavus. 6 y. Puffendorff and Oliequist.		
1660 Charles XI. 37 y.		
1697 Charles XII. 22 y. <i>His history by Voltaire.</i>	1670 Christian V.	29 y.
	1699 Frederic IV.	31 y.
1718 Frederic and Ulrique Eleonora.	1710 Christian VI.	

MUSCOVY, or RUSSIA.

1450 Iwan Basilowitz <i>took the title of Czar, that is, emperor.</i> 55 y.	1610 Dimitri 3. <i>impostor.</i>	
1505 Basilus Iwanowicz. <i>Maximilian I. had given him the title of emperor.</i> 28 y.	1610 Wladislas, <i>prince of Poland.</i>	
1533 Iwan Basilowitz. 51 y.	1611 Dimitri 4. <i>impostor.</i>	
1584 Feodor Iwanowicz. 13 y.	1613 Michael Federowitz. 32 y.	
1597 Boris Gadenow, <i>usurper.</i>	1645 Alexis Michaelowitz. 31 y.	
1605 Feodor Borisowicz.	1676 Feodor Alexiowitz. 6 y.	
1605 Dimitri, <i>impostor.</i>	1682 Iwan and Peter I. Alexiowitz, <i>together.</i> 6 y.	
1606 Basilus Kuski, <i>usurper.</i>	1688 Peter I. <i>or the great alone.</i> 37 y.	
1606 Dimitri 2. <i>impostor.</i>	1725 Catherine, <i>widow of Peter.</i> 2 y.	
	1727 Peter II. Alexiowitz. 2 y.	
	1730 Anne Iwanowna. 10 y.	
	1740 Iwan or John.	
	1741 Elizabeth Petrowna.	

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